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A

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

IN

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AND

HEREFORDSHIRE.

THIRD EDITION REVISED.

WITH MAP AND PLANS.

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PREFACE.

THIS HANDBOOK for the three Counties of GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, and HEREFORD, originally prepared from careful enquiry and the most recent information, having now reached a Third Edition, may claim to have discharged its office as a competent Guide for strangers and a work of reference for residents in the counties it describes. Great pains have been taken in each Edition to bring it up to the times, and in the present one will be found many new railways and routes. The frequent change of owners of property, and other various causes, make it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a completely accurate Guide without assistance from those whose familiarity with the districts enables them to detect errors or omissions. A notice of such as may occur, addressed to the Editor, care of Mr. Murray, 50A, Albemarle Street, will be esteemed a favour.

Much of the additional information contained in the present Edition has been contributed by friends and correspondents, to all of whom the Editor tenders his sincere thanks.

June, 1884.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

Bp. .. .. Bishop.	N. .. .. North.	T. G. .. Turnpike Gate.
Centy. .. Century.	Norm. .. Norman.	T. R. .. Turnpike Road.
Dec. .. Decorated.	Perp. .. Perpendicular.	Sil. Sys. Silurian System.
Ear. Eng. Early English.	rly. .. Railway.	W. .. .. West.
E. .. .. East.	S. .. .. South.	
Inhab. .. Inhabitants.	Temp. .. Tempore.	

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Gloucestershire—in the Saxon Chronicle Gleauceastrescire, and in Domesday *Glowec'scire*—obtains its name from its capital, "Gleawanceaster"—a term of Saxon invention, composed of the Welsh "Glou," which the Romans made "Glevum" and the Saxonised Latin word "ceaster." The same meaning, *i. e.* fair city, is expressed by the British words "*Cair*" or "*Kair Glou.*" It includes an area of 804,997 acres, or 1258 square miles, of which 639,264 acres were under crop, according to a return of 1880, but is of such irregular shape that it is difficult to give accurate measurements of its extent. Its greatest length in a direct line, from Bristol to Clifford Chambers, is 54 miles in a N.E. direction, and its width, taken at right angles from Down-Amney to Preston, near Ledbury, in a direct line, is 33. As regards area and population, it is the seventh largest of English counties, its population amounting in 1881 to 572,433, or 455 persons per square mile, being a little less than the average density of the population of England, which is now about 482 per square mile, and its inhabited houses to 108,711. It is subdivided into 338 parishes, and contains 2 cities with 26 market-towns. The diocese of Gloucester and Bristol comprises the

county of Gloucester, the deaneries of Malmesbury and Cricklade in Wilts; the county of the city of Bristol with the parishes of Bedminster and Abbot's Leigh in Somerset. It is divided into 3 archdeaconries, 21 deaneries, and 467 benefices, including a million of acres and a population of more than 700,000.

Its natural and familiar distribution is into hill, vale, and forest.

1. The *hill*, or Cotswold district, extends from Broadway to Bath, and from Birdlip hill to Burford, containing about 300 square miles and 297,800 acres. The name is composed of the British "Coed" and the Saxon "Weald," both having the same meaning, viz. *a wood.* William of Worcester supposes the term to be derived from the parish of *Cotes*, which he thus describes: "Villa cotys unde mons Cotyswold fortuito nomen, distat per iii^{a} millaria à Cyssetre propé le Fosseway, versus Bristolium." This extensive range being a considerable elevation above the sea, its air is sharp, and consequently its harvest-time is nearly a fortnight later than that of the surrounding low grounds: hence the adage, "'Tis as long in coming as Cotswold barley."

In appearance the "Wolds" have a billowy aspect, falling at intervals into valleys through which the natural drainage of the adjoining lands is carried off: thus every dip has its rill and every valley its brook. The sides of the hills abound with springs. The general features are pleasing—a succession of hill and valley relieving the landscape, whilst villages, farms, and mansion-houses afford an agreeable variety in the route—though "the high wild hills and rough uneven ways" which in the reign of good Queen Bess, Shakespeare informs us, did "draw out the miles and make them wearisome," prevent even now rapid travelling in parts of this mountainous district.

There is a local subdivision of this long mountainous range, viz. the part between Bath and Badminton is called "the South Wolds;" between Tetbury and Woodchester the district is spoken of as "the Stroudwater Hills;" and the remaining portion alone is mentioned as being "*Cotswold.*"

Leland remarks, "Communely through al Glocestershire there is good plenty of corn, pasture, and wood, saving at Cotswold, wher the great flokkes of sheepe be, and yet in sum places ther groweth fair corn. The soil in the stony fields about Circestre is more apt for Barle than whete. Thereabout, as in Coteswold, is smawl plenty of wood, except in few places kept of necessite."—*Itin.*, vol. v. p. 64.

Early in the 18th century Lord Bathurst caused a considerable tract of these downs near Cirencester to be enclosed with walls, the enclosures to be planted and cultivated on an improved system of farming, but nearly half a century elapsed before other portions of the Cotswolds experienced such advantages; Marshall, writing in 1788, remarks that "30 years ago this district lay almost entirely in an open state, viz. in arable common fields, sheep walk, and cow down. At present it may be said to be in a state of enclosure, though some townships yet remain open."

The effects of these enclosures have been very beneficial. The arable

land in an open state was of little value, and its improvement has been threefold, chiefly effected by turnips and the cultivated grasses.

Stimulated by the enterprise and success of Lord Bathurst, the Cotswold district has since that period experienced a beneficial change of cultivation. Instead of producing only a scanty herbage for the keep of sheep, the downs, converted into arable enclosures, have now become, by diligent husbandry, of immense importance to the increasing population of the metropolis and manufacturing districts. Besides the 20,000 fat sheep sold in the Cirencester market every spring, and the large numbers exported from the other towns through the hills, the corn crops and the number of cattle ready for the butcher annually supplied from this productive table-land, would surprise the curious in agricultural statistics. The wool of the Cotswold flocks was an important article of commerce from an early period; indeed many of its towns and villages are indebted for their capacious and interesting ecclesiastical edifices to the pious munificence of wealthy wool-merchants in the 14th and 15th centuries. Camden states that it was in much esteem on the Continent. Drayton, admitting its inferiority to the wool of Herefordshire in regard to *fineness*, thus praises its abundant supply and whiteness:—

> "——— the sheep our *Wold* doth breed
> (The simplest though it seeme) shall our description need,
> And shepheard-like, the Muse thus of that kind doth speak.
> No browne, nor sullyed black the face or legs doth streak
> Like those of Moreland, Cank, or of the Cambrian hills
> That lightly laden are; but Cotswold wisely fills
> Her with the whitest kind; whose browes so woolly be
> As men in her fair sheepe no emptiness should see.
> The staple deep and thick, through, to the very graine
> Most strongly keepeth out the violentest raine—
> A body long and large, the buttocks equal broad
> As fit to undergoe the full and weightie load."—*Polyolbion.*

Rudder states that "it was from the Ryelands in Dymock that King Edward IV. obtained some sheep which he presented to the Spanish monarch, from the breed of which England has been supplied with wool for our finest manufactures; and there is a cherished tradition that the animals to whom Spain was indebted for her wool trade were procured from the Cotswolds." *Tradition* is the only authority for both statements.

Every description of the rough yet invigorating pastoral amusements of the Middle Ages were celebrated at Whitsuntide throughout this extensive and open country until the interruption of the Civil Wars. Ben Jonson wrote—

> "The Cotswold with the Olympic vies
> In manly games and goodly exercise."

These sports included—not only horse-racing, coursing matches, bull-baiting, cock-fighting—but football, skittles, quoits, wrestling, leaping,

dancing, pitching the bar, jumping in sacks, cudgels, single-stick, shovel-board, and tables.

2. "The *vale* includes the tract of rich land on the left bank of the Severn known as the Vales of Berkeley and of Gloucester—its soil a rich deep loam, fitted by intrinsic quality for the production of every vegetable suited to its specific nature and the latitude it lies in; but by a redundancy of moisture it is chilled, weakened, and rendered much less productive than soils which enjoy equal richness and equal depth usually are. The seasons on this side of the Severn are a week or ten days later than on the opposite bank. The Cotswold hills, rising high above its level, give a continual supply of coolness and moisture; while the over Severn district has no such mass of mountain rising immediately behind it."—*Marshall.*

Its extent from Aust Cliff to the foot of Matson Hill is 25 miles, and its width has been estimated at 4 miles. It includes about 80 square miles:—

> "The vale of Severn, Nature's garden wide
> By the blue steeps of distant Malvern walled,
> Solemnly vast. The trees of various shades
> Scene behind scene, with fair delusive pomp,
> Enrich the prospect."

3. The *forest* district, on account of its separation by the Severn, becomes a third natural division, and is a fertile peninsula situate between two famous rivers, which, deriving their source from the springs of Plinlimmon, pursue a devious course for many hundred miles, and unite their waters in effecting the boundary of this favoured locality, in which can be found long vistas of forest-scenery, parks remarkable for their sylvan beauties, coal-mines, ironworks, and land of the most productive quality, justifying the old couplet:—

> "Bless'd is the eye
> Between the Severn and the Wye."

Cider of an excellent quality is obtained from the orchard plantations of this fertile district, and fruits are exported in very considerable quantities to the manufacturing districts. An early blossom is found to be prejudicial to an abundant supply of fruit, and hence the Gloucestershire orchard-owners say—

> "When apple-trees blossom in March,
> For your barrels you need not search;
> When they blossom in April,
> Some of them you may chance to fill;
> But when they blossom in May,
> You may drink cider all day."

Gloucestershire is pre-eminently rich in antiquities: indeed there are but few of its parishes in which traces of Roman inhabitancy have not

been discovered. This portion of the island was first invaded by this famous people in A.D. 45, when Plautius routed the *Dobuni* (who were unprepared for such opponents), pursued their terrified crowds, and obtained a submission to his rule. This condition of affairs did not long continue, and the invaders were engaged in constant hostilities with the tribe, until, after various battles, a compromise was effected, and Arviragus, having accepted a natural daughter of Claudius in marriage, the Dobuni were received on terms of friendship, and throughout their territory a line of camps was constructed, and military roads made for protection against neighbouring hostile tribes, and also to keep in check the *Silures*, whose country extended up to the right bank of the Severn. This chain of fortresses may be traced along the southern bank of the Severn, beginning on the eminence over the St. Vincent rocks at Clifton, and extending upwards of 40 miles in a north-easterly direction to Bredon Hill, and so placed as to be serviceable, not only as strongholds, but also as affording facilities of communication with each other by signal. These encampments are very accurately described in the 'Archæologia,' vol. xix. pp. 161–75.

When the Roman conquests were extended beyond the Severn, Gloucester city (*Glevum Castrum*) became, from its position on that river, a place of great importance to the conquerors, not only as a military, but also as a commercial station, whilst Cirencester (then known as *Corinium Castrum*), on the hills at the junction of several military roads, and defended by substantial walls, was not only jealously guarded as a central military position, but as the resort for pleasure and repose.

On the division of England into provinces, the inhabitants acquired the appellation of *Hwiccii*, and their district that of *Gleauceastre-scire*.

The quantity and quality of the remains excavated in recent years, especially those recovered at Cirencester, Chedworth, and Woodchester, bear abundant and conclusive testimony to the luxurious and laborious efforts of the Romans to civilize and enlighten the classes among whom they were resident.

Among the many facts which establish the importance of Corinium, none are more conclusive than the Roman *Viæ*, four of which branched from Corinium:—

1. The *Irmin* or *Ermine Street* commenced at Glevum (Gloucester), and, passing through Cirencester, extended to *Calleva*, near Wallingford, and to Silchester, where it branched off S. to *Venta* and E. to *Londinium*.

2. *Acman Street* proceeded in a nearly direct line S.W. to Aquæ Solis (Bath).

3. *Ickneild Street* took its exit from Corinium in an easterly direction to the country of the Iceni.

4. *The Fosseway*, one of the most perfect of the Roman roads, observes nearly a straight course from Cirencester through Stow-on-the-Wold to Moreton-in-the-Marsh, after passing which place it leaves Gloucestershire. It forms a kind of prolongation of the Acman Street,

and is raised above the ground through which it runs to an unusual height, its trenches being excavated on each side to a great depth.

"Occasionally the plough turns up some relic or memorial of Roman times in Britain, some vase, or urn, or column, or capital, or tessellated pavement, or shattered altar; but to my mind the chief evidence of the power which Rome wielded and the civilization she diffused is to be found neither in camp nor temple, neither in pavement nor pottery, so much as in those great military roads which were carried through the length and breadth of the country."—*Lord Carnarvon.*

Leland supposed these famous roads to have been constructed by the Britons—"Cummyng from Glocester to Cirecestre almost yn the middle way betwyxt wher the wood fayleth and champayne countrey toward Coteswold appereth, the faire old way made by the Britons, ys very evidently seen, and so goeth as strayt as a Line to Cirecester and fro thens to Bathe—But sum wold, that the way from Cirecester to Bath should be the Very Fosse and the way betwyxt Cirecester toward Glocestre to be an other of iiii ways made by the Britons. The Abbat of Cirecester told me that about Cirecestre should be crosse meating of al the iiii ways."—*Itin.* p. xi.

Corinium, thus situated, was peculiarly adapted for the centre of a peaceable colony, being itself well defended, accessible by so many approaches, and well protected by fortresses on its only exposed side. That it possessed all the characteristics of a metropolis, as well as being a place of luxurious retirement, is conclusively established by the remains preserved in its local museum, which have been found within its area and without the walls whenever the ground has been opened —coins from Claudius, A.D. 42, to Valentinian, A.D. 424; millstones of trachyte or volcanic grit from Andernach on the Rhine; Samian and other pottery.

The period when the Severn valley was first inhabited by the Saxons has been fixed by Dr. Guest, from entries in the Saxon Chronicles, to be after the battle of Deorham in A.D. 577.

"Previous to this event the whole basin of the Severn and a large portion of the Cotswold, that is of the high upland drained by the Thames, were in possession of the Welshmen. Their great fortress to the East was Cirencester."—*Guest.*

Early in the 6th century the Saxon invaders had received an accession of strength which enabled the King of Wessex to compel the Britons and the Romanized Britons to retire from the district of Hants, and by pushing their inroads into the country of the Welsh, were enabled to acquire fresh territory. In A.D. 552, Cynric defeated a vast body of the Britons at Old Sarum, and four years subsequently, the sanguinary yet decisive battle at Barbury Hill, near Swindon, gained by Cynric and Cealwin, expelled the Welshmen from the country of the Wilsætas, which was then annexed to the kingdom of Wessex. In A.D. 571, the Saxons were enabled "to lead an army into the rich and beautiful valley of the Severn. The expeditionary force must have advanced along the Roman road from Winchester to Cirencester and

then skirting the borders of Braden forest, to have reached the Fosse. Down this great highway they passed, harrying the country west of it, and on a chain of hills which commands magnificent views of the valley, lies the village of Deorham (Dyrham). Near it is an ancient earthwork where we may conjecture the men of the neighbourhood had retreated with their valuables, and where our ancestors were preparing to attack them when the Welshmen came to the rescue, and the battle of Deorham was the result." This event is thus noticed in the Saxon Chronicle. King Cealwin, with his son Cuturne, defeated the British Kings Commagil, Condidan, and Farinmagil, at Deorham (Dyrham), and took the cities of Gleawan-ceaster, Cyren-ceaster, and Bathan-ceaster. This battle sealed the fate of South Britain, the loss of these three cities separating for ever the Britons of Wales from those of Cornwall, and left the Saxons in quiet possession of the country on the left bank of the Severn. The Saxon chronicle informs us that "in A.D. 584 Ceawlin and Cutha fought with the Brits at the place that is called Fethanleag (Fretherne), and there Cutha was slain, and Ceawlin took many towns and countless booty, and angry he returned to his own country."

Although Fretherne has been accepted by many writers as the locality of this battle, this fact is disputed by Dr. Guest, who suggests Faddeley, near Nantwich in Cheshire, as the spot indicated (Archæol. Instit. 1862). The district from Chepstow to the Malverns became debatable ground between the Britons and Saxons for at least two centuries, until the former could be forced to retreat to the right bank of the Wye. "The possession of Gloucester would naturally tempt our Ancestors to cross the river. If we may trust the Welsh legend, they carried their inroads, even at that early period, as far westward as the Wye. The history of the English conquests, west of the Severn, involves questions of great difficulty."—*Guest.*

Under the Heptarchy, this county was the western part of the extensive kingdom of Mercia, which was guarded by three great rivers which ran into the sea: the Humber, Thames, and Severn. Winchcombe and Kingstanley were residences of its kings in this county. Crida, first King of Mercia, reached England in A.D. 584; in a year he was crowned, and he enjoyed a rule of ten years. Penda, the fourth King, was a Prince of very restless habits, who hated peace worse than death. He was engaged in continuous warfare with the Kings of Wessex and East Anglia. In A.D. 620 there was a fierce battle between Cynegils and Quichelm, Kings of Wessex, and himself near Cirencester, which was stopped by night coming on, and in the morning an amicable arrangement was effected.

From the battle of Deorham until the accession of Offa in 957, a period of nearly 200 years, the country between the Severn and Wye was the debatable ground between the English and Welsh. Offa, one of the most renowned of the kings that reigned in England during the Heptarchy—Rex formidolosus Offa—made war upon those Saxon Princes who disputed his pretended rights, and when thus occupied

the Welsh took advantage of the opportunity to invade his kingdom and obtain possession of some of its towns. Offa immediately concluded a peace with the English, and turning his arms against the Welsh, he not only quickly compelled them to abandon their conquests in Mercia, but also the country beyond the Severn, which he caused to be colonized with English, and he had a rampart thrown up, defended by a large ditch, to separate his conquests from the rest of Wales. This rampart, which is still traceable, reaches from the mouth of the Dee to the Severn below Chepstow, and is known as *Clawdh Offa* or *Offa's dyke.*

Geological Features.

"The physical character of this county—its hills, and valleys, and river channels—arises out of its geological structure; and, owing to the general absence of local deposits, there is an unusually close connection between the character of the soils and that of the strata beneath. The geological map of this county preserves, therefore, a much higher agricultural value than does one of any of the eastern counties, where the regular strata are covered up by enormous and variable beds of gravel and clay whose boundaries have not been surveyed."—*Bravender.*
"The geological formation of the Cotswolds strongly supports the belief in the existence of a great channel of the sea, extending southwards, presenting sloping escarpments to the Severn, with salient and re-entering angles, precisely like the headlands of a shore formed by the action of a sea acting upon the soft and hard materials. At the base of these oolitic hills are masses of local detritus in the form of sand and shingle, as before described. On the opposite side, the sharp ridge of the Malverns stands out like a mural buttress on the flank of the Silurian region, reminding the traveller of rocks of similar form and composition on the sides of straits. The rocks composing the inferior oolite in the Cotswold hills are all more or less calcareous. They rise to the west from beneath certain clays and flag-like beds (Stonesfield slate), and occupy a thickness of about 150 ft. The organic remains in these hills are very numerous. The lias or base of the oolitic system forming the subsoil of the whole of the Vale of Gloucester, extending from the Cotswold hills to the Severn, is divided into the upper lias and lower lias shale. The upper lias shale consists of a bluish clay which ranges along the escarpment of the hills, and may be seen on the sides of many of the roads, where they begin to descend into the valley. This zone of clay (60 or 70 feet in thickness) is marked by the outburst of water either in the form of springs, or indicated by rushes and wet ground. It forms, in fact, the retentive support of all the rain-water which percolates the overlying porous strata of the inferior oolite, and thus gives rise to the river Chelt, to the seven springs or chief sources of the Thames, and to all the streamlets which, descending from the Cotteswold, are tributaries of the Severn. The lower lias shale occupies the greater portion of the Vale of Gloucester and Evesham. It is a dark-coloured calcareo-argillaceous and finely-laminated deposit, and is

in general so flat and so much covered by the fine *débris* of the oolite escarpment that any estimate of the destruction it has undergone can be formed only by considering the depth to which the vale has been denuded. The right bank of the Severn in the environs of Gloucester is occupied by several plateaus of lias, which in some points of their escarpment, as at the W. part of Highnam Court, present good sections of the passage of the lowest beds of the formation into the marls of the new red sandstone. The lower lias also occupies the hills between Deerhurst and Tewkesbury, and is quarried at Forthampton and Bushley." —*Murchison.*

Those who travel by the Great Western Railway from Gloucester to Swindon will pass over in their journey the entire series of beds known to geologists under the general term "Jurassic."

Gloucester stands upon the Lower Lias, the basement of the whole series. As the rail ascends the escarpment of the Cotswolds it passes over the Middle and Upper Lias and the entire thickness of the Inferior Oolite. On emerging from the Sapperton tunnel the traveller sees the Great Oolite, like a wall, upon either hand. At a point about a mile before reaching Kemble Station, where Tetbury Road Station formerly stood, is a thin layer of Bradford Clay, with its characteristic fossils, which is succeeded by the "Forest Marble," a portion of the Great Oolite series. At Kemble a small patch of "Cornbrash" is brought in by a fault, of which formation a larger tract is passed over just before approaching Oaksey. Oaksey itself stands upon the "Oxford Clay," which the line follows till about a mile beyond Purton, when the "Coral Rag" succeeds, upon a hill of which the village of Purton stands. But the line soon passes on to the "Kimmeridge Clay," which it traverses until the station at Swindon brings us to the foot of the hill of "Portland Oolite," on which the town of "Old Swindon" is built.

BRISTOL COAL-FIELD.

"The base of this coal-field is formed by the mountain limestone, which in this district is from 600 to 1000 yards in thickness, having a thin bed of coal, about 6 inches thick, some 200 yards below its upper surface. Immediately upon this limestone is the millstone grit, which is thickest at its northern end, developing at Cromhall and Yate to the extent of 400 or 500 yards in thickness. It is considered barren of coal-seams, but is so fine-grained and silicious, that when ground and mixed with suitable fire-clay it makes a useful fire-brick.

"Taken from the north end at Cromhall to the apex of the anticlinal that crosses the field from east to west at Kingswood, its length is 10 miles; its widest part is in a line with the said anticlinal, and is 7 miles; its average width, however, cannot be taken at more than 5 miles, and the area is therefore about 50 square miles. The portion of the coal-field S. of this anticlinal is about 100 sq. miles, 9-10ths of which is covered by new red marls, lias, and oolitic rocks. The N. end

has more than 3-5ths of its surface laid bare by denudation, and hence its more early development. The total thickness of the coal-measures proper, taken in the centre of the N. portion of the basin between the Park Field and Coalpit Heath Collieries, is about 2000 yards; the area of that part above Pennant is estimated at 5 sq. miles, or 3200 acres; and taking it at 1250 tons to the acre per foot thick, or 12,500 tons to the acre on the total thickness of 10 feet, it is concluded there was originally 40,000,000 tons of coal, 10,000,000 tons of which it is estimated is already worked, leaving 30,000,000 tons more to be wrought by the energy, capital, and skill of the future. The present out-put is estimated at about 250,000 tons a-year, and at the present rate of production, therefore, this part of the basin will be exhausted in 120 years. The coal in this part is highly bituminous and free-burning, and is chiefly adapted for household and gas purposes. In that part lying below Pennant, five seams have been noted, but there are only three that are workable, the total area of which is about 8 square miles, or 5120 acres, and, taking the former estimate of 1250 tons to the acre per foot thick, that will give 6250 tons to the acre in the three seams named, and a total quantity of 31,500,000 tons. Very little of this coal has been worked; but as the sinking is excessively hard and very heavily watered, and as the roof over the coal is in most cases rock, and yields a large amount of water, and, further, as over three-fifths of the entire area the depth would be very considerable, it is estimated that the coal that can be worked with a profit from this part should not be reckoned at more than 10,000,000 tons. This coal is chiefly adapted for smiths' purposes, and is very friable and soft in its nature, yielding a large proportion of small.

"The Pennant Rock is a silicious grit rock, interstratified with thin beds of ironstone and bands of coal, and in some parts with coal-shales, and forms a very distinguishing feature of all the coal-fields in the south-western districts of England and Wales.

"The largest and most important division of seams in the Bristol coal-field is that series immediately below the Pennant, which is estimated at 900 yards thick. The total area of this series is taken to be 40 square miles; and supposing we deduct the 8 square miles covered by the last series (the Pennant) as being too deep to work, and suppose we also deduct 7 square miles more for the coal already worked, wasted, and faulty, we then have 25 square miles left to work, and it is thought we may fairly calculate upon having that quantity, and in this series it is estimated there are 15 veins of workable coal (excluding all under 15 inches thick) of an aggregate thickness of 3 feet; and taking the former estimate as the basis of the present calculation, it is concluded that there are 37,500 tons to the acre in this series, or 24,000,000 tons to the mile, and 600,000,000 tons yet to work. This coal varies a good deal in character, but it may chiefly be regarded as a half-bituminous and half-steam coal. The dip is also various, but may be taken as varying from 15° to 45° in the collieries now worked. It is in this series that the celebrated Kingswood collieries have been worked for the last 150

or 200 years; and there are pits working in the veins in this series to a depth of from 400 to 500 yards."—*Cossham.*

"The small carboniferous tract near Newent is of such little value that it scarcely deserves the name of a *coalfield.* The measures rise to the surface in such thin patches along the junction-line of the new and old red sandstone, that it is scarcely possible to indicate them. They are usually found resting on the old red sandstone, and covered by the new."—*Murchison.*

"The coal-measures in the central parts of Dean Forest are 2310 feet deep, of which the upper shales amount to 1255 feet, and the central sandstones to about 1055 feet; the lower shales are wanting. There are 27 beds of coal, making an aggregate thickness of 40 feet 8 inches. These seams vary from 1 or 2 inches to 2 or 3 feet, and in one instance (Coleford High Delf) to 5 feet. The millstone-grit is from 265 to 455 feet thick." More detailed particulars of this forest can be found in a descriptive account of it by the Rev. H. G. Nicholls, 12mo., 1850–1858.

RAILWAYS.

The railway communications of Gloucestershire are supplied principally by branches of the Great Western and Midland Lines, or by companies working in connection with them. These are—

A. The Gloucester and South Wales section of the Great Western Railway, which commences at Swindon, enters Gloucestershire just beyond Kemble, pierces the Cotswold range by the Sapperton Tunnel, and passes down the Chalford valley to Gloucester, and on to South Wales down the right bank of the Severn, and skirting the Forest of Dean to Chepstow. This line has the following subordinate branches:

1. From Kemble to Cirencester.
2. From Gloucester to Cheltenham.
3. From Gloucester to Ross, Hereford, and the North, connecting Gloucester with Hereford and the picturesque scenery of the Wye.
4. From Lydney Junction, through the Forest of Dean, to Lydbrook Junct., where it meets the Ross and Monmouth Railway.
5. From Portskewet, near Chepstow, by Tintern to Monmouth. The Great Western Rly. from Gloucester is connected with the Severn and Wye Rly. by a great *Viaduct* over the Severn at Sharpness.

A cross line between Monmouth and Ross, passing through Lydbrook Junction, connects the northern extremities of these three last-mentioned railways.

On the eastern side of the county—

B. The Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton section of the Great Western Railway runs from Oxford station by Chipping Norton Junction and Moreton-in-Marsh to Worcester.

From this line there are branches—

1. From Oxford to Fairford. This line will shortly be extended to Swindon *viâ* Cirencester, by a company in connection with the Swindon, Marlborough, and Andover.
2. From Chipping Norton Junction, *viâ* Bourton-on-the-Water, to Cheltenham.
3. From Honeybourne station through the Long Marston district to Stratford-on-Avon.

C. The Midland Railway connecting Derby with Bristol enters Gloucester near Ashchurch, and places Gloucester in direct communication with Bristol, Bath, Cheltenham, and Worcester.

The Gloucestershire branches of the Midland Railway are as follows :

1. From Ashchurch stat. to Tewkesbury and Malvern.
2. From Ashchurch to Evesham.
3. Stonehouse stat. to Nailsworth.
4. Frocester stat. to Dursley.
5. Berkeley Road stat. to Berkeley, crossing the Severn by *Sharpness Great Bridge* to Lydney Junction, and so through the Forest of Dean to Lydbrook (by G. W. R. branch No. 4 above-mentioned).
6. Yate stat. to Thornbury.
7. Mangotsfield stat. to Bath.

Besides the above from Bristol, lines in connection with the G. W. R. run to Avonmouth Docks, &c.; and to New Passage Pier on the Severn, from whence Portskewet Junction on the opposite bank near Chepstow is reached by steamer (see Route 7).

The water navigation of the county, in addition to conveyances by the river, is effected by the Gloucester and Berkeley, the Thames and Severn, and Gloucester and Ledbury Canals.

Rivers—The Bore in the Severn.

The navigable rivers of this county are the Severn—"which runneth through the county, entering it as a river, increasing in it to an estuary, and becoming little lesse than a sea before it departs from it."—*Fuller*. On either side of its estuary are "a number of creeks" capable of holding vessels to load and unload, known by the name of "pills"—a term supposed to be an Anglicised form of the British "*pwll*."

The source of this important river is a little pool about 20 inches long, 6 wide, and about 3 deep, on the eastern side of Plinlimmon. The pool is covered with small stones, from between which the water gushes up. It bears the title of the Hafren river in the wild district through which it commences its course, and does not acquire the name of Severn until it approaches Newtown. It flows through Montgomeryshire, almost encircles Shrewsbury, passes Coalbrookdale, Bridgnorth,

Bewdley, Stourport, Worcester, and enters Gloucestershire near Tewkesbury. About a mile above Gloucester it divides into two channels, forming the isle of Alney, which reunite below the city. After passing Newnham it continues to expand itself until it assumes the name of the Bristol Channel and flows into the Atlantic.

At the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, the tide-head, provincially called the *Bore*, and anciently the *hygre*, is very destructive in this part of the river. Spring-tides in the Bristol Channel in certain states of wind rise from 40 to 50 ft., and the pressure of the great Atlantic from behind, drive the tide into the funnel-shaped channel of the Severn in a wall-like vertical wave 6 to 8 ft. high. The shores on either side are overflowed to a considerable distance, so that in 1883 the working pits of the Severn tunnel were deluged with water, and operations stopped.

"The great tidal wave coming from the Atlantic is narrowed by the local conditions of the Bristol Channel. From the decrease in the width and depth of the channel, which may be said to be funnel-shaped, the weight of the Atlantic behind pushes the tide forward, the elevation of water is increased, and the bore thus just formed, runs up the river. If the wind blows in the same direction with the tide the size of the wave is much increased."—*Sir H. De la Beche.*

"The bore is occasioned by the force with which the first of the flood tide meets the descent of the shallow low water in the opposite direction. In place of swelling the surface quietly and gradually, as in most other rivers, the entrance of the tide is instantaneous, as if a thousand sluices were opened upon a quiet surface of shallow water, or like heavy breakers in the sea over a shallow shore. The level of the 'head' appears to be on the average from 2 to 3 ft. higher than the low still water immediately in front of it; but it varies very much with the depth of water, decreasing as the depth increases, and it presents an almost vertical, unbroken, foaming surface. The same phenomenon is seen in the Great Ouse, where it is called the 'eager,' and in some other rivers, but in none in this country is it so strong as in the Severn. Its velocity varies from 4 to 10 m. per hour."—*Walker's Rep.* 7. The bore in its greatest fury occurs in that part of the Severn which lies between Westbury and Awre on the W., and Frampton and Framilode on the E.

> "In Sabrin's soveraigne armes, with whose tumultuous waves,
> Shut up in narrower bounds, the higre wildly raves,
> And frights the stragling flocks the neighbouring shores to flie
> A farre, as from the maine it comes with hideous cry;
> And on the angry front the curled foame doth bring
> The billowes gainst the banks when fiercely it does fling;
> Hurles up the slimie Ooze, and makes the scalie brood
> Leape madding to the land affrighted from the flood;
> Oreturnes the toyling barge, whose steresman doth not lanch,
> And thrusts the furrowing leake into her ireful panch."
>
> *Polyolbion*, 101.

The bores occur more or less at every spring-tide. The highest bores are what they call the "Palm Tides" in the month of March. The wave attains its greatest height just below Gloucester, and the best place to see it is on the banks near Elmore. The barges which navigate the Severn find the bore very useful in assisting them in making their upward passage, and a barge has run up with the bore from the mouth of the Bristol river nearly to Gloucester. The barges at anchor are careful to have their anchor-tackle right when the bore is expected, and although the bore can be heard coming from a great distance, the bargemen give notice of its proximity by shouting "Flood, ho!" This watchword is passed up the river as occasion serves. In going down the river the barges frequently "miss stays" and get aground on the sands, and are left high and dry by the receding waters. As they are flat-bottomed boats, they do not sink into it as a keeled vessel would; sometimes, however, they are apt to "sulk" and sink so deeply into the sand, that when the tide rises they do not "lift" to it, and the waves go over them. When this is likely to occur, the men ram in straw between the barge and the sand so as to allow the water to percolate into it, and so assist her in lifting when the rise of water takes place.

Mr. Frank Buckland's description of this extraordinary phenomenon is:—"In a few minutes I saw a curved white line stretched right across the channel coming round the corner of the river. With a fearful velocity this white line advanced steadily up the river, and as it neared us I saw that it consisted of a wave about three feet high, curling over with foam at its summit, and forming a distinct wall, reminding me of the pictures that we see of the wall of water forced back when the Israelites made their miraculous passage of the Red Sea. This, then, was 'the bore.' A truly grand, and almost awful object it is—its rush might almost be taken as an emblem of velocity, combined with weight and power. The roar that it made was like nothing I ever before heard, and never before did I understand the meaning of the expression 'the voice of many waters.' Behind the first wave-wall came a second, then a third, and then the full body of the tide boiled like a caldron. Behind this again swept a broad sheet of water—the main army of the flood in rear of the advance guard. The bore rushed past the place where I was watching with the velocity of an express train going through a station, and in a few minutes the whole appearance of the river was altered; not an inch of sand could be seen anywhere, but instead a vast expanse of water reaching from one side to the other. At Newnham the banks of the river are said to be a mile apart. When I was in the boat, the river was represented by a channel about the breadth of Regent Street, and nowhere deeper than six feet. Five minutes after the bore had passed this place the whole of the channel was 'full-up' from side to side. I thought of the poor fishermen that I had seen but lately standing in the bed of the river; I thought of the men hunting the salmon on the sands, and of the boys bathing. If they had forgotten, or not known, that the bore was coming, nothing

could have saved them from a sudden and fearful death. I must therefore entreat all our friends who happen to be in this district for their holidays to be exceedingly careful to inquire into the times and seasons when this bore rushes up the river, and never to go on the Severn sands without a guide. The bore, I was informed, was very small." On another occasion of his witnessing the bore, Mr. Frank Buckland ascertained that the sudden rise of the water was between 11 and 12 feet.

The salmon of the Severn continues to command a high price in the market. "It is a dainty and wholesome fish, and a double riddle in Nature; first, for its invisible feeding, no man alive having ever found any meat in the maw thereof. Secondly, for its strange leaping, so that some will have them termed 'salmons, *à saliendo*.' Being both bow and arrow it will shoot itself out of the water an incredible height and length."—*Fuller*.

The other rivers which flow in or around the county are the Avon (of Warwickshire), the Lower Avon, Churn, Colne, Lech, Strood, Windrush, Wye, and Thames.

The origin of the Thames has with an excusable rivalry been claimed for many of the small rivers whose waters help to increase its importance:—

> "From various springs divided waters glide,
> In diff'rent colours roll a diff'rent tide,
> Murmur along their crooked banks awhile,
> At once they murmur, and enrich the isle,
> Awhile distinct through many channels run,
> But meet at last, and sweetly flow in ONE;
> There joy to lose their long-distinguished names,
> And make one glorious and immortal THAMES."—*Knapp*.

ABBEYS.

The wealth of its abbeys, and the number of large parochial churches, gave rise probably to the adage recorded by *Fuller*, "As sure as God 's in Gloucestershire."

These abbeys were—Gloucester, Llanthony, Tewkesbury, Cirencester, Hayles, Flaxley, Kingswood, Winchcomb, Bristol. The churches most deserving of attention are—Almondsbury, Berkeley, Bibury, Bisley, Buckland, Campden, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Cirencester, Cleeve, Deerhurst, Dyrham, Elkstone, Fairford, Gloucester, Henbury, Highnam, Kemerton, Lechlade, Leonard Stanley, Marshfield, Minchinhampton, Naunton, Newland, Northleach, Ozleworth, Painswick, Pucklechurch, Rendcomb, Redcliffe, Rodmarton, St. Briavels, Stow, Sudeley, Slimbridge, St. Augustine's, Tewkesbury, Thornbury, Toddington, Tidenham, Winchcomb, Wootton-under-Edge.

Its Priories subordinate to foreign monasteries were Beckford, Brimpsfield, Deerhurst, Horseley, Minchinhampton, and Newent.

Objects of Interest.

Among the principal objects of interest are—

Berkeley Stat.:—Berkeley Castle, Stinchcomb Hill—Uley-Bury Camp—Stancombe Park—Wanswell Court—Sharpness Point—Great Railway Bridge and Ship Canal.

Bristol Stat.:—Cathedral—Redcliffe Church—Mayor's Chapel—Parish Churches—Zoological Gardens—Academy of Fine Arts—Bristol Library and Institution—Blind Asylum—Victoria Rooms—Brandon Hill—Docks—Clifton Suspension Bridge—St. Vincent Rocks—Gorge of the Avon—Clifton College—Cook's Folly—Redland Chapel—Blaise Castle—Henbury Cottages—King's Weston—Penpole Point—Colston School—Stoke House—Muller's Asylum—Knole Park—Tockington Pavements—Elberton Camp—Aust Bone-bed—New Passage—Weston-super-Mare.

Charfield Stat.:—Tortworth New Court—Bloodyacre, Roman Villa and Pottery, Lower Silurian Fossils, Church, Old Chestnut—Wootton-under-edge—Alderley—Coaley (Roman and fossil remains)—Ozleworth—Boxwell—Hawkesbury Pillar—Nibley Knoll—Cromhall.

Cheltenham:—Spas—College—Stowell Park—Roman Villa—Charlton Kings New Church—Birdlip Hill—Cranham Woods—Piffs Elm—Leckhampton Hill—Seven Wells—Coberley Church—Pegglesworth—Cowley Manor—Prestbury—Southam—Cleeve Cloud Hill—Sudeley Castle—Toddington Park.

Cirencester:—Museum—Querns—Bull Ring—Agricultural College——Sapperton Church—Daneway Tunnel—Ten Rides—Cathedral Firs—Market Cross—Pimbury Park—Thames Head Springs—Trewsbury Camp—Rendcomb—Calmsden Cross—South Cerney—Banbury Camp—Quenington Church—Edgeworth—Miserden (monuments)—Rodmarton—Fairford Church and Painted Glass Windows—Kempsford Church—Down Ampney—Dene Camp.

Chipping Campden:—The Church—Ebrington—Mickleton—Mein Hill—Broadway—Village and Tower.

Dursley:—The Church—Kingscote Church.

Gloucester:—Cathedral—Docks—Tolsey (portraits)—St. Mary de Crypt—Llanthony Abbey—Hempstead—Robin's Wood Hill—Highnam Church and Pinetum—Stonebench—Elmore—Stone Bench—Hardwicke Reformatory—Birdlip Hill—Witcombe Villa—Churchdown—Barber's Bridge Obelisk.

Morfton-in-Marsh:—Todenham Manor—Seizincote—Bourton-on-Hill—Batsford—Northwick Park—Eatington Park—Little Compton Manor House—Fourshire Stone.

Newnham:—The Forest of Dean—Speech House—Flaxley Abbey—Staunton—Buckstone—Lydney Park—The Scowles—Westbury Cliff.

NORTHLEACH DISTRICT: — Sherborne — Barrington — Stowell Park (Roman Villa)—Withington Church—Bourton Camp—Norbury Camp.

SHARPNESS:—Great Railway Bridge over Severn—Canal—Forest of Dean, by Lydney to Speech House—Berkeley Castle.

STONEHOUSE STAT.:—Broadridge Camp — Dominican Monastery — Nunnery—Frocester Fossils—Fretherne Church—Barrow Hill.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD:—Icomb—The Slaughters—Naunton Church—Maugersbury—Addlestrop—Daylesford—Eyford.

STROUD:—Church—Cloth Factories—Bisley (Roman Relics)—Ragstone —Lypiatt—Woeful Dane Bottom—Watercome (Relics)—Painswick Church — Stonebed Hill — Woodchester Pavement — Hill House—Minchinhampton Church—Dangerfield's Manufactory.

SWINDON NEW, OR SWINDON STAT.:—Church — Railway Works — Kempsford — Barbury Hill — Old Swindon—Portland Oolite—Highworth—Fairford.

TETBURY ROAD STAT.:—Estcourt—Chevenage—Avening—Beverstone —Weston Birt—Rodmarton—Shipton Moigne Church—Crudwell Church—Calcot Barn.

TEWKESBURY:—Abbey—Overbury—Mythe Bridge—Bushley—Twyning—Bredon Hill fossils.

THORNBURY STAT.:—The Castle—The Church.

WOOLASTONE STAT.:—Sedbury Park — Buttington Mound — Offa's Dyke—Tidenham—Penmoyle—Tutshill—Llancaut—St. Briavels Castle—Clearwell—Newland.

YATE STAT.:—Horton Camp—Dyegrove — Doddington Park — Badminton—Tormarton Church—Iron Acton Cross—Coalpit Heath —Dyrham—Lansdown Monument—Hinton Camp.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTERSHIRE is a county of most irregular shape, having parishes detached from it, and, in many instances, parts of other counties insulated within it. Its length from north to south is estimated at 34 miles, and its breadth about 30 miles. Its area is 738 square miles, or 472,453 acres, with 380,283 inhabitants and 77,167 houses, according to the census of 1881. Its area under cultivation amounted in 1880 to 377,924 acres. Its etymology is a subject of dispute among antiquaries. Fuller remarks, that "Worcester was anciently called 'Branonium,' which the Britons corrupted into 'Wrangon,' prefixing 'Caer,' and hence 'Worcester,' which signifies the City ad frontem Aquæ." In Domesday it is mentioned as "Wire-cester," whence some have suggested that the forest of Wyre once extended south of the Severn, and that "Wire-cester" indicates *the Castle of the Wyre.*

With the exception of 26 parishes in the Tenbury and Bewdley

districts, which are in the diocese of Hereford, the remainder of the county belongs to the see of Worcester, to which bishops have been successively elected since the 7th century.

"Among the Romans," Dr. Nash observes, "Worcestershire was a low woody country, and therefore little known to that cautious and warlike people. It is not mentioned by Ptolemy or in Antoninus's Itinerary. Of the four great Roman roads, the Ikenild Street alone touches it."

Under the Saxons, this was part of Mercia, and the inhabitants were called Hwiccii, a name derived probably from *Wiches*, the brine-wells, salt being the principal article of traffic in this province, and the privilege of obtaining bushels of that commodity being granted by the Saxon kings to owners of manors even in the adjoining counties.

In the 9th and 10th centuries the predatory invasions of the Danes occasioned many deadly contests in this county; at Evesham, A.D. 1265, Simon de Montfort was defeated by Prince Edward, and the fatal battle in Worcester, A.D. 1651, secured the reins of government to Cromwell. Its rich lands were, previous to the Reformation, in the possession of the Church, and, in addition to those estates enjoyed by the bishop and regular clergy, the religious houses of Great Malvern, Little Malvern, Evesham, Tewkesbury, Bordesley, and Pershore, were proprietors of a considerable portion of the county.

Worcestershire has always been famous for its fruit, and Robert of Gloucester said of it:—

> "In the county of Canterbury most fish is,
> And most chase of wild beasts about Salisbury I wis,
> At London ships most, and wine at Winchester,
> At Herford sheep and oxen, and fruit at Worcester."

In the vale of Evesham, from its low and sheltered position, the average temperature of the district is high, and its surface consisting of red marl and alluvial deposits of the Avon, it possesses a fertility for which it has been for ages celebrated. It is thus described in the 12th century by the monkish historian: "A land rich in corn, productive of fruits in some parts by the sole favour of nature, in others by the art of cultivation, enticing even the lazy to industry by the prospect of a hundredfold return; you may see the highway clothed with trees that produce apples, not by the grafter's hand, but by the nature of the ground itself, for the earth, of its own account, rears them up to fruit, and that excellent in flavour and appearance, many of which wither not under a year, nor before the new crops are produced to supply their place"—*William of Malmesbury.*

Geology.

Worcestershire belongs chiefly to the New Red Sandstone formation, or "*Triassic.*" The loose *detritus* which covers the surface of large tracts in Worcestershire may be called local, because it has been derived

either from mountains forming the north-west limits of the county, or from the disintegration of rocks occupying the very districts where the materials are found. This region, therefore, being free from all distantly transported *detritus*, presents a class of phenomena distinct from that which is exhibited in those parts of the kingdom where the surface is covered by accumulations of materials derived from remote countries. The tract thus exempted from foreign drift is in great measure circumscribed by the course of the Severn. The New Red, which occupies by far the larger portion of the county, is a part of the Great Belt which runs from the N.E. to S.W. of England; and, as far as Worcestershire is concerned, stretches from the Malvern range up to and beyond Bromsgrove Lickey and the Clent Hills. The general character of this district is flat but undulating, while the luxuriance and fertility of the surface bear testimony to the grateful qualities of the Triassic soil. Beneath its treasures are still greater, as the saline deposits at Droitwich and Stoke Prior show, of formations more recent than the Trias. In the S.E. corner of the county are the Broadway Hills of oolitic date, and a portion of the Cotswolds. Between the centre at Hanbury and the S.E. is a small district of Lias.

The coal-beds which geographically are found in Worcestershire belong geologically to the S. Staffordshire basin; although, particularly at Halesowen and the neighbourhood of Dudley, the measures are so broken up by faults that we have a number of little local coal-basins. The peculiarity of the coal-measures of S. Staffordshire and Worcestershire is that they rest without any intermediate strata on the Silurian rocks. Although these rocks are found protruded in such abundance near Dudley, there are not very many places in Worcestershire where they are seen on the surface. They are best studied on the W. flanks of the Malverns, and indeed along the whole ridge of hills as far N. as Abberley, and are seen again at the Bromsgrove Lickey. On the eastern side of the Malverns they are only found at the Midsomer Hill near Eastnor. But although the district of the Silurians is limited, there are no finer opportunities for the geologist than the Malvern range, where he can study as from an open volume the different divisions of these deposits. Commencing from the earliest of the series, he will find at Keys End Hill, above Bromsberrow, the Lower Silurian black shales, in which the earliest trilobite (Olenus) lived, together with Agnostus pisiformis. At the Obelisk Hill, in Eastnor Park, the upper Caradoc rocks are seen—the Caradoc transition rocks on the E. side, in the gorge between the Gullett and the Fair Oaks; the Woolhope limestone underneath the Worcestershire Beacon, and a little to the N. of Storridge Farm, where also the Wenlock shale may be seen.

"Three workable seams of coal are wrought at Stourbridge, averaging about 6 feet in thickness; and about 15 feet beneath them is the 4-foot bed of celebrated fire-clay, so largely used for fire-bricks, on account of its saponaceous quality. A large tract of country, occupied by carboniferous strata, extends from a narrow zone south-west of Bridgnorth to the flanks of the Abberley Hills, about 20 miles. Its

greatest width is 5 miles, but its outline is very irregular, for, in many points, it runs out in promontories cut off from the chief mass. Notwithstanding the large surface which it occupies, this coal-tract is of very slight value, owing to the thinness of the beds and the inferior value of the coal."—*Murchison.*

The Malvern Hills.

"This plutonic ridge seems to have been forced up, in a solid state, on a line of fracture, amounting to 14,000 feet, between the two sides of the great fault; an amount of dislocation greater perhaps than can be paralleled in any other instance of a single fault the world can produce. In this vast convulsion two effects were produced: first, the lower portion of stratified deposit was roasted, baked, and altered, by having heated masses poured through them in every direction; secondly, the strata were 'blown up' from the horizontal position in which they once lay. Each strata once lay like a book in a chest with other books packed above it. Through this mighty upheaving of remote ages, we have the edges of entire formations turned up to the surface, and they lie now like books upon a shelf, and we can read their contents and measure their thickness. Each of the coloured formations contains its leaves, its distinct layers of stratification, and on those leaves is a printing of the Deity."—*Strickland.*

"Quartz, mica, hornblende, felspar, chlorite, and epidote, are the mineralogical ingredients of the Malvern rocks. Granite is much less abundant than syenite in the Malvern hills, apparently because its micaceous element is less abundant than hornblende. In the Worcestershire Beacon, varieties of rock may be collected from a very narrow area, some of which, speaking mineralogically, are syenite and others granite, just as in the crystallization of the mass the element of potash, or oxide of iron, was locally prevalent. In general these granite rocks are to be regarded as local segregations in the syenitic masses, closely allied in nature and mode of appearance to the felspathic veins which appear in almost every excavation, ramifying amidst the hornblendic masses."—*Phillips.*

"That the vale of the Severn was a strait of the sea, ages before the lake and river periods, and that the valleys of the Severn and Avon were gradually scooped out by marine currents and waves, during the long epoch when the present land, on which now stand populous towns and cities, was being slowly elevated, is a result arrived at many years since by Sir R. Murchison. The view from the Malvern during the period of this 'Northern Drift' must have been very different from the present. Not only did a sea-strait stretch far away over the vales of Worcestershire, but the eye must have rested on the Herefordshire side on many an inland frith and narrow strait. The glacial drift lies in the valley of Cradley, between Malvern and Ledbury, while, where now we see only cultivated fields, pastures, and orchards, the valleys of the Wye, Lug, and Frome must have gleamed with waves."—*Symonds.*

The marlstone of *Bredon* is a series of beds that form the middle region of the hills in various degrees of induration based upon the lower lias; while above the marlstone is the upper lias shale below the steep brow of the inferior oolite which forms the summit of the hill. Though now separated from the extensive range of the Cotswold, it was probably once united to it. "On *Bredon Hill* the inferior oolite appears at some period to have been much disturbed; for in the various quarries its strata are seen greatly shattered and dipping in all directions, often with a high degree of inclination."—*Strickland.*

"The metamorphic rocks of the hills are of extreme antiquity. The oldest rocks in the district are those which, with their granite veins and trap dykes, form the hills, and were in existence before the period of the Hollybush sandstone, as shown by their infra-position to the latter, which rested upon them without being penetrated or altered by the trap dykes; and as the age of this sandstone was known to correspond with that of the Lingula flags of Wales, it served as the point of departure in any attempt to determine the geological position of the underlying rocks. The relative position of the sandstone, resting as it did on the upturned edges of the gneissic rocks of the hills, showed that the latter had undergone disturbance and uptilting before the sandstone was deposited upon them. This sandstone, however, was more recent than the trap rocks, and yet it could be shown that their outburst did not take place until after the uptilting of the ancient strata and their conversion from their original condition of ordinary shales and sandstones into their present highly crystalline state; and from other evidence, derived partly from the manner in which the lower beds of the sandstone were overlapped by upper ones and the pebbles of gneiss contained in their lowermost beds, it was clear that the gneissic rocks had been elevated above the sea-level and subjected to denuding influences, raised in fact into a mountain ridge before the Hollybush sandstones were deposited. Now, as all these events happened previous to the period of the Hollybush sandstone, it followed that a very long interval must have elapsed between the respective epochs at which the two formations were accumulated; and as the sandstone rested transgressively on the gneissic rocks, while on the contrary there was perfect conformity between the Lingula flags and the Cambrian rocks, it might be inferred that whatever sediments were deposited on the gneissic rocks of the hills during this interval were stripped off by denudation before the sandstone was laid down upon them. Hence it might be concluded that the Cambrian rocks were absent from beneath the Hollybush sandstone, and that the gneissic rocks belonged to some yet earlier age. And there were reasons for supposing that these hill rocks were once covered by other sediments, which were removed from off them before the Lingula flag era, except perhaps certain rocks on the eastern slopes of the Herefordshire Beacon, less highly altered than the crystalline rocks of the ridge and clearly of a later date, and which it was quite possible might be a remnant of these missing strata. Unlike the older gneissic rocks, they owed their altered condition to local

causes, viz., intercalated lava-beds and trap dykes; but as the relative position of these rocks to the Hollybush sandstone was not known, it was impossible to say whether they might belong to the Cambrian system or to some more ancient one."—*Dr. Holl, F.G.S.*

"I have long observed the Malvern Hills, and carefully considered the phenomena they present, and have reconsidered the subject since Dr. Holl's views have been stated to the Geological Society, and I feel bound to say that Dr. Holl is substantially right in his suggestions, and that the old idea that the Malvern chain was an irruption of Syenite was wrong. We must not in future regard the Malvern rocks as masses of eruptive igneous matter, but as altered sedimentary strata of very ancient date, now assuming a metamorphic gneissic character. Further observation is required to ascertain the exact age of these very ancient deposits. I cannot be quite certain that they are of Laurentian date, as assumed by Dr. Holl, as the particular fossils that would decide that question have not hitherto been met with; but that the crystalline fabric of the hills was metamorphic I now fully subscribe to, and that it was altered strata of extremely early date."—*Rev. W. S. Symonds* (1866).

"The tourist who seeks health and recreation in the Shires of Worcester and Hereford, will find the range of the Malvern Hills the chief attraction. This range is not a uniform ridge like the Hog's Back of Surrey, but is a series of separate hills of singular beauty. They have verdure, a fine greensward, with protruding rocks to the very summit; and they are traversed by well-made paths (furnished with seats, either natural or artificial) in every direction, affording to the pedestrian a series of true pictures of great beauty. Without contradiction, this district is the most pleasurable walking ground in England. Looking eastward the eye ranges over the fertile plains of Worcester and Gloucester, and the cathedral tower and church steeples of the former city are distinctly visible; westward there is not a plain, but the finely wooded knolls of Herefordshire, bounded by the mountains of Monmouthshire and Wales, which are easily seen by the naked eye, those assembled about Abergavenny forming a particularly noticeable group. A few days—nay, weeks—may be pleasantly passed here, and the best resting-place is West Malvern, which is 200 ft. higher than Great Malvern, and thus the tourist is saved some labour in the ascent, and is much sooner in the midst of the attractive scenery. He will find a good hotel (the Westminster Arms), with moderate charges; and there are, too, several comfortable lodging-houses. The lower slopes of the hills at Malvern Wells are prettily wooded, and have walks peculiarly attractive."—*W. C. C.*

Objects of Interest.

The most interesting objects in this county are:—

Worcester:—Cathedral—Natural History Museum—Old Houses—China Works—Edgar Tower—Guildhall (Portraits)—Spetchley

Court and Church—Kempsey Church—Martley Hills—Southstone Rock—Powick—Witley Court—Woodbury Hill Reformatory—Stanford Court—Stanford Church—Holme Castle—Shelsley—Holt—Cotheridge Court and Church.

GREAT MALVERN:—Abbey Church—Mathon—Bates Bush—"The Herefordshire and Worcestershire Beacons"—Leigh Church—Madresfield Court—Eastnor Park—Little Malvern Church—Wytch Road—Cowleigh Park.

BEWDLEY:—The Forest of Wyre—Ribbesford Church—Ticknell—Redstone Hermitage—Astley Monuments—Blackstone Rock—Devil's Spittleful—Habberley Valley—Stourport.

BROMSGROVE:—The Church—Lickey Column—Alvechurch—Tardebigg—Hewell Grange—King's Norton—Northfield—Frankley Beeches.

DUDLEY:—The Castle Ruins and View—Caverns—Wren's Nest—Museum—Fountain—Oldbury—Ten-yard Coal-pits.

EVESHAM:—The Abbey Tower—Churches—Broadway—Norton Church—Elmley Castle—Rouse Lench—Cropthorne Fossils.

HARTLEBURY STAT.:—Ombersley Court and Church—Hartlebury Palace and Church—Holt Fleet Bridge.

KIDDERMINSTER:—The Church—Carpet Manufactories—Wolverley—Arely Castle—Cookley Iron Works—Trimpley Hill.

DROITWICH—Salt Works—Westwood Park—Hanbury Hall—Saltway—Stoke Prior—Hampton Lovett Monuments—Hadsor Hall (Pictures and Statuary).

PERSHORE:—Abbey Church—Bredon Hill Fossils—Bricklehampton Pits—Fladbury Church—Croome Court—Charlton Manor-house.

STOURBRIDGE:—Glass Works—Fire-brick Factories—Coal Ferns—Brierley Hill—Hagley Park—Clent Hills—Stourton Castle—Enville Hall—Halesowen Church—Abbey Ruins—Himley House.

TENBURY:—Spa—St. Michael's College—Burford Church—Thornby Camp—Mamble Coal Mines—Bockleton Church—Kyre—Troy fishing at Newnham.

UPTON-ON-SEVERN:—Hanley Castle—The Rhydd (Pictures)—Birts-Morton Court—Overbury—Strensham Church—Ripple—Queenhill—Bredon Hill Fossils.

RAILWAYS.

Worcestershire is traversed between Evesham and Dudley and from Worcester to Ledbury by railways of the Great Western Company, with branch lines from Hartlebury Junction to Tenbury, and from Stourbridge by Halesowen to Birmingham. Trains of the Midland Company run from Birmingham through Worcester to Gloucester, with branches from Barnt Green by Evesham and Ashchurch to Malvern.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Herefordshire is a county almost circular in form, being 38 miles in extent between Ludlow and Monmouth, and 35 miles in width measured from Hay to Great Malvern, including in its area, according to the Trigonometrical Survey, 532,898 acres, with a population of 121,062, and 25,605 inhabited houses, at the census of 1881.

"This county doth share," writes Fuller, "as deep as any in the alphabet of our English commodities though exceeding in W. for wood, wheat, wool, and water. Besides this shire better answereth (as to the sound thereof) the name of Pomerania than the dukedom of Germany so called, being a continued orchard of apple-trees, whereof much cider is made; and I cannot but commend Master Camden's cautious commendations of this county—'secunda fertilitatis laude inter Angliæ provincias acquiescere haud facile est contenta.'"

At the period of the Roman invasion, this county was inhabited by the Silures, a powerful nation, whose kingdom embraced, in addition to Herefordshire, the counties of Radnor, Brecon, and Monmouth, and extended to the banks of the Severn and to the ranges of the Abberley and Malvern hills. This valiant and warlike people, impatient of control and exasperated by the vow of the Emperor Claudius to exterminate their race, carried on incessant war against the Romans, and were so implacably averse to a foreign yoke, that they were neither to be prevailed on by courtesy nor restrained by force.

"Silurum gens non atrôcitate non clementiâ mutabatur quia bellum exerceret, castrisque legionum premenda foret."—*Tacitus.*

On the arrival of Ostorius Scapula as proprætor, he found things in great disorder. The unsubdued tribes had made war on those in alliance with Rome, not supposing that the new general would come over against them at the very moment of his arrival at the beginning of winter, and with a body of troops to which he was but recently appointed. In this they were mistaken, for he displayed the greatest promptitude and decision, marching at once with such army as he had, cutting to pieces all those who opposed him, pursuing the fugitives and preventing their reassembling. Those tribes who fluctuated between peace and war were awed by his defeating the Iceni. He next ravaged the territory of the Cangi, and after slight opposition brought the Brigantes to a pusillanimous servitude. His operations were then directed against the Silures, who trusted to their peculiar ferocity, and reposed great confidence in the valour and skill of their chief Caractacus (super propriam ferociam Caractaci viribus confisos). Collecting his soldiers from the numerous encampments on the Cotswolds, Ostorius crossed the Severn to attack Caractacus, who had brought his forces

into the territory of the Ordovices to preserve his own people from the calamities of war. The fortresses on the Malvern range, unusually large and difficult of access, were constructed to check the progress of the Roman general towards the west. When, driven from these strongholds, the Silures were compelled to retire upon the rough mountains of the border; they constructed, occupied, and were expelled from, with considerable loss of men and confidence, the camps at Whitborne, Thornbury, Croft, and Wapley.

Coxwall Knoll, the place of their last struggle, even if not selected previously, was favourable to the plans of Caractacus. Where Nature had not rendered the eminence inaccessible, he caused a rampart of stones to be piled up; a stream of unequal depth (vado incerto) flowed in his front, and a strong body of his troops were ranged in advance of his works in battle array. Ostorius, pressing closely on the enemy, having gained possession of the strong camps of Croft-Ambrey and Wapley, proceeded to secure his conquests by constructing on Norton Hill a large quadrangular work, double-ditched, which commanded the defiles E. and W., and a second important work at *Brandon*, which formed a counterwork to the stronghold at Coxwall Knoll, 3 miles distant. The leaders of the British tribes prepared them for the contest by urging every motive which could animate their valour. Caractacus, rushing along the ranks (huc illuc volitans), urged them to remember that their conduct that day would be either the commencement of recovered liberty or of eternal servitude. Ostorius, finding his troops eager for attack, forded the river without difficulty, but suffered in their ascent of the hill severely from the darts of the Britons, until the Romans, forming the testudo by locking their shields together over their heads, reached the wall, and, breaking through it, brought on a hand-to-hand engagement, in which, after some desperate efforts, the Britons were soon routed, and a complete victory was obtained by the invaders. Caractacus escaped into the country of the Brigantes, whose queen, Cartismandua, dreading the resentment of the Romans, delivered him bound to Ostorius. His wife, children, and brothers had been made prisoners on the field of battle.

Notwithstanding this defeat, the Silures kept the Romans in partial skirmishes, or regular battles, for a period of at least 20 years—a state of warfare which explains the formation of the numerous camps which exist in the county of Hereford. At length Julius Frontinus gained from the Silures the forest of Dean and the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, the importance of which event is fully expressed by the historian—"He had the glory of subduing the powerful and warlike nation of the Silures; in effecting which he had not only to combat with an implacable enemy, but with local difficulties which none of his predecessors had been able to surmount."—*Tacitus*. The undisturbed possession of the south of Britain having been secured, the Romans founded 2 towns in this county, Magna Castra (Kenchester) and *Ariconium* (Weston-Penyard); but the numerous camps con-

structed in Herefordshire bear testimony to the nature and continuance of the struggle.

> "Where shall we find
> Men mo e undaunted for their country's weal,
> More prodigal of life? In ancient days
> The Roman legions and great Cæsar found
> Our fathers no mean foes; and Cressy's plains,
> And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
> What the *Silures'* vigour, unwithstood,
> Could do in rigid fight."

The Silures were subject to the Roman rule about 250 years, during which period 3 military roads only appear to have been made:—1. Brandon Camp, by Magna, crossing the Wye through Madley to Gobannium (Abergavenny): 2. Usk, by (Monmouth) Ariconium to Glevum (Gloucester); 3. Magna, by Stretton-Sugwas, Holmer, Stretton-Grandison, Frome's Hill to Worcester; nor have the remains of any detached villas been discovered within the limits of the county. Under the Heptarchy, after many years of continuous and savage warfare, the Welsh were expelled by Offa from the country between the Severn and the Wye, and he proceeded to separate them from his subjects by a high mound and a ditch which extended from Flintshire to the Wye at Bridge Solers, whence to near Bigswear below Monmouth the river served as the boundary, and from thence to the Severn at Beachley the mound was reconstructed, and may be seen in a perfect state in various places.

The ditch is visible from Bridge Solers to Mansel Gamage; at Upperton, or Offa's Town; near Lyonshall; Bullock's Mill; Knill Garraway, very perfect; under Ditch Hill; round Evencoed Hill, and thence N. to Knighton. The dyke is supposed to have been constructed in A.D. 784, and consists of a trench and a mound; the former supplying the means of raising up the latter. The ditch is invariably on the Welsh side, and averages 12 ft. in width and 6 ft. in depth. The vallum is 10 ft. in perpendicular altitude above the average level of the adjacent soil on the English side of it. As it would be easy for a hostile force to break through such barrier, sanguinary enactments were made for the purpose of confining the Welsh to their own side of it.

Offa erected a palace at Sutton defended by strong entrenchments, where he violated the ties of honour and hospitality by procuring the murder of Ethelbert. It was to expiate this and other crimes that he undertook a journey to Rome, and subjected his dominions to the payment of an annual tribute known as Peter's pence.

In A.D. 939 the river Wye, which almost bisects the county, was made the boundary of the two kingdoms by Athelstane. And the antipathy of the two races is well illustrated by the circumstance that, whilst the names of parishes and places on the peninsula of the Wye, between Hay and Monmouth, are to a great extent of Welsh origin,

every place on the left bank of the river within the dyke is of Saxon derivation or adoption.

The next great events in the history of this county are the memorable escape of Edward I. from Simon de Montfort in 1265, which is fully detailed in Rte. 36; the decisive battle of Mortimer's Cross to 1460; and the occurrences during the Civil Wars of Charles I.

ROMAN ROADS IN HEREFORDSHIRE.

Of the four great roads constructed by the Romans in Britain, that called Watling Street, or rather the ramification from that road, alone intersects the county of Hereford. Crossing the Severn at Wroxeter in Shropshire (the Uriconium of the Romans), and directing its course through the south part of Salop by the town of Church *Stretton*, it enters Herefordshire in the parish of Marlow, and proceeds by Stormer House to Leintwardine, retaining the name of Watling Street between Marlow and Stormer House. At Leintwardine it crosses the river Teme, and continuing a southerly direction leaves on the right, and 1½ mile from Leintwardine, the camp of *Brandon*, which, from its situation, and relative distances, appears to have been the post mentioned by Ptolemy and Richard of Cirencester under the name of *Branogenium*, and by Antoninus under that of Bravinium. Pursuing the line of the present turnpike-road towards Hereford, it reaches successively Wigmore, Aymestrey, and Mortimer's Cross. Passing Kingland Field, it crosses the turnpike-road between Leominster and Presteign at the distance of six miles from the former town, and after a further progress of one mile, leaves *Street* Court on the right and proceeds by Arrow Green, where it crosses that stream or river and takes the line of Shirley Heath to *Stretford* Bridge. Leaving Birley Church on the left, it proceeds in the course of the present turnpike-road towards Hereford, passing the churches of King's Pyon, Canon Pyon, and Burghill successively on the right, and also a square camp entrenchment near the last-mentioned place.

Approaching Hereford, and within two miles and a half of that city, it enters another Roman road, or branch of road, which will be described, and passing westerly by *Stretton*-Sugwas, reaches Kenchester, the Magna Castra of the Romans. Other branches diverge from this station. Of these the one shortly referred to proceeds easterly through Stretton Sugwas, as noticed before, and passing the junction of the Leintwardine branch, reaches Holmer, where it crosses the turnpike-road from Hereford to Leominster at the distance of one mile and a half from the former. Leaving Holmer Church on the left, it reaches Lug Bridge, having previously joined which, it enters the turnpike-road from Hereford to Worcester at the distance of one mile and a half from the former city. Crossing the river Lug, it pursues the present turnpike-road over Frome's Hill, after deviating from it for a short distance towards the south near Shuckenhill, where it rejoins the present road,

leaving *Street* Lane on the right and proceeding to *Stretton* Grandison, where was anciently a square encampment. From Stretton it passes through the parishes of Castle Froome and Cradley, where it leaves this county and proceeds to Worcester. At Stretton also it branches in another direction, and going south-easterly through Ashperton, Pixley, Aylton, and Little Marcle parishes, enters Gloucestershire at Preston, and proceeds by Dymock and Newent to Gloucester. This branch is generally less perceptible than those before described. Another road or branch diverges from Magna Castra (Kenchester), and, inclining towards the south-west, crosses the river Wye near the old weir estate, leaves Eaton Bishop on the left and Canon Bridge and Madley on the right, proceeding by Warlow, Lower Wormhill, and Stoney Street in Madley parish, where it crosses the turnpike-road from Hereford to Peterchurch, six miles distant from the former. The plainest evidence that this road is Roman occurs in the Four Ways Common, near this crossing; the original pavement (if it may be so called) remaining entire, and some hundred yards in extent. The course pursued afterwards was through Kingston, Dore, New *Street*, and Dulas to Long Town (Longa Villa), which is supposed to have been a Roman station. Leaving Herefordshire soon afterwards, it reaches Abergavenny, the Gobannium of the Romans, but none of the usual marks of a Roman road have been observed after those noticed near Madley. The last line or branch of Roman road enters this county from Gloucester (Glevum) near Linton, and after proceeding about two miles, reaches the great station of Ariconium near Ross. On this site Roman coins are frequently ploughed up to this day; and in a field in the parish of Peterstow, about five miles distant, large quantities of iron cinders imperfectly smelted have been found under the surface, and the remaining ore extracted. Coins also, bearing the head and inscription of a Cæsar, and some of the hand-blomaries made use of by the Romans, have been met with in the same place. The continuation of this line proceeding from Ariconium leaves the town of Ross on the right and reaches Walford, where it passes the river Wye, and entering Goodrich goes by Goodrich Cross to Whitchurch *Street* and Ganarew, where, leaving Herefordshire, it enters the parish of Dixton and reaches the town of Monmouth, which is supposed to be the Blestium of the Romans. Several entrenchments occur in this line and are attributed to the Romans.—*Hartshorne.*

Geology.

The beds of the old red sandstone at Ledbury are the lowest of a series of strata which have been carefully estimated at a thickness of from 8000 to 10,000 ft.

The rounded hill called Wall-hills Camp consists of a series of marls, cornstone, thick red and gray sandstones, the uppermost of which are at least 2000 ft. above the uppermost Silurian rocks. The hills of Canon Froome consist of the same strata, having resisted the

denudation which has scooped out the intervening valleys down to the lower marls; as have also the Robin Hood's Butts.

The distance from Ledbury to Hereford traverses strata appertaining to the beds of the lower old red sandstone—the zone of cephalaspis and pteraspis. The range of hills on the left after leaving Wall-hills belongs to the series of old red deposits. Stoke-Edith park is an upcast of upper Silurian rocks, which at Woolhope forms a kind of dome, the top of which is denuded, the outside rim being presented towards the valley of Hereford. Shucknill Hill is another Silurian upcast, and presents a good escarpment of Aymestrey rock quarried for road-stone.

At Bartestree a dyke of greenstone alters the lower old red, which is roasted into hornstone.

At Weston and Lugwardine are quarries of sandstone which afford fragments of pteraspis, cephalaspis, and a few triturated relics of plants. The city of Hereford stands principally on an alluvial gravel, from underneath which the lower old red rises on every side. The Lug meadows, Frome meadows, and the bend of the Wye near Rotherwas, were formerly lakes of the ancient Wye.—*Symonds.*

The richest soils in Herefordshire are found resting on that division of the old red sandstone known as "the cornstones," owing to its containing a considerable amount of granules and nodules of impure limestone, whose chemical composition varies, being sometimes composed of alumina and lime alone, at others containing magnesia also in combination.

Valley of Woolhope.—Before the physical features of this valley can be accounted for, the arrangements of its rocks must be critically examined.

The central mass, called Haugh Wood, is 2 m. long by 1½ broad. The strata exposed in the central portion of this nucleus are quartzose grits of the Caradoc sandstone. These beds, rising to a height of upwards of 600 ft. in the centre of the wood, where they are nearly horizontal, dip away on all sides at angles not exceeding 12° or 15°. From the gentle curvature of the surface of this central dome the strata are little fissured, and the lower parts of the Caradoc are not exposed, thin bedded siliceous sandstone and quartzose grit being the lowest beds visible. The uppermost member of this formation is a hard impure limestone, occasionally burnt, but more frequently used as a road-stone. It is a hard, dark-blue, thick, flag-like limestone. On the sides of the road leading from Mordiford to Checkley Common the strata are interlaminated with thin courses of impure limestone and hard marl. The major axis of the valley ranges from Backbury Camp and Dormington on N.N.W., to Lindels and Oldbury Hill on S.S.E. As the strata on the eastern side of this line dip at a lower angle than those upon the W., the former side is necessarily broader than the latter. Slight depressions called "cockshoots" alone separate the higher points of the ridge from each other. Hence the water descends from all this part of the escarpment into the centre of the valley. These "cockshoots" have

been occasioned by minor dislocations, which have proceeded neither deep enough nor far enough to produce complete gorges. Had this elevated margin been within deeper breaks, the lower parts of this valley would now be covered with water, which could only escape when sufficiently high to issue through one of these cockshoots, and the central dome of Haugh Wood would under such circumstances be an island in the centre of a lake. Such a condition of things was long ago changed by the opening of three deep transverse gorges through the S.W. segment of the encircling ridges. The largest gorge, that of Mordiford, is traversed by the Pentelow brook, the chief line of drainage of the valley; and the two smaller gorges by the rivulets of Fownhope and Sollershope, all feeders of the Wye.

The geology of the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford ought not to be discussed without reference to the proceedings of their field clubs, viz. the Cotswold, Malvern, Worcestershire Naturalists, and Woolhope, to which these counties owe much for the elucidation of their natural history; and it ought to be recorded that these scientific associations were amongst the earliest of the many kindred societies now in existence.

Ecclesiastical Division.

The see of Hereford was founded in A.D. 680, at which period this county was part of the diocese of Lichfield. The entire county is, by recent legislation, placed within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishops of Hereford.

Productions.

This county has been celebrated from a very early period for a valuable breed of *cattle*,—indeed, regarded by many well-informed judges of stock "as the most superior breed in this island," because, though not good milkers, they "put on" more meat and fat at an earlier age, in proportion to the food consumed, than any other variety. The first specimens were imported by Lord Scudamore about the middle of the seventeenth century from East Friesland, the breed being then a novelty recently introduced into that part of Germany from the Ukraine. The differences in the values of British fine wools of recent times has caused a complete change in the species of *sheep* now bred by the Herefordshire flock-owners. The small, hardy, hornless, whitefaced breed, with its fine fleece, indigenous to this and the adjoining red sandstone districts, and known as "the Ryelands," is now extinct. The weight of its wool only averaged about 2 lbs. a fleece, though in quality it was esteemed as equal to merino, and was formerly purchased by the merchants at a high price. Fuller observes, "As for the wool in Herefordshire, it is best known, to the honour of the county, by the name of 'the Lempster Ore,' being absolutely the finest indeed in all England."

Herefordshire is also especially famous as a *Cider* county. "I cannot divine," says Beale, writing in 1662, "what soil or what fruit would yield the best cider, or how excellent cider or perry might be if all soils

in common and all fruit were tried; but for 30 years I have tried all sorts of cider in Herefordshire, and for years I have tried the best cider in Somersetshire, and for some years I have had the best cider of Kent and Essex at my call; yet hitherto I have always found the cider of Herefordshire the best, and so adjudged by all good palates." The soils best adapted for the successful growth of the apple and pear trees are the deep argillaceous loams, but the natural decay of every variety of these fruits imposes upon the Herefordshire gardener a constant recruiting of his orchards by new varieties of trees, the produce of seeds. The varieties excellent for cider and perry, as producing a more pleasant, winy, and enduring beverage, are wholly unfit for the table or the palate, being so tart and harsh that there is nothing more safe from plunder. As Evelyn remarks—"'tis so wicked a fruit upon the tree as needs no Priapus for protector, since (as beautiful as 'tis to the eye) it has so cursed a taste in the mouth till it be converted into cider."

> "The apple's outward form
> Delectable, the witless swain beguiles,
> Till, with a writhen mouth and sputtering noise
> He tastes the bitter morsel, and rejects
> Disrelished."—*Phillips*, i. 445.

"A well-made *dry* cider ought to be almost free from acid, devoid of sweetness, non-effervescent, with a flavour and taste not greatly dissimilar from Rhenish or Moselle wines. Perry by careful management can be made to resemble champagne, and of a quality decidedly superior to much that is sold under that title. The county of Worcester is rather more celebrated for the manufacture of perry than Hereford; the latter, however, is justly celebrated for its Barland perry, produced originally from fields in Bosbury, called Barelands."—*Agricultural Journal*, 1853.

In the valleys of the Teme and Frome rivers hops are extensively cultivated.

RIVERS.

The two principal rivers of Herefordshire are the Wye and the Lug.

The Wye has its origin in a small pool somewhat larger than the one which constitutes the fountain of the Severn, yet in close proximity to it. The pool is near the top of a grassy summit of the great Plynlimmon mountain. On leaving the pool the stream runs for some distance towards the east, and then turns abruptly to the south. Having separated the counties of Brecon and Radnor it enters Herefordshire at Clifford, and flowing by Hereford, Ross, and Monmouth, amid varied and pleasing scenery, forms the boundary of Gloucester and Monmouthshires, and at a distance of 120 miles from its source is lost in the Severn.

> "Two mountain-streams, by neighbouring rills supplied,
> Pursue at first their wanderings side by side;
> Though parted then, an equal course maintain,
> And once united ne'er divide again."

Like the Severn, it is famous for its salmon, which are protected by a close time, extending for fishing with nets from September 1 to March 31, and for rod-fishing from October 15 to March 15.

The Lug has its rise in Radnorshire, enters Herefordshire at Stapleton, and unites with the Wye below the bridge at Mordiford.

Railways.

Herefordshire possesses direct communication by railway with the principal towns of the kingdom. The three cities of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester are connected by a line belonging to the Great Western Company, from which there is a branch from Ross on the left bank of the Wye to Monmouth.

There is a line between Hereford and Hay—going on into Wales viâ Brecon; and also from Hereford to Leominster and Ludlow and the North, having branches to Kington and Tenbury. The city has also access to Monmouthshire by railway to Abergavenny, passing by Pontrilas, from whence there is a branch to Abbeydore and Dorstone. Lastly, a branch line from Henwick on the line between Worcester and Hereford takes the traveller to Bromyard.

Objects of Interest.

Hereford District:—Cathedral—College—Castle Green Walk—Black Friars—White Cross—Belmont, Scenery and Monastery—Dinedor Camp—Sutton Walls—Kenchester (Magna)—Credenhill Camp—Acornbury Camp—Eaton Camp—Mordiford Silurian Quarries—Holme Lacy—Backbury Camp—Stoke Edith—Woolhope Geological Formations—Offa's Dyke—Madley Church—The Pyons—Stretton Sugwas Church—Burghill Church.

Bromyard District:—Bromyard Church—Public Rooms—Avonbury Church—Thornbury Camp—Whitborne Church—Tedstone Church and Dingles—China Court—Bishop's Froome Church—Devil's Punch Bowl—Old Brockhampton House and Chapel.

Kington District:—Offa's Dyke—Eywood—Old Radnor Church—Coxwall Knoll—Pilleth Hill—Presteign.

Ledbury District:—The Church—Eastnor Castle and Park—Misletoe Oak—Haffield Camp—Malvern Hills—Bromsberrow Church—Herefordshire Beacon—Much Marcle Church—Wall Hills Camp—Bosbury Church—Old Oaks—Midsummer Hill Camp—Canon Froome—Colwall Silurian Strata.

Leominster District:—Church—Hampton Court—Ivington Camp—Monkland Church—Humber Camp—Croft Ambrey Camp—Mortimer's Cross—Kingsland Village—Wigmore Castle Ruins—Brandon Camp—Aymestrey Limestone Quarries, Fossils, and Fishing—Shobdon Old Church—Bodenham Church—Brampton Bryan Castle—Puddlestone crustacean tracks.

PONTRILAS DISTRICT:—Kentchurch Court—Kilpeck Church—Abbey Dore Church—Longtown Castle—Golden Valley—Garway Dovecot—Monmouth Cap, Fishing—Rowlstone—Grosmont Church and Castle—Skenfrith Castle—Rowlstone Church—Cornstones—Rare Fossils at Ewyas Harold.

LUDLOW DISTRICT:—Scenery of the Teme—Bone Well—Downton Castle Walks—Leintwardine Church—Fishing Club—Burford Church—Monuments—Ludford—Haywood Forest Oaks.

ROSS DISTRICT:—The Church—The Prospect—Wilton Castle—Rudhall—Penyard Castle View—Ariconium—Goodrich Castle—Swift's House at Goodrich—The Wye Tour—Simond's Yat—Caldwell Rocks—Sollers Hope Camp—Brockhampton Camp—Doward Camp and Bone Caves—How Caple View—Pembridge Castle Ruins—Foy Church—Courtfield—Welsh Bicknor Church.

The HANDBOOK for the Counties of GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, and HEREFORD ought not to be published without an allusion to the meetings of the choirs of their respective Cathedrals, for the pleasures of harmony, and for raising a fund to assist and support the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of these dioceses. The festivals commenced early in the last century, and since 1724 a collection for their charitable objects has been made at the Cathedral doors, with most liberal and beneficial results. The meetings are held in each city triennally—viz., Worcester 1881, Hereford 1882, Gloucester 1883. These festivals, given on a scale sufficent to produce with the highest effect the works selected, in the noble Cathedrals of these cities, have constantly attracted large gatherings, and have maintained their popularity even in the face of the important meetings of the same kind now held at Birmingham and other great centres.

HANDBOOK

FOR

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE, AND HEREFORDSHIRE.

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

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ROUTE 1.

LONDON TO GLOUCESTER—GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY—BY SWINDON [CRICKLADE] [MALMESBURY], STROUD, AND STONEHOUSE.

The Great Western trains on their way towards Gloucestershire convey passengers, often without any intermediate stoppage, to

Swindon Junction Station, 77 m. W. of Paddington, 270 ft. higher than that terminus, and 292 ft. higher than the station at Bristol. Every train is detained at Swindon for ten minutes, to enable travellers to procure refreshments.

The station stands in a town of railway creation known as *New Swindon* (Pop. 17,769), which is inhabited almost exclusively by people in the employ of the Great Western Company. "It is vulcanic, rectangular, and rigidly uniform: a tremendous smithy for the Great Western Railway and its branches. Here several hundred iron horses are shod; their harness and carriages made and repaired."—*Elihu Burritt.* The area of the company's works, originally about 115,000 sq. yds., was enlarged in 1871, and they now give employment to many thousands of hands; the whole of the company's stores and manufacturing plant being concentrated at Swindon. (For detailed particulars of this busy place, see *Handbook for Wilts.*)

The *Church*, in the Dec. Eng. style, with a tower surmounted by a spire 140 ft. high, was erected by the company at a cost of 6000*l.* Adjoining are the parsonage and school buildings, erected at a further cost of 1700*l.* Near these is a piece of ground laid out as a park and cricket-field.

The market-town of Old Swindon (Inhab. 4696), "centuries old, looks down from the summit of a hill," a mile distant from the station, on the surrounding world, and commands a very extensive view (*Inn:* Goddard Arms). The *Lawn* (Amb. Goddard, Esq.), a mansion in the Italian style.

2½ m. S. on the flank of the Marlborough Downs, *Burderop* Park (T. C. P. Calley, Esq.).

At Swindon, the Gloucester and South Wales section of the Great Western branches off from the main line to Bristol; but, as these are distinct services, it is seldom necessary for the traveller to change carriages here for Gloucester.

The Gloucester line runs nearly parallel with the North Wilts Canal, for some distance skirting the once extensive forest of Bradon, which covered a large portion of Wiltshire.

4 m. *Purton* Station (*Inns:* Angel and Railway). Anne Hyde, mother of Queen Anne, was born in a house

still standing, where her father, Mr. Henry Hyde, resided.

The *Church*, chiefly Perp., with a few Dec. windows, has a handsome central tower surmounted by a spire, and a second tower at its W. end, with open parapet and pinnacles. It was thoroughly restored in 1872; and contains memorials to the ancestors of Dr. Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal, and projector of the *Nautical Almanac*, first published in 1767, who was buried here in 1811.

There are mineral springs 2½ m. on the road to Cricklade, of bromo-iodated water, which being recommended for their medicinal properties, an attempt has been made to raise this village to the dignity of a watering-place, under the designation of *Purton Spa*.

[1½ m. S.W. *Ringsbury*, a quadrangular Roman camp.

3 m. *Lydiard Tregoze* Park (Viscount Bolingbroke), a plain stone mansion in a park well wooded with old oaks, from the reign of Henry VII. the seat of the St. John family. The *Church* will well repay a visit, the windows of the chancel containing devices of the family in stained glass: among these is an *olive*-tree, from the bough of which hang the shields of the heiresses through whom the estates came to the St. Johns. There are gorgeous monuments, one enclosed within folding doors, painted with life-size figures and the family pedigree. Under a Corinthian canopy are the kneeling figures of Nicholas and Elizabeth St. John, 1589.

4 m. Midghall Farm, an old moated house, once the Grange of Stanley Abbey.

5 m. by road is *Wootton Basset* Stat. (*Inn*: Royal Oak).

4½ m. rt. *Cricklade* (*Inn*: White Hart), an ancient borough town of 1900 Inhab., on the Ermine Street and the Isis, was a position of importance in very remote days, being one of the principal places of transit between Wessex and Mercia; and its name in Anglo-Saxon days of "Crecco-gelad" or "creg-lad" is derived from the British "*cerrig*" a stone, and "*lad*" a ford. It was plundered by the Danes in A.D. 905 and in A.D. 1016. The privilege of electing two representatives was granted by Edward II. to its inhabitants, but owing to the misconduct of the electors, this right was extended in 1782 to the 43,552 inhabitants of an extensive surrounding district, including Swindon. The cruciform ch. of *St. Sampson* has a pinnacled central tower, the lantern of which is internally decorated with armorial shields, and contains a curious clock. The small ch. of *St. Mary's* has a semicircular Norm. arch of good character between the chancel and nave. A sculptured cross in the churchyard contains the crucifixion in alto-relievo, with other figures. In the principal street is the stone shaft of a cross on steps. It is ornamented with quatrefoils on the base, and has niches with canopies at the top, one apparently decorated with statues.

From Purton station 4½ m. is *South Cerney*, and 7 m. *Down Ampney;* places which can be more conveniently reached from Cirencester, where post-horses can always be obtained.]

8 m. *Minety Station* (*Inns:* Red Lion and Vale of White Horse). This parish is situate in two counties, having within its limits some outlying acres of Gloucestershire islanded by Wilts: one of these Gloucestershire islands containing again a smaller island of Wiltshire within itself. In the N. aisle of the Ear. Eng. ch. is a quadrangular mural brass of a man in armour, for Nicholas Poulett (d. 1620), his wife and four daughters, and a tablet for Charles Pleydell, Esq. (d. 1704). William Penn, father of Sir Wm. Penn, M.P

was buried here in 1591. He was a keeper in the forest of Bradon.

[*a.* 5 m. *Charlton Park* (Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire). This mansion has been erected at different periods. The oldest portion in the reign of James I.; the W. front in the succeeding reign, from a design of Inigo Jones; and the E. front in 1773. The picture gallery, a spacious and handsome room, contains a large collection of interesting paintings, a few of which, including the famous *La Vierge aux Rochers*, by *Leon. da Vinci*, have been transferred to the National Gallery.

b. 7 m. *Malmesbury*, a borough town returning one M.P. (*Inns:* King's Arms; George). Inhab. 7000. Of its abbey, one of splendid monastic grandeur, founded in the 7th century for Benedictine monks, the domestic and residential buildings have been either destroyed, built over, or converted into dwellings; and the nave of its ch., a noble ruin, alone remains. Its external elevation is very imposing, from the great height of its clerestory, the windows of which have been altered from the original round arch to the pointed style,—and its series of pinnacles of fine 14th century work. The most attractive feature of the ch. is the S. porch, "of surpassing richness, the profusion of ornament work exceeding that of any other part of the building."—*Rickman.* The first two rows of the foliated ornaments represent subjects from the Old Testament, and the outside row from the New Testament, each one being enclosed in an ornamental ring. Over the arch of the inner door is a carved representation of Christ in Majesty, The sides of the porch are also ornamented with carved figures in *alto-relievo.* This building is a very early example of Transition Norm. work. More detailed description will be found in the *Handbook for Wilts.* A *Cross* in the market-place, erected about 1480, "is one of the most beautiful specimens of the kind remaining. Its plan is octagonal, the exterior supporting piers terminating in pinnacles, and the central shaft being continued above the roof, forming an ornamental turret. supported by flying buttresses. Leland says, 'There is a right faire and costely peace of worke for poor market folks to stand dry when rayne cummeth: the men of the towne made this peace of worke *in hominum memoria.*'" The remains of the Hospital of St. John at the lower end of the town exhibit a very handsome arch.

1 m. S. of Malmesbury, *Cole Park* (Audley Lovell, Esq.). In the library of this mansion is an illuminated Bible in 4 vols. of good 14th-century work.]

13 m. *Kemble Junction* Station is reached after passing a tunnel 500 yards in length.

[Passengers for *Cirencester* change trains at Kemble Station, and take the branch line of 4 m. to that town. (See Route 2.)]

Kemble House (Miss Gordon), a picturesque mansion of the 16th centy., once the residence of the Coxe family. The ch. is Norm. with Perp. additions and insertions. Its graceful spire, rising from a clump of stately elms, has on many occasions been injured by lightning.

An omnibus plies between this station and Tetbury (see Route 9), and carriages can be had by ordering them beforehand.

2 m. S. of Kemble Stat. *Oaksey*, once a royal park, and described by Aubrey as "admirably well wooded, with the best oaks in the country."

Continuing our journey by the G.W.R. from *Kemble* Junct.

2½ m. on an eminence to the rt.

the Church of *Coates*, restored in 1860. Its Anglo-Norman aisle was evidently the ancient church. The tower, 25 yards in height, and the nave were built in the 14th century, by John Wyatt, then rector. The fact is perpetuated by inscriptions yet legible on the tower and chancel window. Thomas Master, a well-known writer, who assisted Lord Herbert of Cherbury in obtaining materials for the Life of Henry VIII., was rector of this parish temp. Charles I., and died at Oxford in 1643. *Manor House* (Genl. Key).

The G. W. Rly., after passing Coates, and about three miles beyond Kemble Stat., is carried through the Cotswold range into the Stroudwater Valley by a *Tunnel* 1½ m. in length, and on an incline of 1 in 95 feet, piercing the end of the oolite range at the summit level of the line. In 1844 the labourers employed in digging at its entrance found a human skeleton embedded in 15 inches of earth, and by its side 70 Roman coins of the Emperors Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Quintillus, Carausius, Allectus, and of the Empress Salonina.

On emerging from the darkness the traveller is carried along the side of a steep valley, thickly timbered, whose tints in autumn have procured for it the name of the *Golden Valley*, and through a rapid succession of picturesque views in a distance of 10 m., during which the line follows the foldings of the valley, overlooking the cloth-mills on the river Frome; and near Stonehouse the mountain ranges of Monmouthshire and the Malverns are added to the scene. In Chalford Bottom the first clothing-mill is said by Atkyns to have been erected; and at St. Mary's mill Friar Bacon is traditionally said to have been born, and a room is shown as his study. Most copious springs of water burst from the limestone rock below Chalford, and flow into the river Frome.

99½ m. *Brimscomb* Stat. (*Inn:* Railway H.). A succession of factories will be noticed in the valley through which the river flows; indeed, this stream, from the rapidity of its current and the quality of the water, is considered to have mainly contributed to establish the reputation of the broad-cloth manufacture of the district. On the rt. bank is what is known in Yorkshire as a "*tenterfield*," for hanging out the cloth to dry on frames attached to "tenterhooks." Several silk-mills are established here.

When the broad-cloth manufacture at Chalford began to decline, in consequence of the hand-loom weavers striking against the introduction of machinery, one of the mills was hired by strangers from Birmingham, and fitted up with turning-machinery for the manufacture of bone buttons, knife-handles, and other similar articles; and eventually the firm directed their attention to the production of umbrella, parasol, and walking-sticks, for which the large quantity of beech-timber growing in the neighbourhood furnished suitable material.

At Dangerfield's Mill, walking-sticks are manufactured both from large timber of six feet girth, and from small underwood. The timber which is chiefly beech, is first sawn into battens of about three feet in length and as many inches in width; and from each of these battens are afterwards cut two square sticks with square heads in opposite directions, so that the middle portion is waste wood. The corners of each stick are afterwards rounded off by a planing process called "trapping," and the square head is reduced by a small saw to form a convenient handle. Many sticks are supplied with bone and horn handles, which are fastened on with glue.

Sticks manufactured from small underwood are generally of hazel, ash, oak, and thorn, brought to the factory in large bundles, having in general an ungainly appearance, crooked and rough. Their numerous imperfections are soon pruned away, and their ugliness converted into elegance. When sufficiently seasoned and fit for working, they are first laid to soak in wet sand, and rendered more tough and pliable; a workman then takes them one by one, and, securing them with an iron stock, bends them skilfully this way and that, so as to bring out their natural crooks, and render them at last all straight even rods. If they are not required to be knotted, they next go to the "tapper," who puts them through a kind of circular plane, which takes off their knots, and renders them uniformly smooth and round. The most important process of all is that of giving them their elegantly curved handles, for which purpose they are passed over to the "crooker." To prevent breaking, the wood is rendered pliant by further soaking in wet sand; and a flexible band of metal is clamped down firmly to that portion of the stick that will form the outside of the curve; the top end then being fitted into a grooved iron shoulder, which determines the size of the crook, the other end is brought round so as to point in the opposite direction, the metal band during this process binding with increasing tightness against the stretching fibres of the wood, so that they cannot snap or give way under the strain. The sticks when fashioned, are polished, stained, and varnished; they are sometimes burned brown, and carved with foliage, animal heads, and other devices, for umbrellas and parasols.

There are several factories in this borough engaged in the manufacture of sticks, but Dangerfield's at Chalford is the principal one, and furnishes employment to upwards of 500 hands. The goods which are turned out by these factories are sent to the stick and umbrella purveyors of London, Bristol, Birmingham, Glasgow, and a few other large towns, for redistribution. Foreign wood is but little used in these factories; the handsome and expensive sticks of foreign growth, that may be seen in London shop-windows, are of London manufacture.

½ m. rt. *Bussage* House of Mercy, a reformatory establishment for girls.

3 m. l. *Minchinhampton* (*Inn:* Crown). A town, placed on a gradual declivity facing the S.E., consisting of 4 streets at right angles, though irregularly built, near the point where two of the principal thoroughfares of the county once existed. The inhabitants of the district (4800) are principally engaged in the cloth trade, the mills being worked by the numerous brooks in the locality. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the Countess Goda held Hampton. After the Conquest it was given to the nuns of Caen, hence its additional name from *Monachyn*, a nun. On the suppression of alien monasteries, in the reign of Henry V., it passed to the Nunnery of Syon, in Middlesex. Henry VIII. compelled Lord Windsor to accept this manor in lieu of Stanwell, which the king took forcible possession of. From the Windsors it passed to Mr. Sheppard, an eminent clothier, who, circ. 1770, erected the mansion at Gatcombe, a spot of great beauty S.E. The manor and seat now belong to H. G. Ricardo, Esq., by whose grandfather, David Ricardo, M.P., a celebrated writer on political economy, they were purchased in 1814.

The *Church* is a large cruciform structure, rebuilt in 1842 on the site of the original building erected

temp. Henry III. The S. transept, rebuilt with a stone roof in 1382 by Sir Robert de la Mere and Matilda, his wife, whose recumbent effigies are in arcades under an elegant rose window, and the N. transept, are the only portions of the ancient church except the tower, which rises from the centre of the transepts. It was once surmounted by a spire, which being blown down in 1602, the tower was rebuilt with an inelegant embattled parapet.

There are numerous memorials in the church for families of repute in the locality, and some good *Brasses*, and among them, on a brass plate, a Latin inscription to Dr. Bradley, the celebrated astronomer, who was interred here A.D. 1762. *The Lammas* (C. R. Baynes, Esq.). *Hyde House* (Mrs. Bowstead). *Longfords* (A. T. Playne, Esq.).

Minchinhampton Common, 600 ft. above the sea-level, is one of the most elevated plateaus of the Cotswold, and from the purity and bracing quality of its air, is a great resort for invalids.

The "Hut Dwellings" of this common when opened were found to contain fragments of very coarse pottery, some flint, quartz pebbles, and a piece of the old red conglomerate, the latter probably from the Forest of Dean. The pit dwellings or huts, since an active search has been made for them, have been found to be far more numerous than was supposed. There are between 200 and 300 at Minchinhampton, about the same number on Rodborough, and 134 have been counted on Selsley. The pottery found in these huts is of a much ruder character than any found in the tumuli of the district at present. No definite age has been assigned to these peculiar structures.

Amberley (Pop. 1420), on W. side of the town, a large district of about 900 acres given to the poor householders resident in the parish by Dame Alice Hampton in 1556, is the site of a remarkable entrenchment. The great vallum is irregular, with small trenches branching from it. It varies in height, never exceeding 8 feet, composed of rubble stone, cemented and coated with turf; commencing at Littleworth, it extends nearly 3 m. to Woeful Dane Bottom; a smaller enclosure skirting the brow of Nailsworth Hill meets it at the E. extremity. By a transverse vallation near the S.W. an area of 10 acres square is enclosed, a circumstance observable in most Saxon camps. "From E. end of the common it is continued through the park, where much of it is levelled. The brow of Littleworth Hill is sufficiently fortified by its abruptness."—*Bigland.* There is a church and parsonage-house, erected and endowed in 1836 at the sole cost of the late David Ricardo, Esq. Earl Russell, K.G., took his second title from this village.

Amberley Court (Mrs. Whitehead). Among other interesting objects preserved here are portraits carved in ivory of Lord Howard of Effingham, the hero of the Armada, and of Sir M. Frobisher; also a fine silver-mounted vessel of Cologne ware, with date 1581.

The name of *Woeful* (or Woefield) *Dane Bottom* (i. e. Ulfa Dane) is given to a dip in the hill between Minchinhampton and Gatcombe, and alludes to the fatal overthrow of these invaders, who, under Ulfa, having sailed up the Severn, committed frightful ravages in these parts, and met with a signal overthrow A.D. 918 from the Saxons under Wolfhang. The Saxon Chronicle records, "that the inhabitants of Herefordshire rose in arms, and, being joined by those of Gloucestershire, they fell on the Danes, and after a bloody battle put them to flight, with the loss of one of their leaders."

In a field on l. adjoining the road

is a remarkable honeycombed stone, 9 ft. high, 6 ft. at the base, supposed to be erected to commemorate the battle.

Fossil organic remains are found in the limestone deposits of this locality, and rare botanic productions are numerous.

The freestone so well known as *Painswick stone* is chiefly obtained from an extensive quarry at *Ball's Green*, near this spot.

102 m. Stroud Station (*Hotels:* Royal George; Imperial, at Railway); the centre and principal town of the clothing districts, occupying the side of a steep hill, commanding an extensive prospect over the fertile valleys of the neighbourhood. With 12 other parishes it obtained the privilege of returning 2 M.P.s in 1832, the enfranchised boundary including 30,000 acres, and 6331 voters in 1880. "It is so called from the Ang.-Saxon word *strood*, which signifies scattered, from the houses lying dispersed."—*Atkyns.*

The *Church*, rebuilt 1867, except tower and spire, at a cost of 7000*l.*, in Ear. Eng. style, consists of a nave (74 ft. long), with its clerestory lights, aisles, transepts, chancel, chancel-aisles, porch, and vestry. The pulpit is of Painswick stone, raised on six columns of black Devonian marble, with a massive central one of red marble, all having capitals richly carved. Between these are three alabaster panels with sculptured figures of St. Peter, St. James, and St. John, in pure white marble. Several windows have been filled with modern stained glass as memorials. In the chancel to Wm. Stanton, Esq., and his wife; and to Charles Stanton, Esq. In N. transept to John Biddell, Esq. In S. transept to Mrs. Anne Mander. In N. aisle to Charles Goddard, Esq. In S. aisle to Thomas Hill, Esq. The window over the outer entrance to the tower is called the *Children's Window*, the painted glass being obtained by contributions obtained by children of the town. The subject is appropriately chosen—"Christ blessing little children." There is a richly ornamented iron screen between the tower arch and the nave. The reredos, designed by *Sir G. G. Scott*, is a memorial to Wm. Stanton, Esq., M.P. for the borough, and his wife. Stroud was once a part of the parish of Bisley, but separated in 1304 by an arrangement between the rectors of Bisley and the inhabitants, "on account of the great peril to souls, from their difficulty in procuring the Sacraments, owing to the distance of the mother church and the badness of the roads; the householders in Stroud agreeing to maintain and repair the fabric of their chapel for all future time."

The *Town-hall*, once the old market-house, was erected in the 15th centy., by John Throckmorton, Esq., of Lypiatt. It is 50 ft. long by 25 ft. 6 in. wide.

The *Corn-hall*, erected in 1870, is 46 ft. in length, 22 ft. in width, and 20 ft. in height.

The *Subscription Rooms*, a rectangular building, erected in 1836 from designs of *Basevi*, consists of an entrance-hall 28 ft. long, an inner hall of 25 ft., an upper room 70 ft. in length, 43 in width, and 23 ft. in height, with other side-rooms on each floor. In the upper room is a full-length portrait of J. Watts, Esq., by *Briggs, R.A.*, a large painting by *Snyders*—the gift of the first Earl Ducie—and a landscape, from a scene taken in Portugal, painted and presented by General Sir Samuel Hawker. There is also a 12-pound carronade, brought from Sebastopol by Col. Hallewell.

There is also a small but very well-managed hospital, which has proved

a great public benefit of late years, especially in cases of injury by accidents and other emergencies.

The soil contains a freestone full of bivalve shells; nautili, ammonites, and stalactites are found in its cavities and quarries.

An extensive *Woollen Manufacture* has existed here from an early period, and it formerly enjoyed an exclusive trade in the production of scarlet cloth, the waters of the small rivers Frome, Slade, and Painswick water, at whose confluence the town is built, being supposed to have a peculiar property for fixing scarlet and other colours. "Clothing as good as any in England," says Fuller, "for finenesse and colour, is wrought in this county, where the cloathiers have a double advantage:—First, plenty of the best wooll growing therein on Cots-wold Hills, so that, whereas clothiers in some counties fetch their wooll far off with great cost, it is here but the removing it from the *backs* of the *sheep* into their *works-houses*. Secondly, they have the benefit of an excellent water for colouring their cloath, being the sweet rivulet of Stroud, which, arising about Brimpsfield, runneth across the shire into the Severn. Now, no rational man will deny occult qualities of perfection in some above other waters (whereby *Spanish steele*, non naturâ sed tracturâ, becomes more tough than ours in England), as the best *Reds* (a colour which always carried somewhat of magistracy therein) are dyed in Stroud water. Hence it is that this shire hath afforded many wealthy cloathiers, whereof some may seem in their loames to have interwoven their own names into cloaths called (Webb-cloath and Clutterbucks) after the names of the first makers of them, for many years after." In 1863 there were 14 fulling-mills, employing 1300 people.

Joseph White, D.D., Professor of Arabic at Oxford, who died 1814, and John Canton, F.R.S., who died 1772, were natives of this borough, and sons of weavers. The former was born at *Whiteshill*, a populous locality, 2 m. N.W., where a Church in the Norman style, with an embattled tower, was erected in 1841, by subscription, largely aided by the munificence of the late Rev. Dr. Warneford.

[3 m. N.E. *Painswick*, a market town of 5019 Inhab. (*Inn:* Falcon.) Its earliest name was Wicke, but, the manor being granted to *Pain* Fitz-John, it obtained its present longer denomination. One of the customs of this manor, that a widow shall enjoy her free bench for life on payment of one penny, was a privilege granted A.D. 1442, by that distinguished soldier, Sir John Talbot, the first Earl of Shrewsbury, to recompense those natives of Painwick who had been killed in the French wars. It having been represented that 11 married men out of 16 had lost their lives beyond sea, the widows were allowed "to remain with whom they list."

The *Church*, a fine building of debased style, consists of a nave, 2 aisles, 3 chancels, with a tower and spire at the W. end 174 ft. in height, and containing a celebrated peal of 12 bells. The spire was struck by lightning in a thunder-storm which occurred in June 1883, when the upper portion was hurled down through the roof of the nave; the tower with its pinnacles also sustaining much damage. The S. aisle is modern, with a portico of the Ionic order. The N. aisle is decorated with battlements and antique gurgoyles, terminated by grotesquely-headed demons. An altar-piece of native freestone was the gift of B. Hyett, M.P., in 1743, and there are monuments of Charles Hyett, M.P. for Gloucester, and constable of its castle, d. 1738; Rev. Robert Strong, vicar during 35 years; Rev. J.

Mozely, and for Rev. Geo. Dorwood, d. 1685, with these lines :—

"Strict was his life, his doctrine sound, his care
More to convert the soul, than please the ear ;
A watchman true, whose peaceful soul now blest,
Crown'd in a moment with eternal rest."

The churchyard is exceptionally picturesque, having its walls flanked by yew-trees, of which it is a popular belief that the number has always been 99, and that it is impossible to increase their number, the attempt, often made, being always unsuccessful. *Painswick House*, the residence of F. A. Hyett, Esq., is a mansion on the Gloucester road, erected in 1721, with apartments added in 1827, judiciously surrounded by plantations.

There is a fortification with double entrenchments on the top of Sponebed Hill (929 ft. high), 1 m. from the town. It is a square camp, enclosing 3 acres of ground, and has some advanced works belonging to it. Roman coins have been frequently dug up, and about 1730 a sword and heads of spears nearly demolished by rust. A varied prospect is afforded from this eminence, 929 ft. above the Severn. It was one of the *castra exploratoria* of the Romans. These heights were occupied by the Royalist army after the siege of Gloucester, August 1643. Royal proclamations exist in the city archives, dated at "Our Court at Painswick."

The Grove (Wm. Capel, Esq.), a mansion erected in 1845, in the Gothic style on the slope of a hill, replacing a former residence.

2½ m. W. *Rodborough Manor* (E. J. Dean Paul, Esq.), erected circ. 1770 by Sir O. Paul, Bart. In 1855 it was purchased by Earl Russell, K.G., as a family residence, and resold to its present owner.

1 m. W. Rodborough Ch., rebuilt 1842, contains a tablet to Dr. Stanfield, by whose exertions a regiment raised to promote the Revolution of 1688 was clothed by the manufacturers of this district. Rodborough Hill affords a fine exposure of the zone of the *Ammonites Parkinsoni*. The beds are very fossiliferous, but the shells are seldom extracted entire.]

105 m. *Stonehouse Stat.*, a neat though irregularly built village with 3000 Inhab., who are employed in various branches of the cloth manufacture. (*Inn :* Crown and Anchor.) There is a small pump-room over a spring of mineral water in the village. The ch. has a low tower with a peal of 6 bells—it was enlarged in 1746, and rebuilt from the foundations, excepting the tower, in 1855. There is a stat. on the Bristol and Birmingham Rly., ½ m. (see Rte. 6), from the Great Western Rly. Stat.

Stonehouse Court, an old Elizabethan mansion (Major F. B. Chapman).

[Railway, *Stonehouse to Nailsworth*,

—a branch of the Midland—runs by Ryeford and Dudbridge Stats. to

Woodchester Stat. (Udecestre Domi), a village which has attained historical celebrity from the numerous Roman remains discovered within its limits. A tessellated pavement in the churchyard, 25 ft. in diameter, "is for its size and richness of ornament superior to any found in Britain, and equalled by few in any province of the Roman Empire."—*Lysons*. It has an inscription on its surface: BONUM EVENTUM COLITE. The materials of which the tesseræ are formed are, except the white, the produce of a hard calcareous stone, bearing a good polish, and resembling the Palombino marble of Italy, found in the Vale of Gloucester. This pavement is ordinarily

covered up with the soil, but is periodically opened for inspection, of which due notice is given by advertisement. Foundations of apartments, with pavements of various patterns, and part of a hypocaust, have been uncovered contiguous to the great pavement. In 1795–6 the ground-plot of an extensive building was traced out, conjectured to have been a villa residence of the Roman proprætor, and occasionally of the emperor. The ornaments are those which prevailed in the time of Hadrian (A.D. 117), for whom it may have been erected during his visit to Britain. *Woodchester Park* (Wm. Leigh, Esq.).

The manor, which anciently belonged to the Maltravers and Huntleys, was purchased by Sir Robert Ducie, an eminent London goldsmith, famed for his loyalty and liberality to Charles I. By marriage with the heiress it came to the first Earl Ducie, of whom it was purchased by Wm. Leigh, Esq., who has erected in the village a handsome ch., to which is attached a religious house for friars of the Dominican order, to which he has been a liberal benefactor. In it candidates for the priesthood undergo a course of study in divinity and philosophy under the superintendence of a Prior. The whole forming a very imposing pile of building, has a small collection of Roman and other historical remains.

The Priory (Mrs. Cholmley). *Atcombe House* (unoccupied).

The parish Church, which had an altar-tomb for Sir George and Lady Huntley, also tablets for the Peach family, was pulled down in 1861, and a new edifice has been erected in another place. Sir O. Paul, who d. 1774, has a memorial in the ch.-yard.

A nunnery, including an orphanage, was erected in 1859 for nuns of the third order of St. Francis. It contains a Lady Superior and 21 Sisters.

A quantity of gold coin of Edward IV. was found here in 1697.

The clothing manufacture has flourished in this parish from an early date, and the first *napping* mill was erected here by Sir O. Paul, who was honoured by a visit from Frederick Prince of Wales in 1750; and his son, Sir G. O. Paul, was also favoured by a royal visit in July, 1788, thus described by a contemporary writer:—

"The king and royal family made an excursion from Cheltenham through Painswick to Stroud, and on the discharge of a cannon on Rodborough-hill the gentlemen assembled to meet them on Stroud Green. At this place the royal party waited to see some boats passed through the new locks on the canal. They then proceeded to Woodchester, where Sir G. Paul ingeniously contrived to exhibit the whole process of the clothing manufacture from the fleece until made into cloth. The king minutely inspected every branch, and walked through the mills to see the works in progress."

3 m. *Dunkirk House* (Rev. —. Turner), once the property of Lord Windsor; an old manor-house repaired in the last cent., with a stone front, on side of the hill facing Woodchester Park. Among many interesting relics, is a cup of Oriental porcelain that belonged to Alexander Pope. The grounds contain much fine timber.

4 m. Nailsworth, a populous village, contains woollen cloth, flock, and pin manufactories, and is connected with the Bristol and Gloucester Railway by a branch line (see page 62).

Turnpike-road rt. 5 m. Horsley, 3000 Inhab. The *Court House* (Col. Horsley.)]

The *Great Western Rly.*, after

Stonehouse, passes by a curve into the Vale of Severn, running side by side with the Midland all the way to Gloucester. The view is extremely pleasing: a succession of meadows, gardens, and orchards, with thickly timbered hedgerows, extend to the distant steep of the oolite range, which is in its turn covered to about half its height with hanging woods of great luxuriance.

Shortly after passing Stonehouse on the l. of the line is seen

Standish Church, Dec. with a fine E. window and graceful spire; a house adjoining the ch.-yard is of the 14th cent., though much altered. It was an almonry of the Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester. On the summit of the hill is a remarkable camp on a bold promontory called *Broadridge Green* (715 ft.), enclosed by a transverse vallation of 50 ft. deep, and containing 15 acres, not apparently a work of contemporaneous construction. The first division of it is made by a single entrenchment 15 ft. high and 900 yds. long, its sides being nearly parallel yet not straight. It is conjectured to be of British formation, subsequently occupied by the Romans and deepened in the Civil Wars: the view from the bank is very extensive. An earthen pot, containing nearly 2000 small brass Roman coins, ranging from A.D. 292 to 392, ploughed up near its eastern entrance, is in possession of the Lord of the Manor, Mr. Niblett.

106½ m. on the l. is the elegant spire of *Haresfield*, with *Haresfield Court* standing close by, a picturesque object in the scene. The Church, which has a double chancel, contains the effigies of one of the De Bohuns (a crusader) and his wives, and other monumental records (see page 62).

The Midland line has a small station here.

1 m. on rt. the rly. passes Robin's Wood Hill, 652 feet,—an outlier of the Cotswold range, of conical form, rising out of the vale, from whence Gloucester was formerly supplied with water. Walpole describes it as "lofty enough for an Alp, yet a mountain of turf to the top, having wood scattered over it, springs that long to be cascades, and from the summit it beats the view at Hagley, having Gloucester at its foot, and the Severn widening in the horizon."

At its base is *Matson House* (the Hon. Misses Rice), the paternal seat of the witty Geo. A. Selwyn, M.P. for Gloucester 1754–80, now of Earl Sydney, K.G. It was erected temp. Eliz. by Sir A. Willoughby, from whom it was purchased by the Selwyns. Charles I. and his two sons made this house their headquarters in 1643, during the siege of Gloucester, and a window retains marks cut by the two princes during their sojourn. In 1788 Geo. III. and royal family visited the mansion and ascended the hill. The ch. is a brick building, erected in 1730, with a low tower. It contains monuments of the Selwyns, and underwent renovation in 1872.

114¾ m. **Gloucester** Junct. Stat. —shared jointly by the Great Western and Midland Railways, the trains starting from different platforms (*Hotels:* Bell; Spread Eagle; Ram) —is the county town, Pop. 36,521. Inhab. houses, 6919, on the l. bank of the Severn. This city takes its origin and name from the British town Cair-Glou, near which, at *Kingsholm*, the Romans formed a camp, called Glevum, to keep the Silures in subjection. The ground-plan of the Roman town is preserved in the present straight streets, running N., S., E., and W., and crossing in the centre.

Under Aulus Plautius it became a place of military and commercial importance; hence the coins and other interesting vestiges of Roman

occupation disinterred at various times, and preserved in the cabinets of local collectors.

Under the Saxons it was part of the kingdom of Mercia, and called *Gleawanceastre*; and, according to Bede, was esteemed one of the noblest cities in the island. In A.D. 679 Wolphere, first Christian king of Mercia, founded a monastery, which, in A.D. 681, Ethelred, brother of Wolphere, caused to be built in honour of St. Peter. In the 9th centy. Gloucester was occupied by the Danes: in 896 Alfred held a Wittena-Gemot; Athelstan died here 940; and Elgiva was cruelly put to death within its walls.

The city was the scene of several ruinous conflicts between the Danes and Saxons, before the division of the kingdom between Canute and Edmund Ironside. Edward the Confessor was a frequent resident. William I. and II. kept their Christmas frequently with great splendour in the Abbey; and in 1093 Malcolm, king of Scotland, was the guest of the former monarch, to settle the details of a treaty. Henry I. acquired from his visits that passion for lampreys "quæ semper ei nocebant et semper eas amabat," which caused his death from a fatal surfeit of them. The cause of the Empress Maud was warmly espoused by the citizens, and when she escaped from Winchester Castle she fled to her stronghold here. Henry II. summoned a great council to this city in 1175. King John, was a constant visitor, and enjoyed the field sports of the forest from his castles of Gloucester and St. Briavels. Henry III. was, in consequence of the war with the Barons, crowned in the Abbey at the age of 10; and King John's crown, having been lost when crossing the well-stream from Lynn to Lincolnshire, a plain chaplet of gold was used on this occasion, and the *Regalia* being at Westminster, that part of a regal coronation was dispensed with. This monarch, who is represented to have "loved Gloucester better than London," was a forced resident here when the prisoner of Simon de Montfort. Parliaments were held by Edward I., Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V., and some of the statutes passed are still in force, and known as the 'Statutes of Gloucester.' The remains of Edw. II. were interred in the cathedral in 1327. The order to Brackenbury for the murder of the princes in the Tower was sent by Richard III. when visiting Gloucester, to which city he granted a charter. Henry VII. experienced a most encouraging reception from the citizens when *en route* to Bosworth Field, 1485. Hen. VIII. and James I. were received on their progresses; the latter lodged at the Deanery and touched for the evil in 1605. At a very early period of the civil wars the citizens, who were much disaffected owing to the arbitrary proceedings of the Star Chamber and of Archbishop Laud, who had made himself an object of their dislike when resident here as dean, declared for the Parliament, and their hostility operated fatally to the royal cause. On Aug. 10, 1643, the king, with an army of 8000 horse and foot, encamped at the foot of Robin's Wood Hill, and summoned the city to surrender under the promise of a general amnesty, to which a refusal was sent by Governor Massie and the magistrates, who ordered the suburbs to be destroyed, on the principle that "a city without skirts left nothing for the enemy to sit upon." A regular siege then commenced, for which cannon were brought from Oxford, and the city was invested on all sides. The inhabitants were reduced to the greatest extremities, when they were relieved and the siege raised, Sept. 5, by the military tactics of Lord Essex, who fought his way from London with

10,000 men through continuous opposition. The walls and some of the gates were razed at the Restoration by order of Charles II.: although the citizens sent early congratulations on his safe return; "lauded his singular patience in his long and disconsolate exile; implored pardon, and cheerfully yielded up the fee-farm rents due to the crown, which they had been forced to purchase by the threatening violence of the times."—*State Papers.* In 1798 George III. and the Royal Family, when residing at Cheltenham, gratified the citizens by several visits. In 1807 George IV. was entertained by the Corporation, and presented with the freedom of the city.

The chief building and great ornament of the city is the *Cathedral*, once the ch. of the Abbey of St. Peter, and called by Gloucester people "*the College*" (Holy Trinity), a Norm. carcase nearly complete, but altered by repairs; within, its length is 420 ft., its height to roof of nave 68 ft. It was begun upon the destruction by fire of an earlier church, circ. 1088, by Abbot Serlo, and of his time are the crypt, choir, and central nave; and it was finished circ. 1100. It has undergone careful restoration under the skilful hands of *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*

The ch. consists of a S. porch; nave, and aisles; choir with aisles continued round the altar; a cross Lady Chapel on the E.; two apsidal chapels branching off from N.E. and S.E. ends of the choir aisles; and two chapels at E. side of the transept.

The elegant Perp. S. porch (1422–27), with roof of fan-tracery, has been completely restored — almost reproduced—so mutilated and defaced was every detail. Sculptured figures have been inserted in many of the niches with which it is covered.

The nave is majestic Norm., its massive circular piers, 14 in number, and measuring in circumference 21 ft. 4 in. (1089–1100), the two piers nearest the W. end are of Perp. style and date. Many of the Norm. windows of the nave, aisles, and clerestory contain Perp. tracery.

The vaulting of the nave, Ear. Eng. 1242, especially of the S. aisle, is an unequalled specimen of the style.

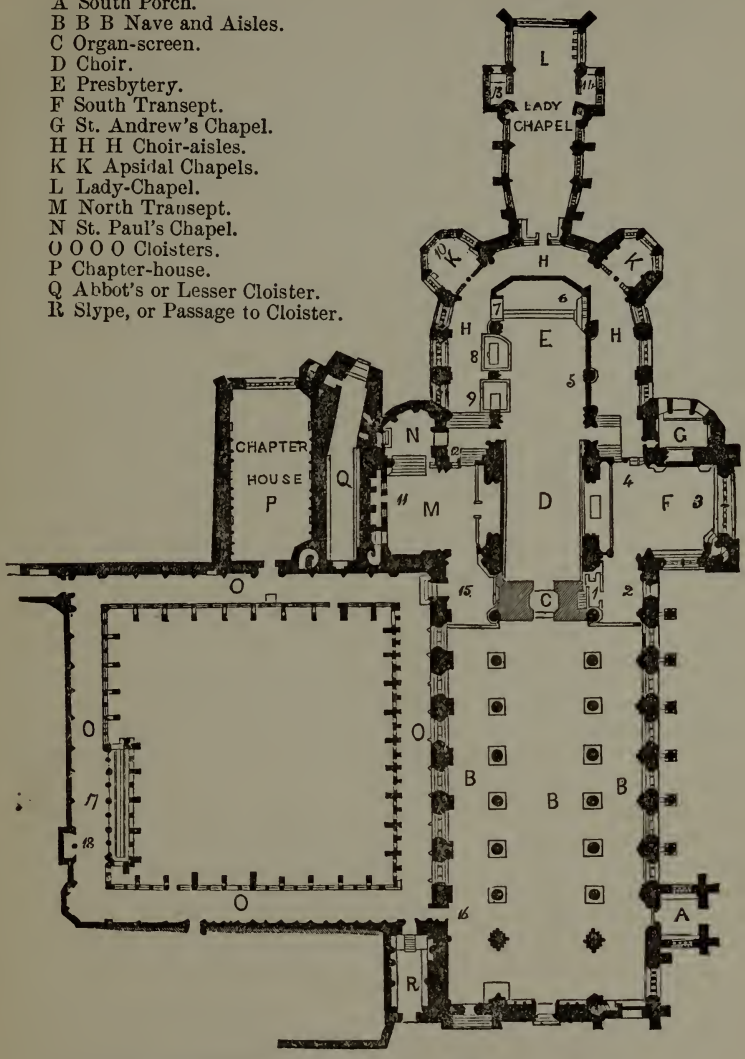
The choir (1337–1377), 140 ft. by 33, and 84 ft. high, owes its character of beauty to a veil of Perp. tracery thrown over the original Norm. interior. In its recent restoration all its decayed or mutilated stonework has been carefully repaired, and every portion of the work thoroughly cleansed; whilst the incomparable vaulting of the roof has been embellished by a judicious application of colour by Messrs. *Clayton and Bell.* The floor has been entirely relaid with marble and encaustic tiles.

The choir vaulting is one of the richest examples in England; and although its lines of ornament are thrown out in every direction like those of a spider's web, "the complication is really the effect of perspective, since when reduced to drawing, the lines form a simple geometrical figure."—*Willis.* The bosses and interlacing stone ribs have been fully gilt, and are suggestive of decorations on the descending shafts. The magnificent E. window is the second largest in England. Mr. Winston considered that this window and those of the clerestory were erected, between 1345–50, by Thomas, Lord Bradeston, then Governor of Gloucester Castle. It is in all respects thoroughly Dec., though the architecture possesses Perp. features. . . The general design of the figure work is "the Enthronement of the Blessed Virgin." The original arms in the window were those of warriors connected with Gloucestershire, who served at the battle of Cressy. The full effect no doubt depends

GROUND-PLAN OF GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

REFERENCES.

A South Porch.
B B B Nave and Aisles.
C Organ-screen.
D Choir.
E Presbytery.
F South Transept.
G St. Andrew's Chapel.
H H H Choir-aisles.
K K Apsidal Chapels.
L Lady-Chapel.
M North Transept.
N St. Paul's Chapel.
O O O O Cloisters.
P Chapter-house.
Q Abbot's or Lesser Cloister.
R Slype, or Passage to Cloister.



1 Abbot Seabroke's Chantry.
2 Brydges' Effigy.
3 Monument of Ald. Blackleach.
4 Entrance to Crypt.
5 Effigy of Abbot Foliot.
6 Sedilia.
7 Effigy of Osric.
8 Monument of Edward II.
9 Abbot Parker's Chantry.
10 Effigy of Courthose.
11 Reliquary.
12 Stone Lectern.
13, 14 Chantries of Abbots Hanley and Farley.
15 Abbot's Door to Cloisters.
16 Monks' Door.
17 Lavatory.
18 Recess for Towels.

Scale of 100 ft to 1 in.

not only on the simplicity of the composition, the largeness of its parts, and the breadth of its colouring, but also on the excellence of the material of which the window is composed. The first two tiers of lights from the ground are filled with coloured borders and ornamented white quarries; a shield of arms in a panel is inserted in each light, and a small ornamented roundel placed at some distance beneath it. The three next tiers of lights throughout the window are filled with figures and canopies, and in the central part and tier likewise; the spires of this row of canopies running into the tier of lights above. This arrangement, as might be expected, imparts a grand pyramidical character to the whole design. All the tracery lights of the window are filled with ornamented white quarries, and enriched with small roundels of ornament inserted here and there. The glass itself is wonderfully perfect, considering its extreme age. It was much obscured by a black coating of dirt until 1862, when 600*l.* was expended on cleaning and re-leading it; and at the same time the stonework of this window was repaired by *Messrs. Hardman*, at a cost of 1400*l.*

A passage constructed at the back of this window, 75 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, formerly served as a *Whispering Gallery*. The lowest whisper or the slightest scratch of a pin was distinctly heard from one end to the other, but the effect has been lost since the works carried out during the restoration. The chapel into which it opens was part of the Norman chapel altered on the building of the Lady Chapel, into which it looks. On the walls are these lines—

"Doubt not that God who sits on high
Thy secret prayers can hear,
When a dead wall thus cunningly
Conveys soft whispers to the ear."

The lightness and strength of the flying arches between the tower and choir aisles are wonderful instances of constructive skill. They are not merely ornamental adjuncts, for by them a great portion of the weight of the groining is borne.

The Norman crypt, a most interesting feature of the edifice, founded before A.D. 1085, is entered from the S. transept. It extends under the whole choir with its aisles and chapels. Large quantities of soil have been taken out of these places, and the old floors of the aisles and chapels discovered, composed of a sort of rough concrete. There is a step up in each of the chapels, and the floors rise towards the east end. Divine service was formerly performed here, there being remains of altars, piscinas, &c., of early date, though not so old as the crypt itself.

In the N. choir aisle is the *Monument of King Edward II.* erected at the cost of Edward III. This tomb became a shrine of pilgrimage, at which costly gifts and enormous sums of money were offered, with which the ch. was re-edified and enlarged. It is surmounted by a canopy of Dec. tabernacle-work, and is, "for elegance of design and delicacy of sculpture the most perfect specimen of the monumental architecture of our ancestors." "The effigy is of alabaster, and the king's features were possibly chiselled from a mask taken after death. The head is very fine, and there is a striking resemblance to those of Edward III. at Westminster and the Black Prince at Canterbury. The arrangement of the hair and beard should be noticed. At the head are angels, and a lion at the feet finely rendered. On the side of the tomb is a shield with an inscription recording the restoration of the monument by Oriel College, of which this king was founder. The capitals of

the great piers are painted with the device of Richard II.—the white hart chained and collared. Hence a tradition that the body of the king was drawn by stags from Berkeley." —*King.*

The sedilia, so ruthlessly mutilated in days gone by, have regained their ancient form and beauty.

The 31 stalls of rich tabernacle-work in oak, with rich projecting canopies, allowed to be among the finest carving in wood now remaining of early date (14th-centy. work), have experienced a thorough restoration.

In front of the old screen, which served as a reredos, and which has undergone considerable repair, another reredos, upon the old foundations and after the original pattern, from designs by *G. G. Scott, R.A.*, was placed in 1873, a noble and fitting offering from the Freemasons of Gloucestershire.

The pavement, laid at a cost of 1000*l.*, is deservedly admired for beauty of design and detail.

The ancient tile pavement in front of the altar is a good specimen of its kind, and in excellent preservation.

The original 14th-centy. glass, which fills the windows on the northern side of the choir, as well as the later, and, if possible, more beautiful window westward of the choir, have been restored in a most thorough and satisfactory manner.

The lectern was the gift of J. C. Dent, Esq. The font at the W. end of the S. aisle was presented by Mr. Gibbs, as a memorial to his father, in 1878. It is a noble and massive piece of work in Norman style, after a design by *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*

The S. transept, showing in the flowing lines of its beautiful tracery the passage from Dec. into Perp. Gothic, and the N. transept, of advanced Perp. date, deserve notice, and especially the complicated tracery of the rich vaulting. Beneath the N. window of the N. transept is a very elegant arcade of trefoil-headed Ear. Eng. arches, which formed a screen to the Reliquary.

The tomb of Robert Curthose, eldest son of the Conqueror, who died in 1134 in Cardiff Castle, where he had been a prisoner 26 years, is now in one of the side chapels. He had been a benefactor to this monastery, and was interred before the high altar. The monument consists of a high chest (on wheels) of Irish oak, on which is placed his effigy, cross-legged, with a surcoat of mail, and a coronet of oak coloured, one of the oldest specimens in wood. The figure was demolished by the Puritans in 1641, but the pieces were preserved by Sir Humphrey Tracy of Stanway, and replaced at his expense in the cathedral after the Restoration. Its precise date is unknown.

There are an unusual number of memorial windows filled with modern stained glass by eminent artists. The large Perp. window of 9 lights at W. end of nave is by *Wailes* as a memorial of Bishop Monk (d. 1856), inserted at the cost of Canon Murray Browne. The subjects are Scriptural events illustrative of Holy Baptism, and the early life of Christ. There is a memorial inscription on a brass plate.

In S. aisle, W. window of five lights is in memory of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, and his biographer Dr. Baron, erected by subscription. The subjects are our Lord's miracles of healing and raising the dead. The artists were *Clayton and Bell.* S. side (W. to E.): 1st, of 4 lights, in memory of John Elliott, Esq. (d. 1864), Scriptural

events of a legal character, by *Hardman;* 2nd, to Miss Evans, (d. 1848), subject, works of mercy, by *Bell;* 3rd, Genl. Sir W. G. Davy, K.C.H. (d. 1856), events in the life of Christ, by *Warrington;* 4th, to Sir Wm. B. Guise, Bt. (d. 1834), subject, coronation of Henry III., by *Clayton and Bell;* 5th, to Mrs. Evans (d. 1837), subject, the True Vine, by *Bell, of Bristol;* 6th, Mrs. Ellis (d. 1857), death and funeral of Edward II.), by *Clayton and Bell;* 7th, to J. N. Balme, Esq. (d. 1857), subject, the Crucifixion, and the delivery and rendering of the Talents, by *Warrington.*

In N. aisle, W. window, four lights to Wm. V. Ellis, Esq. (d. 1865, æt. 89), subject, events in the life of King Lucius, by *Hardman.* It is an excellent specimen of the Perp. style of the 15th centy., and is divided into 3 lights.

N. side, 2nd window, Mrs. Price (d. 1860), subject, Faith, Hope, Charity, by *Ward and Hughes;* 3rd, various saints, old glass restored by *Hardman;* 4th, to Geo. Wm. Hall, D.D. (d. 1843), subject, Scriptural events in the life of Christ, by *Clayton and Bell;* 5th, old glass restored; 6th, to Bp. Hooper (burned 1555), subject, martyrdoms of St. John, St. Lawrence, and Bp. Hooper, by *Clayton and Bell;* 7th, to Thos. Turner, Esq. (d. 1859), subject, miracles of our Lord, by *Clayton and Bell;* 8th, to Sir H. V. Darell, Bt. (d. 1820), Gen. Sir M. Nightingall, M.P. (d. 1829), and his wife (d. 1863), subject, our Saviour, St. John, and the Virgin, by *Preedy;* 9th, Col. Sir H. F. C. Darell, Bt. (d. 1853), by *Rogers.* There are fragments of old painted glass in the clerestory windows.

The *Lady Chapel*, "a lovely sanctuary," commenced 1457, completed 1498, the last great work of the monastery, is artistically constructed, so as not to interfere with the E. window. It is divided into four compartments, and has small square-sided chapels of two stories on either side. It is groined and decorated with niches, &c. Its E. window of nine lights, filled with figures of the Virgin and Child, saints, priests, and fragments of other figures, is of the last half of 15th-centy. work. Much of the original flooring remains, and many of the tiles have mottoes and inscriptions; some of them were brought from Llanthony Abbey. "The ancient reredos is one of the most gorgeous specimens of decorative painting which remain in this country."—*Sir G. G. Scott.* On S. side are 3 *sedilia*, with pendent canopies, well finished. In its side chapels, which have groined roofs, is the monument of Bishop Goldsborough (d. 1604), a flat altar-tomb for Thomas Fitzwilliams, Esq. (d. 1579), and a monument with effigy for Mrs. Elizabeth Williams (d. 1622), daughter of Bishop Smith.

In *St. Paul's Chapel*, in the N. transept, the matchless altar-screen was restored at the expense of the Earl of Ellenborough. In the S. transept the old glass of the upper E. windows has been restored by *Hardman.* The large S. window of eight lights in this transept has been filled with memorial glass by the same artist, at the cost of Thomas Marling, Esq.

The exquisitely painted chapel of *St. Andrew*, in N. transept, is an additional monument of that gentleman's liberality, and of the artistic and decorative skill of *Mr. Gambier Parry.* His fresco paintings on the walls represent incidents in the life of the saint. The glass represents the miracle of feeding the 5000 and the scourging of St. Andrew. A monumental *Brass* by *Hardman*, on the W. wall, represents a lady in a full-sleeved dress and cloak kneeling under a single trefoliated canopy. At the

back is a shield with the initials C.A.M. Also this inscription, "To the Glory of God." This chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle, was restored by Thomas Marling, Esq., of Norton Court, in affectionate memory of Catherine Anne, his wife, who died Nov. 17, 1863, aged 25 years. The *reredos* contains three large figures of our Saviour between SS. Andrew and Peter, and eight smaller ones.

The Chapel of *St. Philip* has been restored by the family and tenantry of the late Sir Wm. Codrington, Bt., M.P. for the county 1834-69. Stained glass of great merit, by *Clayton and Bell*, has been placed in the windows, at the cost of the Codrington Memorial Committee. In the *triforium* is preserved a curious painting of the Last Judgment, in distemper on a white plaster ground, discovered in 1718 in a state of decay; some portions have perished, and it is feared that the whole will become obliterated. "It is one of the most important specimens of English painting I have met with, and is a coarse epitome of the famous altar-piece at Dantzig of 1467. In this picture we find no indication of the V. M., nor of St. John, Moses, the prophets or patriarchs. I consider it was painted in the reign of Henry VIII. or of his son."—*G. Scharf.*

In S. aisle are 2 effigies deserving notice, of Sir J. Brugge, an Agincourt hero, and his lady, in the costume of 15th centy. A handsome monument to Alderman Blackleech and his wife (1639); the figures (portraits from Vandyck) are in alabaster, and are wonderful examples of costume. It is the work of *Le Sueur*, or *Fanelli*, a sculptor equally eminent—*Dallaway.* There are monuments to Sir John Guise, Bt., of Highnam (d. 1794); John Webb, Esq., M.P. for Gloucester (d. 1795); Alderman Jones, Registrar to 8 Bishops, and M.P. 1605; Bp. Warburton (d. 1779); Bp. Goldesborough, a raised tomb with the effigy of the bishop in his robes; Ralph Bigland, Garter King of Arms; Sir G. O. Paul, Bt.; Dean Tucker; a colossal statue by *Sievier* to Dr. Jenner (d. 1823). At the entrance to the Lady Chapel, to a native of the city, Sir John Powell (1713), Justice of the K.B. with an effigy in judicial robes. Near this part is the cumbent figure of Osric, king of Mercia, the reputed founder of the ch., with a crown on his head and a ch. in his hand. In another chapel, on S. side, is the tomb of Bp. Nicholson (d. 1671), a learned divine, and an inscription written by Bp. Bull. In the triforium on S. side of the choir is a large marble monument erected by G. Hanger, Lord Coleraine. to Bp. Benson (d. 1752). A bas-relief by *Flaxman*, in memory of Mrs. Morley, 1784, who perished at sea; she is represented as rising from the water with her infant in her arms, assisted by an angel.

The *Tower*, the latest portion of the edifice, was commenced by Abbot Seabrook, who died 1457, and completed by a monk named Tully, a few years previous to the Reformation. "The ornamented members and perforated pinnacles are of the most delicate tabernacle-work, very full, but preserving an air of chasteness and simplicity. Its peculiar perfection is an exact symmetry of component parts and the judicious distribution of ornaments. The shaft is equally divided into stories, correctly repeated in every particular, and the open parapet and pinnacles so richly clustered are an example of Gothic in its most improved state."—*Dallaway.* Its height is 176 ft. to the leads, and 225 to the top of the pinnacles.

The *Chapter-house*, now restored, is a fine Norman room, 72 by 34 ft. It is a long parallelogram of four bays, three of which are Norm.; and the most easterly a Perp. addition. The great councils of William I. and

the parliaments of his successors were held in a neighbouring building, now destroyed. On the walls are several inscriptions in Lombardic characters discovered in 1858, and supposed to be painted in the 13th centy. The floor is covered with encaustic tiles, copied accurately from the old work.

In the Library is the most perfect known copy of a Coverdale Bible, the gift of Alderman Pury. Some leaves of an Anglo-Saxon MS., of the 10th centy., consisting of an ancient homily and memoir of St. Swithin and of St. Maria Ægyptiaca, a character in early hagiology, found in 1825, by the late Rev. John Webb, are carefully preserved among the abbatical registers. A translation of these 'Gloucester Fragments,' with an elaborate preface, has been published by Rev. John Earle.

*The *Cloisters*, erected 1370–1412, perhaps the finest and the most perfect in England, are remarkable as furnishing the earliest known example of the fan-tracery style of vaulting, a peculiarly English invention. They form nearly a quadrangle, the interior length of each corridor being about 149 ft., the width 25 ft. On S. side are "*The Carols*,"—recesses in which the monks pursued their studies, copied MSS., &c. In the N. walk are the *Lavatories*, a long trough in which the water flowed, and also a recess for towels. Some fragments of ancient glass exist in these windows, several of the quarries exhibiting the broom-plant. Over the lavatory are ten two-light windows, with traceried heads, one window at each end and eight in front. These are filled with painted glass by *Hardman*, the gift of Mr. G. Bonnor, of Kensington. The subjects include the marriage at Cana, Christ walking on the sea, the miraculous draught of fishes, Christ washing the feet of His disciples, Christ and the woman of Samaria; the Pool of Bethesda; Christ teaching from the ship. Memorial windows filled with painted glass have been inserted on the E. side (S. to N.) by *Hardman*, except the 8th, with inscriptions on a brass plate below each. No. 1. to Rev. H. Burrup, (d. 1862); 2. Dean Plumptre (d. 1825); 3. Archdeacon Timbrill (d. 1865, æt. 96); 4. Dean Rice (d. 1864); 5. Rev. Thomas Evans (d. 1854); 6. Miss Davies (d. 1865); 7. Benjamin Claxson, D.D. (d. 1854); 8. Bishop Luxmoore (d. 1830); 9. Archdeacon Wetherell (d. 1657); 10. Canon Bankes. North Side—1. To the Wilton Family. S. side—James Francillon, Esq. (d. 1866).

During the Commonwealth, the total destruction of the cathedral was intended, and the persons who designed it had agreed among themselves for their several proportions. The destruction of the Little Cloisters and Lady Chapel was commenced, and instruments and tackle were provided for taking down the tower, but by the exertions of Mr. Dorney, the town-clerk, and the influence of Captain Purey and others with Cromwell, it was granted to the mayor and citizens in 1657, by whom it was carefully preserved.

The Lady and side chapels still bear marks of injuries inflicted by the violence of the Puritan soldiers.

From the *College Green* and lawn, open to the public round the E. end, the best general views of this fine building can be obtained.

Gloucester, previously in the diocese of Worcester, was created a Bishop's See, 1541, by Hen. VIII., when the cathedral was re-dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In 1836 a part of the old diocese of Bristol was united to this see.

In the Palace, rebuilt 1862 in the Gothic style of 15th cent., among heirlooms of the see, are a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, of life-size, in the earlier part of her life, and in sumptuous costume, with a profusion of gems

and pearls, an extravagantly long waist, and a fan of ostrich-feathers in her rt. hand; and a portrait of Bp. Warburton. The Abbot's Hall, new roofed, is of the Dec. period, and the chapel of a somewhat earlier date.

The Deanery attached to the N. side of the nave of the cathedral was the residence of the Prior of the monastery, and parallel with the nave is the old Norm. chapel of the Prior. When alterations were made at the Deanery in 1863, a stone lantern was found fastened to the wall of a disused staircase, 3 ft. by 18 in., and 11 in. in depth. It has five openings at the sides, all of them intended to be filled with horn, the grooves for its reception remaining. There is a hole to receive a candle, and in the cover are apertures for the escape of the smoke.

St. Mary's Square, outside of the Abbey gate, was the scene of the martyrdom of Bp. Hooper. A modern *Gothic Cross*, which contains his statue, was erected by subscription in 1864.

Students of Gothic architecture will find remains of the Grey Friars to the E., and of the Black Friars to the W. of the ch. of St. Mary de Crypt, but cut up and divided into dwellings, and near them some portions of the city wall. Under the Fleece Inn is a crypt, an old warehouse, of 12th centy. In Lower Westgate Street is an Inn, the house in which Bp. Hooper is said to have been confined.

A vaulted cellar, under the Saracen's Head, of Perp. work, is a relic of the "Brethren Hall" of an ancient Religious Fraternity.

The New Inn, Northgate Street, a timber house erected for the reception of pilgrims by John Twining, a monk of the abbey, 1450–7, is still an interesting building, constructed principally of chestnut-wood, in which "bits" of antique carving still remain.

A theological college has risen steadily in numbers, and has among its students many university men. In addition to instruction in the lecture-room, parish work is found for the students.

Churches.— The ground-plan of *St. Mary de Crypt* is that of a Latin cross. The chancel and nave are of the same size, 45 ft. in length by 18 ft. wide, the transept being only 16 ft. square, chiefly good Perp., with Ear. Eng. and Dec. portions. This church, once known as St. Mary in the South, was erected by Chichester, Bishop of Exeter, and obtains its present appellation from having two charnel-houses under it. The principal one under the S. and middle chancel is 39 ft. in length by 10 ft. in breadth.

The E. window is unique for its length, symmetry, and harmony with the rest of the edifice. It is filled with stained glass by *Rogers*, in memory of the Rev. W. Dowling (d. 1857). The chancel is a model of elegance, and the way in which the clerestory walls are supported is truly wonderful. The position of the side windows at E. end is also uncommon. On S. side are 3 *sedilia* of beautiful design and workmanship; on N. side another sedile, and an eastern sepulchre; the carving on all being very chaste: each of the sedilia has a fresco painting at the back, the drawing being superior to the general work of the period. These were concealed from view until the restoration of the church, 1850. The tower, supported upon four piers, springs from the centre; it is of great height and bold contour, peculiar in having only one large window on each face. In S. chapel is a recessed altar-tomb, probably for the benefactor who aided the alterations in the 15th cent.—*Clarke.* Robert Raikes, and the eccentric banker Jemmy Wood, are buried in the church. In N. aisle is a monu-

ment to D. Lysons, Esq. (d. 1681), with his effigy in a kneeling posture, holding a book in the right hand and habited in the morning dress of his day; in S. chapel to Mrs. Snell, by *Scheemaker*, a female figure of Religion, one hand on the bosom the other on a book, is accompanied by a weeping genius, who holds an inverted torch. Between these figures is a medallion of Mrs. Snell in profile. Another to Sir T. and Lady Bell, 1567. Rev. John Grubb, M.A. (d. 1697), was the author of 'St. George for England.'

"In this ch. Whitfield, who had been ordained at the early age of 21, first appeared in the pulpit—curiosity had brought a large congregation, and having accustomed himself to public speaking at Oxford, he spake as with some degree of Gospel authority: a few mocked, but upon the greater number a strong impression was produced, and complaint was made to the bishop (Benson) that 15 persons had been driven mad by the sermon. The good bishop replied he wished the madness might not be forgotten before the next Sunday."—*Southey.*

St. Mary de Crypt School is a brick building with stone dressings, having a small oriel window, with the arms of Henry VIII. beneath, over the doorway. In one spandrel is the monogram J. C, for John Cook, its founder, and in the other a shield, with probably his arms.

Scholars educated at the *Grammar School* are eligible for exhibitions of 50*l.* a year at Pembroke College, Oxford. In 1683, G. Townshend left an estate, now yielding a rent of 320*l.* per ann., to Pembroke College, in trust, to support 8 scholars at that college, to be chosen from the schools of Gloucester, Chipping Campden, Northleach, and Cheltenham, in succession.

A low massive tower, chancel, and curious wooden pulpit are the only remains of the Norm. ch. of *St. Mary de Lode*, which was found, at the rebuilding of its nave, in 1826, to occupy the site of a Roman temple used as the first Christian ch. in Britain, and in which it is supposed the first Christian British king, Lucius, was buried. An effigy of him was erected by the monks of the 11th centy. The chancel has been carefully restored, and its E. window, an Ear. Eng. triplet, is filled with stained glass.

St. Nicholas, Ear. Norm. church, has Ear. Eng. portions with Perp. insertions. It consists of a spacious nave, with an aisle on each side of it, and a vestry at the E. end of N. aisle. The square tower at W. end of nave has only part of its spire, terminated by a mural coronet, remaining. At the E. end an altar-tomb with 2 figures, well executed in painted freestone, for John Walton, in his aldermanic robe, and his wife, 1626. On N.W. door is a curious handle, representing a fiend bearing the soul of a witch to the infernal regions.

St. Catherine's Church, erected in 1867–9, at a cost of 2300*l.*, to replace the old edifice, an appendage to the *Priory of St. Oswald*, the interesting ruins of which are preserved. It consists of nave, transepts, and chancel, with circular apse in the style of the Ear. French. The 5 windows of the chancel are filled with stained glass by *Clayton and Bell.* The subjects are our Lord as the Good Shepherd in the centre, and 2 Evangelists on either side. The bowl of the font is of Caen stone, supported on 4 columns of Irish marble, the steps being of Portland stone; on its sides are groups of sculpture representing the baptisms of St. John, of the Centurion, and of the Eunuch, and of Christ blessing children. It was the gift of the Hon. Mrs. Mostyn. The floor of the chancel is paved with Lugwardine tiles of elegant

pattern. Round the walls are placed in panels in the brickwork texts of Scripture on zinc plates, painted in red and chocolate. The re-erection of this church originated with C. J. Monk, Esq. M.P., Chancellor of the Diocese, who contributed 500*l.* The chancel windows were the gift of the Misses Monk.

St. Michael's Church, restored 1851, at the Cross, consists of two spacious aisles of equal dimensions, with a fine Perp. tower at the W. end. One of its heaviest bells is rung every evening at 8 in curfew fashion. It contains an *ante-mortem* monument in brass of a man between 2 women, with the figures of a bell and a pot on 3 legs, to the memory of Wm. Henshaw, one of the many eminent bell-founders who once flourished in this city, and Agnes and Alice, his wives.

All Saints' Church, in Lower Barton Street, is modern, by *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, and accommodates 540 persons. The chancel is a memorial to the Rev. T. A. Hedley, the first incumbent of the parish.

The lower portion of the Guildhall, called the *Tolsey*, erected 1749 in the Italian style, is used as the post-office and police-station. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Forum*. In the council-chamber are portraits of the Duke of Gloucester, and Chas. Duke of Norfolk, both by *Beechey*; Sir Thomas Rich, founder of Blue-coat Hospital; Alderman Cooke and wife, founder of Crypt School; Sir T. Bell, and Sir Edward Massie, the Parliamentary general, and after the Restoration M.P. for this city (d. 1675). In the centre of the four streets which meet here stood the ancient High Cross of the city, which was taken down in 1650.

In Eastgate Street is the *Blue-coat Hospital* for boys, founded by Sir Thomas Rich, Bt., who, during the Commonwealth, supplied Charles II. with large sums, and also supported many of the ejected clergy, yet left at his decease, 1666, the sum of 16,000*l.* for this and other charitable purposes. From the discoveries made in digging the foundation for this school, it is presumed that the Roman *Prætorium* was on this site.

In the Brunswick Road, near the old wall of the city, are *The Museum* and *Schools of Art and Science*. The building is in the Gothic style of the 13th centy., and comprises a public museum, library, lecture room, class and masters' rooms, and laboratory for science students, the latter detached. The upper floor is devoted entirely to the use of the School of Art students, with provision for an elementary advanced class, painting class, and master's rooms. In the basement are rooms for the curator.

The geological collection in the museum comprises a series of Liassic fossils of corals from the Inferior Oolite of the Coal Formation, and of the Silurian beds of May Hill; also a number of Roman remains found in the neighbourhood. It is open to the public, without payment, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Literary Society Reading-rooms, are in Westgate Street; the Commercial Reading-rooms in Commercial Road.

There are a corn-market in Southgate Street and a meat and vegetable market in Eastgate Street.

The *County Gaol*, erected 1784, on the principle of separation of offenders, and punishment by solitude, occupies the site of the Saxon and Norman Castles. An elevated spot at the S.E. corner of the present building is known as "Barbican Hill," and the meadow on the opposite side of the river as "The Castle Mead."

The Infirmary, 1755, from the designs of L. Singleton, Esq., is a well-planned building. There are mineral waters at the *Spa grounds*, now converted into a public park.

On Barley Close, facing the Park, is the *Whitfield Memorial Church.*

The Assize Courts and County Hall (1811), by *Smirke*, are of Bath and Leckhampton stone; the front, 82 ft. wide, is from a temple on the Ilyssus. The portico is supported by 4 columns of the Ionic order 32 ft. high.

Among eminent natives are:—Taylor, the Water-Poet; Sir John Powell, Just. of K. B., 1713; Lightfoot, the botanist; Geo. Whitfield, the preacher (b. 1714 at the Bell); R. Raikes, son of the printer of the first local newspaper, whose son established the earliest Sunday school (b. 1735); Abp. Moore (d. 1804).

A bell-foundry existing here temp. Edw. II. enjoyed a great reputation. In 19 Edw. III. the monks of Ely commissioned "Master John of Gloucester to make a peal of 4 monster bells for the octagon lantern of that abbey;" and from the Restoration until 1828 the family of *Rudhall* enjoyed a well-merited and extensive reputation in this important and scientific branch of art.

This city has a very lucrative trade in salmon and lampreys. This latter fish is small, mottled, and cartilaginous, with respiratory holes at the side of the head. It is of the same family as the Silvery Lampern of the Thames. It is caught in the mud-deposits of the Severn when coming to deposit its *ova*, potted, and exported to distant parts of the kingdom. It seems to have been considered by the epicures of remote as well as of modern times a great dainty. In the reign of John they were in great request, for "the men of Gloucester gave 40 marks to that king to have his good will, because they regarded him not as they ought in respect of their lampreys." In 1207 a royal decree directed that lampreys, when first caught, should not be sold for more than 2*s.* each!! and after February at a lower price.

It was the custom from a very early period until 1836 for the corporation of this city to send at Christmas "a lamprey pie, with a raised crust," to the king, and entries respecting its regular transmission appear in the municipal records.

The earldom of Gloucester was first created by Henry I. in favour of his natural son Henry, called the Consul, and was enjoyed by the husbands of several heiresses until the death of Hugh de Audley in 1347. The dukedom of Gloucester was first given, 1385, to Thomas of Woodstock, 6th son of Edward III. In 1414 it was revived in favour of a younger son of Henry IV.; and in 1461 was conferred on Richard (Crookback), brother of Edward IV., on whose accession to the throne the honour merged in the crown. Charles I. gave this title to his youngest son Henry, who died in 1660 unnamed. Queen Anne's son William, who died an infant, was thus designated. In 1764 Prince William Henry, brother to the king, was created Duke of Gloucester—a title which again became extinct on the decease of his son in 1834.

Gloucester contains several *Manufactures*, though the pin and wool trades, for which it was once noted, are nearly extinct. The former was introduced here in 1626. Its port, the most inland in the kingdom, is connected with the Bristol Channel by the Berkeley Canal, 16½ m. long, and conveying sea-going vessels to a commodious basin close to the city. It was commenced in 1794, opened in 1827; its trade has been annually progressing, and requires an extensive addition of dock accommodation. In 1871, 654 ships of 183,738 tonnage entered the docks. During the same period the foreign exports were 148 ships with 32,199 tons, and the coaster tonnage returns were 58,390 inwards, and 147,180 outwards. The Railways being connected with the docks

afford great facilities for traffic. Many foreign plants are found growing round these docks, the seeds of which have been brought by the vessels from various ports.

The Priory of *New Llanthony*, of which a gateway, an interesting fragment of antiquity, the walls of the abbey barn, which is of considerable size and of solid construction (it has two opening, each sufficiently wide to admit a loaded waggon), and some of the domestic buildings of oak or chesnut frame-work, remain, stood near the canal, which was cut through the walls of the chapel. The size and ornamental construction of these ruins indicate the amount of wealth possessed by the monastery which could bestow so much expense on the erection of its inferior offices. At the Dissolution the property of this house was valued at 74*l*. The site and adjoining lands were granted by Henry VIII. to A. Porter, Esq. His descendant and eventual heiress, Elizabeth Porter, married the first Viscount Scudamore, and conveyed the estate to that ancient family. In 1852, several stone effigies of 12th centy., supposed of the De Bohuns, were discovered among the ruins.

The Priory of *Llanthony* was originally founded in a secluded part of the Vale of Ewais, but the monks being constantly attacked, and the monastery plundered by the lawless peasantry of the country, the Society were unable to procure food, and the major part compelled to seek refuge elsewhere. At length Milo, Earl of Hereford, granted them "a certain place near Gloucester, called Hyde." Here, in 1136, they erected a small edifice, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and made it a cell to their Welsh monastery, in remembrance of which they re-named the spot Llanthony. Leaving only a few brethren of Ewais, the fraternity removed all their treasures, even to their bells, to Gloucester. In course of time they became so attached to the fertile spot in which they were located, that their Welsh monastery was nearly forgotten. Gradually, too, the monastery here was much enlarged, and new offices were erected. In the reign of Edward IV. the two monasteries were united, and in the same charter the monastery of Gloucester was made the principal, and a prior and four canons only were obliged to be maintained in the Welsh establishment. Many of the nobility were interred within its ch., but their tombs were destroyed with other portions of the edifice at the Reformation. This monastery numbered amongst its priors many eminent persons, one of whom, Henry Dene, was born near Gloucester, and died in the year 1502. He was a man of great ability, and was successively Bp. of Bangor, of Salisbury, Lord Chancellor of England, and Abp. of Canterbury. He was made Prior of Llanthony in 1461.

3 m. S.E. Upton St. Leonard's Ch. has many good portions of Norm.; the tower and some windows are Perp. In the chancel (rebuilt 1850) there is an elaborate monument for the Snell family. *St. Leonard's Court* (W. R. Ancrum, Esq.). *Bowden Hall* (J. D. Birchall, Esq.), on an acclivity of the hill, a handsome residence, erected circ. 1800.

6 m. *Prinknash Park* (B. St. John Ackers, Esq.), "on a glorious but impracticable hill in the midst of a little forest, and commanding Elysium," an ancient residence of the abbots of Gloucester, altered, and yet retaining some of the exterior and much of the interior arrangements of the 15th centy. The house is small, with good apartments modernized, and in excellent preservation. Abbot Malvern repaired this house circ. 1520; but the Hall,

erected temp. Edw. IV., has on the ceiling "a falcon and fetterlock open," the jovial device of that monarch. The chapel is small, low, but antique, with good painted glass, and was restored in 1865.

Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour were visitors here in 1536. In the dining-room are their arms in glass, and of Katherine of Aragon, and of Bray and Brydges. "Under the window is a barbarous bas-relief of Harry when young."

ROUTE 2.

SWINDON TO CIRENCESTER, AND BY SAPPERTON AND BISLEY, TO STROUD.

The Railway is described as far as *Kemble Junct. Stat.*, in Rte. 1.

When nearing Cirencester the ch. of *Holy Trinity* becomes visible on rt. It was erected in 1854 in the populous suburb of Watermoor, a locality in which coins, tesseræ, and a variety of Roman remains have been frequently found.

4 m. *Cirencester Stat.*, pronounced "*Cisseter*" (*Hotel*: King's Head), a market town and borough, Pop. 8431. Inhab. houses, 1634, on the Churn, returning 1 burgess to Parliament. Under the name of "Caer Cori" it was known to the Britons, as "*Corinium castrum*" and "*Corinium Dobunorum*" to the Romans, and as "Cyrencerne" to the Saxons. Corin, the earlier name of the Churn, and signifying in the British language "the top," "a name very properly applied to this river," observes Rudder, "because it is the highest source of the Thames." *Corinium* is situated at the point where the two consular ways, Ermine Street and the Fosse Way, intersect each other, and are joined by the Ickneild Way. The line of its ancient walls may still be ascertained, but has become much obliterated owing to the excavation of the stones for building purposes, and vestiges of Roman antiquity are continually excavated in and around its circuit. Cirencester is "a respectable country town in good condition, rather increasing in buildings, having the appearance of being inhabited by persons in easy circumstances." It was once a seat of the clothing and woolstapling and edge-tool trades, which have now deserted the locality. It has been the scene of several important transactions. Its castle, which was garrisoned for the Empress Maud, was destroyed temp. Henry III. Edward I. and Edward II. rested frequently here on their travels about the kingdom. The conspiracy on behalf of Richard II. against Henry IV., A.D. 1400, was overthrown in this town: the rebel army, dispersing in a sudden panic, left two of their leaders, the Duke of Surrey and the Earl of Salisbury, in the power of the inhabitants, by whom they were beheaded and their heads sent to London. Shakespeare makes Bolingbroke allude to this occurrence:—

> "Kind uncle York! the latest news we hear
> Is that the rebels have consumed with fire
> Our town of Ciceter in Gloucestershire,
> But whether they be ta'en or slain we hear not."—RICH. II. v. 6.

The king, for these services, granted to the men of the town 4 does in season from his forest of Bradon, and 6 bucks in season to the women, in addition to other rewards.

In 1571 this town obtained a charter granting the right to send two burgesses to parliament,—a privilege exercised until 1868, with the exception of a few years under Cromwell ; its representatives having been mostly of the Bathurst, Master, and Cripps families. In 1642 Lord Chandos, Lord Lieutenant of the county, accompanied by many noblemen and gentlemen, when executing the King's Commission of Array, narrowly escaped a violent death : the townsmen rising in a body, destroyed his coach, and compelled his lordship to sign a declaration that he would abstain from further attempt. In the year following it was recovered by Prince Rupert, the townspeople having 300 killed and 1100 prisoners, and losing 3000 stand of arms. The prisoners secured in the ch. were next day marched to Oxford, and paid dearly for their disloyalty in the hardships and indignities of the journey. Upon their submission and most abject petition, they were graciously released by the king, and their loyalty continued so stedfast that the town remained in the royal keeping during the remainder of the war. It was held by Sir Jacob Astley, and occupied as a frontier garrison by the royal troops. The king himself visited Cirencester on two occasions, when he honoured Sir William Master by sleeping in his house. The town was finally surrendered to the Parliament by notice of the general order sent by the king to his generals from the Scotch camp, whither he had fled for refuge in the early part of May, 1646, and in which he directed them to resign all the castles and towns held for him, on the best terms they could make. In 1651, Charles II. rested for a night at an Inn called " The Sun," on his escape from Worcester. In 1679, owing to an infectious distemper prevailing in Gloucester, the assize for the county was held here. In 1687, King James was the guest of the Earl of Newburgh, then M.P. for the borough ; and in 1702 Queen Anne was a visitor to Mr. Master.

The Church—one of the largest and finest in the county—consists of a lofty W. tower (134 ft.), containing a full peal of 12 bells, the lightest of the few complete ones in the kingdom, a nave, aisles, and N. chapel, and a chancel with two N. aisles and one S. aisle ; a large porch on S. side reaches to the street ; with few exceptions it is Perp., of several dates, the S. porch, a fine example of 15th centy., the latest portion. The tower and nave, with its aisles, are of very fine character, rich, but not overloaded with ornaments. The chancel and its 3 chapels are of Ear. Dec., and the piers Ear. Eng. of very curious work. The piers on N. side of chancel are later. The piers and arches of the nave are light and lofty, with good mouldings ; the ceilings of this part are of wood, flat, with mouldings of unusual variety. The nave is open to the tower by a very fine arch. In the latter is a head of the Duke of York, father of Edward IV. The S. porch is rich, with fan-tracery groining, has three large windows to the upper part, and is crowned with pierced battlements and pinnacles. The work of the porch and of the pierced battlements of the nave is very delicate and was considerably decayed or mutilated ; but the tower and all other parts are now in good preservation.

In the N. aisle are the chapels of *St. Mary*, showing traces of an old painting of the Last Judgment ; and containing one marble monument with two figures of H. Brydges (d. 1598) and his wife in the attitude of prayer—the man in the costume of a lawyer, and the lady in the dress of 16th centy., with a miniature representation of their 9 children ; on S. wall an effigy of Sir W. Master (d. 1661), having a helmet and banner

over it; and of *St. Catherine*, distinguished by its very beautiful stone roof of fan-tracery, added by Abbot John Hakebourne, whose initials are repeated in the tracery, with the date 1508. Here is a fresco of the martyrdom of the saint; the corbels are dated 1608. The windows are memorials for the Cripps family, whose burial-place this chapel has been, and whose monuments it contains; amongst them is one in the pavement to Sir Thos. Harrison, Knt., Chamberlain of London (d. 1765), and son of a Joseph H., perpetual curate of Cirencester for 63 years, who is also buried near, and a mural monument to Joseph Cripps, Esq. (d. 1782), their descendant. *Trinity Chapel*, a Perp. building on the N. side of chancel, has been during many years the burial-place of the noble family of Bathurst. The monuments of Allen Earl B. (d. 1775), and of his son, the Lord Chancellor, d. 1794, with busts of both, are now in this chapel, which contains a reredos of excellent workmanship restored at the cost of Lady Georgina Bathurst, in memory of relatives whose names are recorded on a brass beneath. A short column, revealed during the progress of restoration, is a well-finished specimen of Roman work. In *St. John's Chapel* is a perfect monument of coloured marbles with the effigies of George Monox, his wife, and 2 daughters, well executed, temp. Charles I. In St. Mary's Chapel, removed from St. John's Chapel, is an excellent specimen of wood-carving, called "*Jesus Chapel*," of Irish oak, with armorial bearings of various donors. The E. window contained stained glass collected from windows here and at Siddington, the figures are those of St. William of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Osmond of Salisbury; but the part taken from Siddington has been restored to that ch., and its place supplied by a *reredos* of rare beauty from the design of *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.* This artistic work, costing 250 guineas, is composed of 3 panels,—the subjects being the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Ascension of our Lord. Caen stone is the material employed, and the work was executed by *Mons. Geflowski*. The figures are identified by the inscriptions. At the W. end also the window is filled with glass collected from other parts of the ch. The female figure in the centre is St. Catherine, and there are St. Dorothy and St. Margaret. The male figures represent St. Gregory, St. Ambrose, and St. James in full cardinal costume, and three of the four Latin Doctors. There is also a memorial window to the Croome family; and one erected by the inhabitants in recollection of a former incumbent — Rev. Canon Powell. The corbels of the roof and part of the E. wall are carved with emblazoned shields. The church contains more than twenty *Brasses*, mostly injured, yet interesting, and valuable from their antiquity and high artistic character, the earliest of which is a mutilated and undated plate lying near the north wall of the S. Mary's or the Lady Chapel. Its date is about 1360. Some of these brasses have been removed from their original places for the purpose of preservation, and are laid where once was the altar of Trinity Chapel. —Wm. Prelatte, Esq., 1462, a special benefactor to the chapel, and his two wives; R. Dixton, Esq., 1438: Robt. Page, wool-merchant, 1434, his wife, 6 son, and 8 daughters; Reg. Spycer, merchant, 1442, and his 4 wives; Ralph Parsons in priestly vestments (1478), with chalice and hood; a civilian and wife in mantle. There is also in St. Mary's Chapel a brass plate for Wm. Nottingham, 1427, and his wife Christiana, 1433, parents of the Lord Chief Baron, N. This is the earliest in the church. A curious pulpit-cloth of blue-velvet

embroidered, the gift of Ralph Parsons, 1478, and made of his cope, is in good preservation. The ch. was closed 1865–67 during its restoration under *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, at an outlay of 13,000*l.*

Above the S. porch of the ch. is *The Parvise*, a room now known as the *Town Hall*, the original use of which has been the subject of much speculation. This room was built by Alice Avening, aunt of Bishop Ruthal, very early in the 16th century; and in the time of Bishop Nicholson (1671), the inhabitants promising to put it in a state of repair, it was allowed to be used for general parochial purposes. As to its original design, it is conjectured that as the ch. contained seven chantries, and consequently several officiating priests and various services, this was a kind of retiring room for them. In the Bishop's grant it was described as a noble frontispiece to the ch., and involving the least possible sacrifice of light and space, and forming no obstruction to the general fabric of the ch.

The mitred *Abbey* of St. Mary in this town was founded by King Henry I. in A.D. 1117, and its extensive buildings were completed in A.D. 1131. It was richly endowed, and at the period of its suppression the revenues of the monastery were valued at nearly 1100*l.* per annum. One of its abbots, Alexander Necham (buried in Worcester Cathedral A.D. 1227), was a distinguished scholar; many of his poetical effusions in Latin still survive. Abbot Bampton was summoned to parliament in 43 Henry III., but his successors did not possess a seat in that assembly until Abbot Best obtained the honour with the use of the mitre in A.D. 1416. The abbots had a deer park at St. Quinton near Draycot in Wilts, which was disparked at the Reformation. The site of the abbey with its buildings were demised by Henry VIII. to Roger Bassinge, with a stipulation that "all the edifices within the site and precincts of the monastery should be pulled down and carried away." This order was so strictly carried out, that the precise spot where the foundations rested are forgotten; and the only remains of this once famous monastery are a Norman arched gateway opening from the grounds into Grove Lane, and some Corinthian capitals of pillars. In the reign of Edward VI. the site was demised to Thomas, Lord Seymour, and on his attainder to Sir Anthony Kingston. In A.D. 1564 Queen Elizabeth granted the reversion of the lease, in consideration of 590*l.*, to Richard Master, Esq., whose descendant (T. W. Chester Master, Esq.) is its present owner. The present mansion, which has recently undergone considerable alterations, was erected circ. 1780, on the site of an old fabric built by Dr. Master, physician to Queen Elizabeth, in which Charles I. was received by his devoted subject Sir William Master, in 1643–4.

The *Corinium Museum*, opposite the rly. stat., was built by the liberality of the 4th Earl Bathurst for the reception of the magnificent tesselated pavements discovered in 1849. Many of the objects preserved here have been found in Cirencester or in its immediate vicinity, but a number of antiquities and curiosities, which had come at different periods into possession of his family, were added by the late Earl Bathurst. The collection (which deserves a detailed catalogue) consists of armlets and brooches, curious articles in bronze, compasses and steelyards of exquisite form and workmanship, showing the antiquity of such articles. In iron there are knives, spear-heads, and keys, with *hone-stones* upon which cutting instruments were sharpened; and probably the first oyster-knife that ever found its way into the Cotswold district, of undoubted

Roman workmanship. In ivory and bone are salt-spoons, knife-handles, bodkins, and pins, many of them fresh enough to contain their gelatine. Glass-working of the period is exemplified in some unique beads, portions of vases and bottles. Of pottery, a large collection, some elaborately and elegantly ornamented. These, with sculptural tombstones and portions of architecture, teach us more of the history of Roman occupation in Britain than all the histories that have ever been written. Students of English history can visit this museum with advantage, as fresh acquisitions of Roman art are being constantly added. The visitor will find the articles arranged in cases distinguished by letters A. to H.

Case A contains the iron series.

B. Illustrative series.

C. Bronze series, red lustrous ware bowls.

D. Coins, dating chiefly from the reign of Constantine to the evacuation by the Romans in the time of Honorius; potters' marks.

E. Sepulchral urns and other large vessels.

F. Inscribed tiles, wall-paintings, coffins.

Red lustrous, castor, and other pottery.

H. Glass series, bone series, jet and lignite series.

Tiles, pavements, coffins, altars, and architectural objects are arranged round the walls, and in the hollows of the central part of the floor. Two tessellated pavements occupy a large portion of the floor. Two fragments of flue-tiles, bearing the sacred monogram of J. H. S., are some of the earliest and most interesting remains of Roman Christianity yet found in Britain, a very beautiful specimen of incised Samian ware. Roof tiles, with the name of ARVERI, have the emblem of a shovel before and after the name on the stamp. There is a fragment of the cornice of a temple of excellent design, and part of a leaden coffin more than usually ornamented.

At a short distance from the Museum is a residence known as the *Querns* (C. A. R. Hoare, Esq.), the grounds of which are remarkable for vallations of earth which have been found replete with skeletons, urns, lachrymatories, and portions of Roman architecture. Its original purpose has embarrassed antiquaries, by whom it has been considered a cemetery, a Campus Martius, and quarries. An Amphitheatre, known as the *Bull Ring*, is well preserved, although no vestiges remain of seats from which spectators viewed the sport afforded by beasts or gladiators. The green mounds are 20 ft. high and regularly sloped, and enclose a space of a broadly oval form, slightly elliptical, 148 ft. E. to W., and 134 ft. N. to S.; the entrances, *vomitoriæ*, which are on a level with the floor of the interior, are 28 ft. wide and 24½ ft. below the summit of the mounds. The arena, including the two open ends, measures 328 ft. There are similar rings at Silchester, Dorchester, Old Sarum, Richborough, Caerleon, and other places.

The 3 Free Schools in Cirencester,—a Grammar School, a Blue School, and a Yellow School, the last two so named from the colours of the clothing which used to be supplied to the children—have lately been reformed by the Charity Commissioners, and now supply an elementary school for boys and girls, together with an upper school for boys rising from the elementary school and others. The former Yellow School building is utilised as the new elementary schoolhouse, and a new building has been erected for the upper school.

This is a case in which the Charity Commissioners have judiciously determined to supply the children of the working classes of Cirencester with the means of obtaining further

technical education on passing from the elementary school, in lieu of the obsolete grants of clothing; these advantages other pupils are allowed to share, on certain very moderate payments.

The *Grammar School* was founded by Thomas Ruthall, Bishop of Durham, a native of this town. Dr. Jenner, to whom society is indebted for the discovery of vaccination, and Dr. Parry, an eminent physician of Bath, were educated in this establishment. The celebrated Arctic voyager was a son of the latter.

Richard of Cirencester, a native of this town, in the 14th century, was a monk of the Benedictine order who in 1350 entered the monastery of Westminster. He is the accepted author of two ecclesiastical writings which are preserved in the library at Peterborough Cathedral. The history of "the ancient State of Britain," 449–1066, is ascertained to be the spurious production of a Mr. Bertram, teacher of "Marines" at Copenhagen. The monk Richard died in the abbey of Westminster 1401–2.

Cirencester, conveniently situated for the meets of no less than three packs of hounds of high reputation, is a popular resort for lovers of the chase during the hunting season. The nearest meets of the Beaufort Hunt are the *Trouble House Inn*, 8 m., and Tarlton Downs, 6 m.; of the Cotswold Hounds at Rendcombe, 5 m., and Bagendon 3 m.; whilst those of the Vale of White Horse extend from the kennels to a distance of 12 m. from Cirencester in an easterly and 15 m. in a southerly direction. Cirencester is the head-quarters of the 4th Batt. of the Gloucestershire Territorial Regt., formerly called the Royal North Gloucester Militia.

On the W. side of the town stands *Oakley Park* (The Earl Bathurst). The mansion was erected by the Earl of Danby, who gave the Physic Garden to the University of Oxford. He died in 1643, having sold this estate to Sir Henry Poole. It was conveyed by his daughter to her husband James, Earl of Newburgh, who was M.P. for Cirencester in 1661. Their son bequeathed it to his countess, of whom it was purchased in 1695 by Sir Benjamin Bathurst, youngest son of George B., Esq., of Howthorpe Manor, in Northamptonshire, six of whose sons were killed during the Rebellion, in the service of the king. Sir Benjamin sat in parliament for Berealston and Romney, was Treasurer of the Household of the Princess Anne, and on Her Majesty's accession to the Throne, constituted Cofferer of the Household. He married Frances, daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Treasurer of the Household of the Duke of York, a companion from childhood of the Princesses, and towards whom Queen Anne always evinced an especial regard. Sir Benjamin B. died in 1704, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Allen B., who in 1705 was chosen M.P. for Cirencester, and in 1706 became owner of Battlesden Manor, Beds, where he for some time resided, and from which place he took his title when raised to the peerage in 1711. Having enlarged his demesne at Cirencester by purchases from the heirs of Sir Robert Atkyns, he disposed of Battlesden, and devoted his leisure to the improvement of Oakley Park. This labour of love must have commenced soon after his accession to his estate, as Pope, when a visitor in 1716, thus writes:—"I am with Lord Bathurst at my bower, in whose groves we had yesterday a dry walk of three hours. It is the place that of all others I fancy; and I am not yet out of humour with it, though I have had it some months; it does not cease to be agreeable to me so late in the season. The very dying of the leaves adds a variety of colours that is not unpleasant. I

look upon it as upon a beauty I once loved, whom I should preserve a respect for in her decay, and as we should look upon a friend with remembrance—how he pleased us once, though now declined from his gay and flourishing condition. I write an hour or two every morning, then ride out a hunting upon the downs. Eat heartily, talk tender sentiments with Lord B., or draw plans for houses and gardens, open avenues, cut glades, plant firs, contrive waterworks—all very fine and beautiful in our own imagination. At night we play at Commerce, and play pretty high. I like this course of life so well, that I am resolved to stay here till I hear of somebody's being in town that is worth coming after."

Pope, writing in 1721, of a lady visiting these woods, adds, "How much I wish to be her guide through that enchanted forest! I look upon myself as the magician appropriated to the place, without whom no mortal can penetrate into the recesses of those sacred shades. I could pass whole days in only describing the future and as yet visionary beauties of the noble scenes, openings, and avenues of this immense design."

How truly did the poet express his feelings when he penned—

"Who plants like Bathurst, and who builds like Boyle?"

Devotedly attached to the exiled family, Lord Bathurst opposed the measures of Sir Robert Walpole: and from the death of Queen Anne to the downfall of that minister, he did not appear at the Court of St. James's. During this interval his time was passed principally here, "*where he planted, transplanted*, and *unplanted*, thus erecting an employment for himself independent of a court." Under his roof were constantly assembled not only busy politicians of the Jacobite party, but the most eminent wits and writers of the age. The genial disposition of their host has been immortalised by one famous guest—

"Oh! teach us, Bathurst, yet unspoil'd by wealth,
The secret rare between th' extremes to move
Of mad good-nature and of mean self-love."

The interest taken by Dean Swift in the improvements of this park is evident from a letter of one of his correspondents in 1733:—"We made a visit to Lord and Lady Bathurst at Cirencester. Oakley Wood joins to his park: the grand avenue that goes from his house through his park and wood is 5 miles long; the whole contains 5000 acres. The wood is extremely improved since you saw it; and when the whole design is executed, it will be one of the finest places in England. My Lord talked with great delight of the pleasure you once gave by surprising him in his wood, and showed me the place where you lodged. The house has been rebuilt—for the day you left, it fell to the ground; conscious of the honour it had received by entertaining so illustrious a guest, it burst with pride. My Lord B. has greatly improved *the Wood House*, which you may remember but a cottage not a bit better than an Irish cabin. It is now a venerable castle, and has been taken by an antiquary for one of King Arthur's, 'with thicket overgrown, grotesque, and wild.'"

Lord B., in 1742, became a member of the Privy Council and Captain of the Band of Pensioners; in 1757 Treasurer of the household of Prince George; and in 1772 was advanced to the dignity of an earl. He was succeeded by his son *Henry*, who had been created Lord Apsley in 1771, when he was appointed Lord Chancellor. Henry, 3rd Earl, K.G., was Secretary of State for the Colonies during 16 years, and for a short period Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Henry, 4th Earl, was M.P. for Cirencester from 1812 until his accession to the peerage in 1834. He gave

a site for the Agricultural College and the Museum, and was the promoter of every undertaking for the improvement of the town and its vicinity. The late earl was, during many years, Clerk of the Council and a Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Oakley Park is a plain mansion enlarged by the first Lord Bathurst, and much improved by the present, the 6th Earl. In the entrance hall are 4 pillars of African marble, surmounted by the busts of the 3rd Earl, Lords Liverpool, Castlereagh, and Wm. Pitt. Among the many interesting portraits are:—The Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, on his famous chestnut charger "Copenhagen"; painted for the 3rd Earl; and the 3rd Earl, by *Lawrence*; Wm. Pitt and Duke of Richmond, by *Romney*. There are whole-lengths by *Lely:*—Of Sir Thos. Clifford, Lords Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale, the members of the *Cabal* ministry; Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, the second husband of Queen Henrietta Maria; Col. William Ashburnham; Mr. Henry Brounker (d. 1685)—whose character is given by De Grammont; Baptist May, keeper of the privy purse to Charles II. Also half-lengths by *Lely*:—Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Richmond, as St. Barbara, bearing the sword of Martyrdom; the Duchess of Portsmouth; Nell Gwynne and Charles II.; John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, in a red coat, *H. Gaspard*. Duchess of Leinster, *Sir J Reynolds*; Georgiana, Countess Bathurst, and child, by *Hopner*; Lady Georgina B. by *Beechey*; 1st Earl and Countess; Lord Chancellor Apsley.

In the *Library* are portraits of Pope, Atterbury, Bolingbroke, Prior, singly, by *Kneller*, the guests of Allen, Lord Bathurst Within the *Oakley Woods* is the *Wood-House* or *Alfred's Hall*, an artificial ruin erected by Allen, Earl Bathurst, and much frequented by picnic visitors, many of whom have been deceived by its archæological pretensions. Near this building is the ancient High Cross, which was erected previous to A.D. 1400, and stood before the Ram Inn, on a pedestal with 4 steps on each side. "The only parts of the original structure that have survived the ravages of time are—the pedestal, shafts, and fragments of the capital. The pedestal is hewn out of a single block of stone, 3 ft. square by 2 ft. 6 in. in height, and presents on each of its sides a façade, ornamented with four deeply-chiselled Gothic arcades, surmounted by panelled quatrefoils, which are overhung by a deep moulded drop coping. From the centre of the pedestal springs a remarkably fine octagonal shaft of solid stone, 6 ft. 4 in. in height and 1 ft. in diameter, having rounded flutings at the angles and the remains of 4 broaches at the socket."—*Pooley*. A magnificent cluster of leafy avenues which, meeting at a common point, radiate thence with geometrical precision, and are known as "the Ten Rides," were planted, it is said, in rivalry of those at Chantilly. At the termination of each of these vistas either a column or a parochial edifice can be discerned, the spire of Kemble and the towers of Cirencester and Coates being the most conspicuous. Two romantic glens, known as "Haines' Ash Bottom" and "Coates' Lawn Bottom," give variety to the drives in the park. On the road to Park Corner are some large Scotch firs planted in form of a cross, 120 yds. each way, called "the Cathedral Firs," the rows being disposed so as to resemble the pillars in the nave and transepts of a large roofless ecclesiastical building. Crossing the highway beyond these firs, routes through Overley wood exhibit magnificent specimens of beech, and enable the visitor to reach the charming terraced drive of *Pinbury* Park, without using the common highway.

A building known as *Pope's Seat*, the poet's favourite resort, is on the rt. of the principal avenue, about 1 m. distant from the town.

A lofty column, nearly 50 ft. in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of Queen Anne, erected 1741, stands in the centre of the Deer-Park of 300 acres, which contains some 500 fallow deer, and in the S.E. corner of the park the kennels erected by the 4th Earl for the V. W. H. hunt are situated. Near the entrance, at the *Barton*, there is a fine Roman pavement, representing Orpheus charming the birds and beasts by the harmony of his lyre, on the spot where it was discovered. It was discovered in 1826, and can be seen at any reasonable time by application to R. A. Anderson, Esq., Barton Farm.

1 m., in an angle between the roads to Minchinhampton and Stroud on the rt. and Tetbury on the l., is the *Royal Agricultural College*, incorporated by charter, 1845, for the purpose of teaching scientific agriculture, the various sciences connected therewith and their practical application. It also offers its students a general education, combined with the above special training. A large number of students have availed themselves of the advantages thus held out to them, including not only the sons of farmers, but also of professional gentlemen and landed proprietors, officers in the army, Indian civilians, natives of India and other countries, some of whom are now distinguished agriculturists at home and abroad, whilst others hold important public posts, or are occupied as land agents, stewards, and factors. It is a very handsome Gothic structure. The principal front is 190 ft. long, having a south aspect in the direction of North Wilts. The buildings include a dining-hall, library, museum, lecture-theatre, laboratories, class-rooms, private studies, a chapel, and sleeping apartments for 80 students. The museum contains a most valuable collection of specimens in geology, minerals, and natural history, and an extensive herbarium arranged by Dr. Woodward of the British Museum, a former professor at the college. The course of education extends over six sessions, of which there are three annually. It embraces agriculture in all its branches, chemistry, book-keeping, physics, botany, geology, veterinary pathology and therapeutics, surveying, estate management, and lectures on every other branch of science that bears upon the principles and practice of agriculture, English or Colonial. Each student keep a Labour Journal and a Cultivation Book of all the operations on the farm of 450 acres, which is occupied and worked by a former student of high reputation as an agriculturist.

[Having seen Cirencester, the traveller would find a pleasant drive through the villages lying to the southward of the town. This excursion would take him to Siddington, South Cerney, and Down Ampney by the following route.

1½ m. S.E., a little to the right of the Ermine Street Roman Way, leading to Cricklade,

Siddington St. Peter. The *Church*, on the river Churn, has many portions of Norm. and E. E. architecture, the capitals of the pillars being ornamented with various grotesque heads. The S. door and the arch into the chancel are very fine Norm. There are some Dec. windows and some Perp. Langley Chapel, on the N. side, is a handsome building erected in 1470, and contains various memorials for that family, who, during many generations, were lords of the manor.

4½ m. S.E. from Cirencester, *South Cerney Church*, an ancient and curious building combining Norm., Transition, E. E., and Dec. styles. The chancel arch is pointed,

with the tooth-ornaments rising from slender columns, with rich capitals of foliage. In the chancel is a piscina, with a curiously-carved canopy. There are also grotesque carvings of human and animal heads, singularly disproportioned. The nave was enlarged and reconstructed in 1861–2.

Edwards College, a very imposing building for the residence of 12 inmates, was erected in 1839 by the trustees of a benevolent lady of that name who resided in this parish, and in her lifetime erected the National School and its appendages.

The modernised village cross included some steps of the former structure; a solid-looking shaft is surmounted by a ball and iron cross.

6 m. *Down Ampney House* (Major H. Stratton Bates), on the borders of the two counties, erected on the bank of the small river Ampney by Sir A. Hungerford, temp. Hen. VIII., and modernised. The great hall, now a kitchen, bears date 1537. The gateway, flanked by embattled towers, has crocketed gables and domed turrets. The E. Eng. *Church*, erected by the Knights Templars, has been restored, and its chancel rebuilt in 1863 by the liberality of the Earl of St. Germans. In the S. transept, under a niche of quatrefoils, is a figure in freestone of a female supplicating; near it, on a table of black marble, in reticulated armour, is the effigy of Sir N. de Villiers, who obtained the manor in A.D. 1250, and also one of his wife. There are also alabaster figures of two men in armour kneeling under an arcade, intended to represent Sir John Hungerford, 1654, and Sir Anthony Hungerford, 1645. The only child of the latter, a considerable heiress, married in 1658 Edmund Dunch, M.P., who was created a peer by Cromwell. Mr. Secretary Craggs purchased this estate, and left it to his co-heiresses, the younger of whom was the wife of Richard Eliot, Esq., M.P., and their son, created Lord Eliot in 1784, became by inheritance owner of the property, which is now enjoyed by his descendant, the third Earl of St. Germans. The traveller may return to Cirencester by the straight Roman road.]

If the tourist decide to drive from Cirencester to Stroud, instead of proceeding by train all the way as in the preceding route, he may drive through Earl Bathurst's park to

4½ m. *Sapperton*, which stands in a picturesque position on an eminence above the Daneway Valley. Sir Robert Atkyns, Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Speaker of the House of Lords, purchased the estate from the *Poole* family at the Restoration. "1644, July 14. The King marched to-day to Saperton, a large manor-house of freestone of Sir H. Pooles, a brave sweet seat and a gallant parke."—*Symonds' Diary.* The mansion was pulled down in 1730 by Lord Bathurst, who added the property to his estate, and extended his improvements and plantations to their present limits, creating a succession of picturesque additions to the *Oakley* Woods. Hence the remonstrance of the poet—

"All vast possessions (just the same the case
Whether you call them villa, park, or chase),
Alas, my Bathurst! what will they avail?
Join Cotswold hills to Sapperton's fair dale;
Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Enclose whole downs with walls; 'tis all a joke!
Inexorable death shall level all,
And trees, and stones, and farms, and farmer, fall."

Sapperton Church, which is cruciform, with a spire in the centre, contains several alabaster tombs in excellent preservation. Sir R. Atkyns, Jun., who was M.P. for Cirencester, 1679, and for the county in 1685 (d. 1711, s. p.), is represented by a figure (in the costume of Q. Anne) of white marble in a recumbent position leaning on his elbow.

The Chief Baron was buried in Westminster Abbey, 1709. There are also effigies of Sir Henry and Lady Poole, in a kneeling posture, in the full dress of James I. Under a niche in the N. aisle is another effigy of the Poole family in armour, with the date 1574. The ch.-yard is much frequented in the autumn for a view down "the Golden Valley." Under a fine old yew-tree is a cross of 16th-centy. work, having an octagonal tapering shaft 5 ft. 5 in. in height. In the quarries of Sapperton the forest marble occurs containing *terebratula maxillata* in abundance, to the exclusion of the other fossils common to the formation. From the ch.-yard too is seen the Thames and Severn Canal, rising by a long series of locks to its summit level, on which it pierces the hills by the Sapperton Tunnel.

The junction of the Thames and Severn was an object of favourite speculation with the London and Bristol merchants during many generations. It was encouraged by the first Lord Bathurst, but the project was treated by the public as a mere Utopian suggestion. *Pope* writes, "the meeting of the Thames and the Severn (when the noble owner has finer dreams than ordinary) are to be led into each other's embraces through several caverns of above 12 or 15 miles, till they rise and celebrate their marriage in the midst of an immense amphitheatre, which is to be the admiration of posterity 100 years hence. Till the destined time shall arrive that is to manifest these wonders, you must content yourself with seeing—the finest wood in England."—*Letters.* A bill for this purpose was submitted to parliament temp. Charles II., though no works were commenced until 1782, when Mr. Whitworth, C.E., was employed to make plans and estimates by some enterprising London citizens, who raised the required amount of 190,000*l.*, and the first vessel passed between the two rivers in 1789 amid the acclamations of many thousand spectators. The canal is carried from the Valley of Stroud to the high ground at Thames Head by a tunnel 4180 feet in length, cut through the solid rock under Hayley Wood, and excavated with such precision that the opposite outlet can be discerned from either end. It was the first tunnel of the extent attempted in England, and was the work of 7 years. The waterway is raised between Stroud and Sapperton, by means of locks, 241 feet in the space of 3 miles, the average width of the canal being 42 feet at top and 30 feet at the bottom. Vessels of 70 tons are conveyed upon it. Previous to the construction of railways the communication by means of this canal was of great national utility. "When their Majesties were at Cheltenham in July, 1788, they expressed a desire to view this tunnel, then unfinished, in the praise of which fame had been so lavish. They visited Saperton on the 19th July, when his Majesty bestowed the highest praise on a work of such magnitude, and still greater satisfaction when he heard that the works were conducted by private gentlemen."—*Fosbroke.* A hilly road to Chalford and Miserden, through picturesque scenery, crosses the Daneway, on which steam sawmills are usefully occupied in the conversion of timber for various purposes.

The manor and park of *Pinbury* were part of the possessions of the Nunnery of Lyon. On the suppression of religious houses this property was given to Lord Windsor, in forced exchange for Stanwell, Middlesex. It was purchased by Sir Henry Poole, and added to his estate of Sapperton in A.D. 1600. Sir Robert Atkyns was its next owner, and his only son, the historian of this county, erected a house on the estate for his residence in the lifetime

of his father. By the heir of this family Pinbury was sold to Lord Bathurst. This picturesque estate consists of deep glens, through which the little River Froome winds its way amid scenery pleasingly diversified by beech-woods, and by the generosity of its noble owner affords to his neighbours an attractive addition to the rides, which are always open for their enjoyment, within the boundaries of his extensive park.

The Nun's Walk, in the garden of the farm-house, is between an avenue of ancient and splendid yew-trees.

At *Lark's-hill-bush* a quantity of silver and brass Roman coins (described by Rudder) were discovered in 1759 by a waggon accidentally passing over the spot and breaking the urns that contained them.

From Sapperton, descending a steep incline to Daneway Bridge, and then ascending the opposite slopes of the well-wooded hills, he will reach, by somewhat steep roads,

9 m. *Bisley*, an ancient though decayed town on a very elevated position. This parish is famous for its weather-stone, which is much used for the plinths and exposed parts of the Gloucestershire churches, and known as "Bisley Rag." At *Througham* are quarries of stone-tile, much used in this county, which is dug in autumn and by the action of the frost is split into thin layers. The *Church*, with the exception of the tower and chancel, was rebuilt in 1861, and the restoration of the whole effected with great taste. Memorial windows, filled with good stained glass, have been inserted by the Dorington family. In the outer wall of chancel, on a canopied tomb, is the effigy of a Crusader. An hexagonal cross in the churchyard is described by Lysons to be of 13th-centy. work. "It is composed of a circular basement, on which is erected an upright hollow hexagon, formed by six three-centred arches, supported on rounded columns with beaded capitals and square plinths. On this tier rises a hexagonal pyramid, built on a corresponding number of smaller arches with very deep mouldings. A thick fillet runs halfway up the pyramid at each angle, and is terminated by an abrupt level."—*Pooley.* Two domestic altars to Mars and Castor, found in the W. wall of S. aisle, are in the British Museum.

Oakridge Church, on Bisley Common, was built, after the architecture of 18th centy., by subscription in 1837. Two churches have been erected, at *Bussage* and *France Lynch*, of considerable architectural merit, and amidst very interesting scenery. Bisley literally teems with relics of Roman and British mythology.

In a field near *Lilly Gate* in Bisley were discovered the vestiges of a Roman structure of a considerable extent. These remains are preserved by Mr. W. Baker at Watercombe House. Hexagonal tiles fastened by iron nails, oyster-shells in abundance, fragments of red and coloured glazed pottery, portions of glass, brass implements—such as tweezers, knives, one with a blade 5 feet long and 2 feet broad, gradually tapering to the point—were discovered. At a few inches below the surface a pot was disturbed containing 1200 coins in a state of cohesion, yet forming a complete series of the 2nd and 3rd brass in the best preservation from the reign of Valerian to Diocletian, comprehending the Usurpers in Britain and elsewhere who are not usually included in the imperial list.—'Archæol.,' vol. ii.

At Custom Scrubs, in this parish, a votive bas-relief was discovered, bearing the inscription *Marti Alludio*, with other Roman relics, drawings of which are given by Lysons.

From Bisley a descending course takes us by four miles of easy road to Stroud, passing by Lypiatt Park,

shortly after leaving Bisley and before commencing the descent.

Lypiatt Park (J. E. Dorington, Esq.); a monastic house of the 16th centy., in excellent preservation, and on the slope of a hill overlooking the valley of Stancombe. The Whitingtons held this estate under the Plantagenets, and it passed in marriage with their heiress to the Wyes. In 1584, Thomas Wye bequeathed it, for her life, to his widow, who remarried John Throckmorton. He purchased the reversion, and sold Lypiatt in 1610, to Thomas Stephens, A.G. to Prince Henry. The Gunpowder Plot was, according to Sir R. Atkyns, concocted here, and a room is still shown as the chamber in which the conspirators met. This traditional anecdote is rendered somewhat doubtful by the fact that no proceedings were taken by the Government against Throckmorton. In the Civil Wars, Lypiatt was garrisoned for the Parliament, and taken in 1642 by the Royalists commanded by Sir Jacob Astley, after a feeble resistance and a loss to the garrison of a lieutenant and 50 men. Lypiatt continued in possession of the Stephens family until 1778, between which date and 1847 it belonged to several proprietors. In the latter year it was purchased by the father of its present owner. The house, which has been enlarged, is entered by an embattled porch, and is divided in its centre by a hall, whose ceiling is embellished by a fresco representation of the story of Mutius and Porsenna.

The chapel, now a museum, contains Roman remains discovered in the vicinity.

Lower Lypiatt Manor belonged formerly to the Freames, by whose heiress it passed in marriage to Charles Coxe, Esq., M.P. for Cirencester, and a Judge of South Wales, by whom the mansion (now a farmhouse) was rebuilt in 1717, on the edge of a steep valley. It was the residence also of his descendants until they removed to Kemble.

12 m. *Stroud.* (See Route 1.)

ROUTE 2A.

GLOUCESTER TO CHELTENHAM.

10 m. 15 to 20 trains daily in 20 minutes.

The railway communication between Gloucester and Cheltenham is worked by the G. W. and Midland companies.

Churchdown Stat., the name of a hill, pronounced "Chosen," an outlier of the Cotswolds, an escarpment of the Oolites 300 ft. high. On its tabular summit are quarries, the rock being covered with a bed of loam containing concretions of hard calcareous grit, called "Men's heads" by the workmen. See Route 15.

4½ m. Down Hatherley, a parish from which Lord Chancellor Hatherley took his title of peerage, and in which he erected and endowed schools and also, with other members of his family, rebuilt the *Church*, with the exception of the tower.

It is a substantial and handsome edifice, in the Dec. style, and consists of a tower, nave, north aisle, and north porch, a chancel, with vestry and organ chamber attached. The columns which separate the aisle from the nave are strikingly elegant, and the carvings of their capitals, together with the stone carving throughout the church—the work of *Purdey*, of London—is exquisitely beautiful, and receives an agreeable relief from the salmon-coloured tint which has been given to the walls. The chancel is particularly handsome. The carved foliage about its

windows and of the roof, corbels' and sedilia, as also the architectural beauty of the entire church, cannot fail to elicit universal admiration. The chancel windows are all filled with stained glass. The subject of the east window is the Crucifixion in the centre, right of which is the Saviour on the Cross, with Mary Magdalene at His feet; in the north light, the Virgin and the other Marys; and in the south light, St. John, the Centurion, and other figures. Over these figures, and in the wheel-tracery of the window, are choirs of angels. The north chancel window, which is small, but elegant, has for its subject the Nativity. The window on the south side, nearest to the east end of the chancel, represents the Annunciation. Westward of this is another window, representing the Resurrection and the Ascension. These windows, the work of *O'Connor*, of Berners Street, are memorial, bearing inscriptions.

On one of them is the following :—

"To the glory of God, and in memory of Sir Mathew Wood, Bart., M.P., late of Hatherley House, who was born June 2, 1768, and died Sept. 25, 1843, and of Dame Maria, his wife, who was born Jan. 21, 1770 and died July 2, 1848, this church was rebuilt by their family, 1859. Their remains are interred in a vault in the churchyard to the east of the chancel. To the glory of God, and in memory of Alice Catherine, wife of Edwin Davis Maddy, barrister-at-law, who died April 29, 1859. The ornamental glass of the four windows in this chancel was erected by her husband, her mother, and sisters, and her father, mother, brothers, and sisters-in-law, 1860."

Hatherley Court (A. G. Jones, Esq.), a fine old moated residence, is surrounded by fine timber.

127¼ m. **Cheltenham Stat.**, Pop. 46,842. Inhab houses, 8882. 1 M.P. (*Hotels :* Plough (County). Royal Bellevue and in High St.; Queen's, top of the Promenade; Lansdown (private hotel). On the small river Chelt, which rises 5 m. S.W., and in 1720 was crossed by stepping-stones in the streets. Leland describes it as "a long town, having a market." The manor, which at the Reformation belonged to the nunnery of Sion, came to the crown, and was sold in 1628 to John Dutton, Esq., of whose descendant, Lord Sherborne, it was purchased in 1843 by J. Gardner, Esq. The town is intersected by the High Street, 2260 yds. in length. "The Promenade," at right angles to this street, affords a delightful resort for visitors. The walks are shaded by rows of trees, and the footway is at a distance from the houses, which extend the entire line of the W. side of the street. On the E. side are the Winter Gardens and the New Club House.

For its celebrity the town is indebted to its mineral springs, which, first noticed in 1718, attracted attention in the reign of Geo. II.; but it was not a place of fashionable resort until the visit of Geo. III. and his queen in 1788. In 1801, Cheltenham consisted of only 710 houses; but during the first half of the present century it increased very rapidly, owing to the popularity of its waters with the faculty for the cure of liver and all other complaints arising from the debilitating effects of hot climates.

During this period were erected handsome *Pump Rooms* for the convenience of the patients; the chief of these are—

The *Montpellier Pump Room*, a Rotunda, built in 1826, adjoining the promenade and colonnade, with a dome 52 ft. in diam.; and on the N. side of High St. the *Pittville Pump Room*, erected at a cost of 20,000*l.* in 1825–28 by the late Jos. Pitt, Esq., M.P., in the suburb named after himself. This splendid edifice, which stands in extensive grounds, has a finely-proportioned dome, 70 ft.

in height, and is surrounded by a colonnade, 20 ft. wide, of the Ionic order, adorned with statues of Hygeia, Esculapius, and Hippocrates.

As facilities of travelling increased, and the Continental watering-places rose in popularity, these Pump Rooms became gradually deserted, and are now chiefly used for concerts and other entertainments. In the days when the Spas were frequented, the Cheltenham Season used to date from May to October; but now that the town is filled with permanent residents, it may be said to extend from November to May. During the winter months a succession of Balls, Concerts, and other amusements are held, and many other visitors are attracted by the fox-hunting, for which Cheltenham is a very good headquarters.

The chief entertainments take place in the *Assembly Rooms* in High Street, erected in 1816, and containing many large apartments: the ball-room measures 87 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, and 40 ft. high.

Theatrical Performances take place at what was once the Pump Room of the Royal Old Wells, now converted into a theatre.

There are 2 Clubs in the town: the old *Cheltenham and Gloucestershire Club*, at the Assembly Rooms, and the *New Club* in the Promenade.

Cheltenham is now famous for its educational advantages, both for boys and girls.

The *College*, on the Bath road, was opened as a school in 1844, and has since enjoyed a deserved reputation from the excellence of its system of education, which consists of 3 departments,—classical; military and civil; and preparatory, with which religious education is associated. The chapel contains several memorial windows for pupils who fell in the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny. There is a spacious playground, a *gymnasium* for recreation and physical training, and a *museum* open to the public one day in the week. Each shareholder is entitled to nominate one pupil, of whom there are usually from 600 to 700 in the school.

The *Ladies College* occupies an extensive range of Gothic buildings on the site of the Old Wells walk, close to the promenade. It contains 2 large Halls, a Studio, and numerous Class and Lecture Rooms. The College was established in 1854, and is one of the most successful of the kind in the country—numbering upwards of 500 pupils.

The *Normal Training College* occupies 6 acres of land, given for the purpose by the late Miss Jane Cooke. The cost of the buildings, which are in the Early Pointed style (S. W. Daukes, Archt.), was 14,000*l.*; of which amount 6000*l.* was contributed by Government. This institution was founded in 1846 by Dean Close, for the suitable training of Church of England schoolmasters upon Evangelical principles. The College consists of a quadrangle, with a broad corridor running round it, and with gateways surmounted by towers in the centre of the north and south fronts. The S.W. corner of the building is the residence of the principal, and the S.E. that of the vice-principal, the remainder being occupied by the apartments of the masters, the class-rooms, the dormitories of the students, and the necessary offices. The larger rooms have handsome open roofs with stained principals and carved corbels. At the N.E. corner of the grounds, in a separate large structure, are the model schools.

The College is designed for the accommodation of 100 students. Its first principal was the Rev. Dr. Bromby, afterwards Bishop of Tasmania.

The museum contains a collection of some value and interest.

A *Female Branch* of this College occupies a large building called St.

Mary's Hall, opposite St. Matthew's Ch.: in it about 100 young women are trained in the principles of the Church of England, as teachers in the National and Board Schools of the county.

In the High Street is a free *Grammar School*, founded A.D. 1586 by Richard Pate, Recorder of Gloucester, "for the good and godly education of the youth of the town of Cheltenham and the country thereabouts." Its revenues, increased by Queen Elizabeth, are about 840*l.* per ann. The master is appointed by C. C. Coll., Oxford, and it has 1 exhibition at Pembroke Coll., Oxford, of 75*l.* a year, tenable for 4 years, founded in 1683, by George Townshend.

A *General Hospital*, supported by voluntary subscriptions, built in 1849, overlooks the College playground.

The *Post Office* is in the Promenade, and occupies a building which was formerly the Imperial Hotel.

Down to 1823 Cheltenham had but one Ch., St Mary's, situated close to High Street. It was erected in the 14th centy., and is a cruciform structure, with a square tower rising from the centre, surmounted by an octagonal spire. In N. transept is a handsome rose window, 15 ft. in diameter, divided into 15 compartments, and there are other windows in the florid style of Middle Pointed art. The Church underwent "restoration" in 1880, but notwithstanding repairs and alterations, many interesting portions of early work remain.

Close to St. Mary's stands St. Matthew's, a much larger Ch. of recent date, and there are now 10 others within the parish, as well as many Nonconformist Chapels, and the Roman Catholic ch., a fine cruciform structure with a lofty spire, and one of the most conspicuous ecclesiastical buildings in the town. It is in the Dec. style, and has windows filled with modern stained glass, and its altar, reredos, and pulpit, elaborately decorated.

Rly. Stations. G. W. R. in St. James's Sq., near Parish Ch.; Midland Rly. beyond Lansdown, about 1½ m. from the town.

Thirlestane House (Rev. J. E. A. Fenwick), erected by Mr. Scott, at an outlay of 84,000*l.*, in the Ionic style, with Portland and Bath stone, was during many years a residence of the late Lord Northwick, and fitted up for the reception of his well-known collection of paintings, which, after his death (1859), intestate, realised by auction 100,000*l.* The rooms now contain the valuable and extensive library of the late Sir Thos. Phillipps, Bart., removed from Middle Hill. Among them is Salt's MSS. of the Testament, with the autographs of the Caliphs. The galleries forming the eastern wing are filled with a choice collection of paintings by early masters and also of modern artists, including some by *Amberger*, *Breydel*, and *Mote*.

Cheltenham is situated in the midst of a pleasant and picturesque country.

Walks, Drives, and longer Excursions in the neighbourhood abound

a. 2½ m. on the Evesham road is *Southam House*, a very picturesque mansion of timber and stone, dating from the reign of Henry VII., and well preserved. It was long the residence of the 2nd Earl of Ellenborough. See Route 24.

b. From the top of *Leckhampton Hill*, 2 m. (Rte. 15), a very fine view may be obtained over the valley of the Severn. The quarries largely worked in the Oolite abound in fossils; 4 m. further is Birdlip Hill. (Rte. 15.)

c. At the village of *Charlton Kings* (2 m.) is an ancient Parish Ch. containing internally some interesting architectural features, and a circular W. window of elegant design. On the London-road is a handsome modern Gothic Chapel, built in 1871

at the expense of C. E. Higgs, Esq. (Rte 17.)

d. Seven Wells Head, a reputed source of the Thames, is 4 m. beyond Charlton K. In reality it is the Churn, a chief tributary of the Thames, which rises here. (Rte. 17.)

e. In Stowell Park (E. of Eldon) 9½ m. on the Burford road, is a Roman villa. (Described, Rte. 18).

f. Winchcombe and *Sudeley Castle* (John C. Dent, Esq.), 9 m., a very interesting Gothic residence of Q. Catherine Parr has been admirably restored by its present owners, and filled with all manner of objects of art and vertu. (Rte. 24.) All these places are more particularly described in the routes upon which they lie, and will easily be found by reference to the Index.

ROUTE 3.

NEW SWINDON STATION TO LECHLADE AND FAIRFORD.

This portion of Gloucestershire can be reached from the rly. stats. at Faringdon, Cirencester, or from Oxford *viâ* Witney by train to Fairford, by a line which will shortly be prolonged to Cirencester and Swindon. From Swindon the communication is at present by road, but there is or soon will be a short branch line of railway, as far as Highworth on this route.

2½ m. *Stratton St. Margaret*, a village on the Roman road which connects Cirencester and Silchester. The lands and site of an alien Priory founded here in the 11th centy. belong to King's College, Cambridge, by gift of Henry VI.

4½ m. *Stanton Fitzwarren. Stanton Park* a seat of the Trenchards. The date of A.D. 1003 is affixed to the ancient church. On l. in Sevenhampton (pronounced Sennington), *Warneford Place*, the mansion of the knightly family of Warneford from the reign of Henry VIII.

6 m. *Highworth* (*Inn*: King and Queen), a market-town on an eminence, as its name imports. Inhab. 4020. Its church, a handsome edifice of cruciform construction, was erected in the reign of Edward IV., by the exertions of Conrad Ney, the vicar, the inhabitants and inmates of the Priory. It consists of a chancel, nave, aisles, and lofty tower. The windows of the chancel and its side chapels are filled with good modern glass in memory of the Rowdens and of the Prince Consort. In the Warneford Chapel are tablets for members of that ancient family.

2 m. on rt. *Coleshill Park*, in Berks (Earl of Radnor), erected in 1650 by *Inigo Jones*. The park, about 400 acres in extent, contains fine specimens of beech, elms, and limes. The latter are considered to be the finest of their species in England. The village of Coleshill consists of well-arranged, commodious, and unusually neat cottages.

10 m. *Inglesham*. In this parish the Severn and Thames Canal commences. The church contains some well-executed screen-work.

Crossing the river 4½ m. on l. from Highworth, *i.e.* 10½ m. from Swindon Stat., by Hannington Bridge, *Kempsford* (1200 Pop.), a village of Saxon creation, on the Isis. In 800 an important battle was fought here between the Hwicii and Walsati, who occupied the two Saxon provinces now known as the counties of Gloucester and Wilts, in which the latter were victorious. Spear-heads, iron bits, and similar remains, are found on the field of conflict. The church, erected in the 14th centy., close to the Thames, at the cost of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, consists of a nave and a remarkably fine tower, internally decorated with modern frescoes. A chancel aisle was added in 1858, when the other portions of the edifice were restored. In the chancel is

a lofty altar-tomb for Sir H. Thynne, father of the first Lord Weymouth.

3 m. distance by the highway is Fairford.

11 m. *Lechlade*, i.e. the passage through the River Lech, *Ang.-Sax.* (New Inn), a market town (1550 Inhab.) at the confluence of the Colne and the Lech with the Thames, which here becomes navigable for vessels of 80 tons.

"Cleere Colne and lovely Leche so down from Cotswold's plain,
At Lechlade linking hands, come likewise to support
The mother of great Thames."
Poly-Olbion, iv. 223.

The long-desired junction of the Thames and Severn in 1789 is chronicled on the key-stone of the bridge. "This bridge, though often repaired and altered on the upper part, is the original structure of great antiquity, having existed prior to the reign of Hen. III. Under it are weirs for fish, and eels caught here are in great estimation."—(*Top.* and *G.* i. 320). The town had a large export trade in cheese, which was forwarded by the river to London. "From St. John Bridge to Lechlade, it is a praty old village, and hath a pratie pyramis of stone at the West ende of the churche. From Lechlade to *Fairford*, about a 4 m., al by low grounde, in a maner in a levell, most apt for grasse, but very barren of woodde."—*Leyland.*

Lechlade Ch. is a singularly complete example of 15th-cent. work. Walls, roof, arcades, doorways and windows all exist as they were originally designed; all are excellent E. English. It was probably begun about 1470, as stated by Bigland.

Manor House (G. Milward, Esq). *Little Faringdon House* (the Lord de Mauley).

The East Gloucestershire Railway, connecting Witney with Fairford, has a station here. (See Rte. 10.)

13 m. *Fairford* (Inhab. 2080; *Inn*, Bull), a small yet ancient town, consisting of two streets and a spacious market-place. Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, was owner of this manor in the reign of Henry III. It was subsequently vested in the Crown, and was purchased in 1498 by John Tame, a wealthy London merchant, who had previously introduced the manufacture of woollen cloths in the place. He was succeeded by his son and grandson, who were both knights. The last of these, Sir Edmund, left three sisters, coheiresses. Sir Thomas Verney, the husband of one of them, purchased the interest of the others. At the Restoration it belonged to Andrew Barker, Esq., who purchased from the Tracys. His son left two coheiresses, the survivor of whom, Mrs. Lambe, bequeathed, in 1789, her estates to John Raymond, Esq., who assumed the name of Barker.

A manorial residence has existed here from an early period. This first house John Tame pulled down, and on its site erected a spacious mansion, which, in its turn, disappeared, its materials being used in erecting a residence for Andrew Barker on a different site. At Leland's visit "there was a fayr mansion place of the Tames, hard by the churcheyard, builded thoroughly by John Tame and Edmund Tame; the backside thereof goeth to the very bridge of Fairford." "It is a praty uplandish towne, and mache of it longith, with the parsonage, to Tewkesbyrie Abbey. Fairford never flourished afore the cumming of the Tames unto it." Rev. John Keble, author of the *Christian Year*, and other works, was born here on 8th March, 1792. The first marquis of Downshire took his English title of Viscount Fairford, from the fact of his birth in the Manor House.

The Park (J. R. Raymond Barker, Esq.) has an avenue ½ m. in length

from the town, whilst the river, widened for a great distance with its extremities artificially concealed, presents a most agreeable feature in the landscape.

In a field adjoining the town about 150 graves were discovered in 1850, containing, not only the skeletons in a perfect state, but curious and interesting specimens of the Anglo-Saxon period. Articles of metal, glass, pottery, beads, especially of amber, were obtained, and in almost every grave an iron knife was found by the neck or ribs of the skeleton. It is conjectured that this was the cemetery for those who fell in the last great battle between the Saxons and the British, fought in 577, near this place. An interesting account of these "Fairford graves" has been published by Mr. Wylie, under whose inspection they were opened, and in whose possession these treasures remain.

The attractions of this town are trout-fishing in the River Colne, and its fine *Church*, containing 28 windows, filled with painted glass of rare excellence. This edifice was re-erected, near a smaller church, at the cost of John Tame, as a receptacle, so said tradition, for the glass which he had procured in his trading with the Netherlands. He died in 1500, but the completion of the building was effected by his son, who lived to the year 1534, and erected the churches of Rendcomb and Barnsley. This church is large, with an imposing interior of Late Perp. character, uniform throughout, consisting of a lofty nave, 120 ft. in length and 55 ft. broad—two aisles, which are continued parallel with the chancel, and a tower, between nave and chancel, and open to both. A series of grotesque figures surround the architecture of the tower. The parapet is ornamented with fine escutcheons on each side, the larger of which bear the arms of De Clare, De Spencer, Newburgh, and Tame; others are charged with the ragged staff and fetterlock, the cognizances of the Beauchamp family.

The font is good, of the date of the church. The stalls in the chancel and the screen are excellent examples of oak carving.

Between the centre and N. chancel is the tomb of John Tame, on the top of which are effigies of himself and Alice, his wife (d. 1471), engraved in brass; at their feet, in old English letters, are these verses:—

> "For Thus, love, pray for me:
> I may not pray more, pray ye:
> With a pater noster & an ave:
> That my paynys relessyd be."

The tomb is ornamented with escutcheons, and has a Latin inscription round its edge.

In the N. chancel is a tablet, with the effigies of Sir Edmund Tame and his 2 wives engraved in brass, in a kneeling position, having these words in old English—

> "Jesus, Lord, that made us,
> And with thy blood us bought,
> Forgive us our trespasses."

In the floor of the chancel is a slab with the effigies of the same parties, and a long inscription. There is a table-tomb, having the recumbent effigy in freestone of a man in armour, and a woman in the costume of the time. It was erected in 1560 to the memory of Roger Lygon, Esq., and his wife, who was relict of the late Sir E. Tame.

In the middle chancel are memorials of the families of Tracey, Keble, and Oldysworth—of these William Oldysworth, Esq. (d. 1680), was prominent among those who, in the civil wars, preserved this glass from the fury of the Puritans.

Painted Glass.

The subjects in the 28 windows and their compartments are—

1. (Imperfect.) Temptation in

Eden. Gideon and the Fleece. Queen of Sheba before Solomon.

2. In N. chancel—(Very imperfect.) Marriage of Zacharias and Elisabeth. Birth of the Baptist. Betrothal of Joseph and Mary.

3. The Annunciation. The Nativity. Adoration of the Magi. The Circumcision.

4. Flight into Egypt. Massacre of the Innocents. The Assumption. Joseph and Mary finding Christ in the Temple.

5. (Great E. Window, upper part.) The Crucifixion. The Penitent Thief and the Impenitent Thief on each side of the Saviour. The Centurion standing afar-off. Mary held up by St. John. (Lower part.) Entry of Jesus into Jerusalem. The Agony in the Garden. Pilate in the Judgment Hall. The Scourging. Christ bearing His Cross.

6. Descent from the Cross. Entombment. St. Michael overcoming Satan and his angels.

7. (South chancel.) The Saviour appearing after His Resurrection. The Transfiguration. Our Saviour with Mary Magdalene. The Angel at the Tomb.

8. The Journey to Emmaus. Christ with the eleven Disciples. The Unbelief of St. Thomas.

9. The Miraculous Draught of Fishes. The Ascension. Descent of the Holy Spirit. (In this light the countenances of the Apostles are well depicted.)

10, 11, and 12. In these windows are the 12 Apostles.

13. Four ancient Fathers of the Church. St. Gregory habited as Pope. St. Jerome as Cardinal. St. Ambrose and Augustine as Bishops.

14. Lady, mutilated. David Sitting in Judgment on the Amalekite who killed Saul.

15. The great W. window contains the Last Judgment. The Saviour is represented sitting on a Rainbow, and has the earth for His footstool, holding in one hand the sword of vengeance and a lily in the other, and surrounded by the cherubims and Host of Heaven, in the upper part of the window. In the lower is St. Michael, with the Scales of Equity in one hand, weighing the good souls and the bad, and a processional cross in the other; and there is the general resurrection, some rising out of their graves, with their clothes on their backs, and some on their arms, and the angels are assisting them up towards heaven to let them in, and when they pass from thence they are clothed in white and with crowns of glory. On the other side is Hell, in which the Devil is described with large red and white teeth. Some of the condemned are going down headlong, others on the Devil's back. Dives is holding up his hand to Lazarus for him to dip his finger in water to cool his tongue; and Lazarus is in Abraham's bosom.

16. Solomon sitting in Judgment. Samson slaying the Philistines and breaking the Jaws of a Lion, and Delilah betraying him.

17. The 4 Evangelists writing their Gospels.

18. (North aisle.) Hosea. Amos. Malachi. Joel.

19. Zephaniah. Ezekiel. Daniel. Obadiah.

20. Jeremiah. David. Isaiah. Zachariah.

The remainder are in the clerestory of the nave. Those on the N. side represent the persecutors of the Church with Devils over them—1. Domitian. Trajan. Adrian.—2. Antonine. Nero (with a red face). Marcus Aurelius. 3. Herod. Severus. Maximinus.—4. Decius. Annanias and Caleb.

Those on the S. side, which are very much broken, are the preservers of the Church, with angels over them.

During the civil war, as we have observed, this glass was taken down and concealed from fanatic rage by

the Impropriator of the tithes, William Oldysworth, Esq. (d. 1680); and the Hon. Mrs. Fermor, in 1725, supplied these windows with guards, and hence the good condition of the greater portion of the glass.

In the reign of Charles I., they were inspected by Vandyck, "who," says Hearne, "*often affirmed, both to the king and others, that many of the figures were so exquisitely well done that they could not be executed by the best pencil.*"

The name of the artist of these beautiful compositions was long a subject of furious controversy. By some the designs were attributed to Albert Dürer, but the labours of the late Rev. J. G. Joyce have placed it almost beyond the reach of argument that the windows are of English design and manufacture—probably made in London—though foreign artists may have been employed upon parts of the work. Mr. Joyce's famous monograph upon these windows was published by the Arundel Society in 1872. The remarks of Mr. Winston on this glass are: "They are perhaps the best specimens and the greatest number existing in England of glass of the early part of the 16th centy. They retain their original glazing, and are valuable examples of the arrangement and disposition of subjects in use at that time. All the clerestory windows are figure and canopy windows. The lower windows, with few exceptions, are filled in the lower lights with one or more pictures illustrative of Holy Writ. The great W. window is entirely occupied with the Last Judgment. In the E. window, above, is the Crucifixion; and in each of the 5 lights of the lower tier is some incident in our Saviour's life. The shadows are bold and deep, but perfectly transparent, the drawing of the draperies is excellent, and the figures themselves tolerably correct; and a general richness and warmth is imparted to the picture by using a fine brown enamel for the shading, the colour of which is assisted by the yellow tone of the white glass."—*Winston's* 'Hints on Glass.'

An omnibus every week-day to and from Faringdon Station.

Rail to Witney and Oxford.

Railway to Cirencester, and thence to Swindon Junction, will be opened in the course of 1884.

ROUTE 4.

GLOUCESTER TO MONMOUTH AND CHEPSTOW BY NEWNHAM [FLAXLEY ABBEY], THE FOREST OF DEAN, AND LYDNEY.

On leaving Gloucester stat. the rly. is carried on arches across the meadows and Alney Island and over the Severn. The bridge on rt., of one arch 150 ft. span, the widest ever constructed at the period of its erection, is built with the forest sandstone from a design of *Telford*. It replaced a former structure which existed at the period of Leland's visit.

This route descends the right bank of the Severn, and skirts the confines of Dean Forest.

4 m. Oakle Street Stat. On left is *Minsterworth*, a part of the Duchy of Lancaster, and having portions of the parish on each side of the Severn. The inhabitants on Duchy Land are exempted from the payment of tolls at numerous fairs, and from dues at all ports on the Severn and Wye. The *Church*, rebuilt in

Decorated style in 1871, has a font, curiously sculptured, a *reredos* composed of alabaster and various marbles, divided into three panels, enriched with gilding. The steeple and bells were destroyed by lightning in 1803. Gwillim the Herald resided in this village, and was buried in the old church in 1601. Here is a valuable salmon fishery and a ferry for horses and passengers to *Elmore*. This locality is subject to frequent inundation from floods and high tides.

Duni House (W. V. Ellis, Esq.)

7½ m. *Grange Junct.* Stat.

§ *a*. 1½ m. from Grange Station is *Westbury-on-Severn* (2272 Inhab.) Its large *Church*, built in 1530, contains windows of Dec. character, with a square tower, bearing an oak tiled spire of great height detached from the ch. The nave and chancel were thoroughly restored in 1862. The east window is filled with stained glass, by *Clayton and Bell*, in memory of Rev. W. Crawley. The chancel contains large marble monuments, with elaborate inscriptions in Latin, in memory of Sir D. Colchester, M.P., and his son Col. Colchester, M.P., one of the pious co-founders of the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and for many other members of that family. The mansion has been pulled down, but the gardens, laid out in the best Dutch style of the 17th centy., and the original summer-house, are preserved. Walter Mapes, rector temp. Henry II., was also a justice in Eyre.

John Baynham, Esq., of this parish, was burnt in Smithfield (1531) for advocating the Reformation.

This place was the scene of some military movements during the Civil Wars, being garrisoned by the Parliament forces, who were dislodged by Sir John Wyntour, but it was afterwards recovered by one of Colonel Massie's memorable exploits.

The Severn is crossed by a ferry to *Framilode*. After the rocks and deposit of soil at Westbury Cliff have been scoured by a spring tide, bones and fossil substances are found embedded in a blue clay-stone.

In the Westbury-brook Iron mine, at a depth of 300 ft., in ancient workings, evidently Roman, were found a curious miner's shovel and a ladder cut out of a solid plank of wood, either oak or chestnut, 7 ft. in length, 8 in. wide, and 2 in. thick. Six holes are cut in the plank wide enough to hold the foot—the wood being in a state of singular preservation.

Adsett Court (A. J. Mott, Esq.).

§ *b*. 4 m. N. *Flaxley Abbey* (Sir Thomas Hyde Crawley-Boevey, Bart.).

The abbey, founded for Cistercian monks, in 1140, by Roger Earl of Hereford, (on the spot where his brother had been killed by an arrow while hunting, was placed in a retired and beautiful valley, peculiarly adapted for that order of conventual hermits. Its revenues at the Reformation were valued at 112*l*. per ann., which, with the site, were granted by the king to Sir William Kingstone, "one of the best courtiers at masks and revels, one of the best captains at sea, and one of the most valiant and skilful commanders by land. He was knighted for his service at Tournay, and made marshal for his success at Flodden. He was captain of the guard and lieutenant of the Tower, and conducted Wolsey upon his attainder from Sheffield to Leicester Abbey. In the distribution of monastic property he shared very largely of manors belonging to Llanthony and Flaxley."—*Lloyd*, 464; *Fuller*, 368.

The abbey buildings escaped demolition by becoming the residence of Sir W. Kingstone and his descendants, and continued in tolerable preservation until 1777, when much of

the structure was destroyed by fire. These parts have been since restored with considerable additions. The refectory and abbot's room escaped the conflagration. Some curious tapestry in two of the bedrooms was also preserved, and a unique coffer of ivory, sculptured with subjects of ancient romance, circ. 1400; also a gold ring set with an enamelled portrait of Charles I., considered to be one of the 12 memorial rings presented to his special adherents. Within the hoop is a skull in white enamel, with the date Jan. 30, 1648. The apartments contain many fine old family portraits of Clarke and Boevey. Abraham Clarke, Esq., purchased this estate during the Civil Wars from Anthony Kingstone, and devised it to his relative William Boevey, Esq., who was its proprietor in 1697, when he bequeathed it, after the decease of his widow, to Thomas Crawley, Esq., of Gloucester, who assumed the surname of Boevey, and from whom Flaxley has descended to the present owner. *The widow Boevey*, who was married at 15, and became a widow at 22, has acquired immortality in the pages of the 'Spectator,' where she is described as the widow inexorable to the addresses of Sir Roger de Coverley. Her learning and benevolent actions are frequently noticed in Steele's epistolary correspondence, and she was a liberal patroness of the Non-juring clergy. She died 1726, having survived her husband 34 years. A monument, with an elaborate epitaph, in Flaxley church records her good deeds and testamentary benefactions; and another, with a similar object, was erected in Westminster Abbey, as a record of "40 years' perfect friendship," by her executrix Mrs. Mary Pope, "the confidante by whom the widow was always accompanied, and the witness of her daily protestations against the male sex."

[*G., W. & H.*]

"In the park on the N.E. is a natural terrace of considerable extent, commanding a most interesting view of the cultivated vale of Severn and the city of Gloucester, flanked by the whole chain of the Cotswold mountains from Bredon to Sodbury Hill. The frequent windings of the river in the foreground appear like so many lakes in succession, and give a highly picturesque effect to this singularly pleasing landscape." —*Bigland.*

The *Church*, erected 1856, in the Ear. Dec. style of point of arch., from the design of *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, is a most interesting building. It comprises a richly ornamented chancel, N. aisle, and a tower with an octagonal broach-spire. The E. window, by *Gerente*, contains in compartments subjects from the Gospels. The alabaster reredos is by *Philip*. The pulpit and font are of Painswick stone with serpentine marble shafts.

1½ m. W. of Flaxley. The head of a brook in the Edge-hill Enclosure, known as *St. Anthony's Well*, once enjoyed a fabulous reputation for its healing virtues. It occupies a most secluded position, with a stone reservoir placed for the convenience of bathers. The water, which contains iron and lime, is found efficacious in cutaneous diseases.

11 m. *Newnham* Stat. (1400 Inhab.) (*Inns:* The Victoria, The Gloucester); the principal market-town of the forest districts, having an export trade of coal and bark, conveyed by mineral lines from the Forest. A sword of state, given by King John to this town, when it had the privilege of a borough, is in good preservation, with a wooden handle. The length of the blade is 4 ft., having this inscription:—

"John Morse being maier,
This sord did repair."—1584.

One of the earliest glass-houses in

England was erected here, but is now in ruins. The possession of this manor, with those of Haresfield and Weatenhurst, conferred the office of Lord High Constable of England on Milo, Earl of Hereford, and his descendants, the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham. On the attainder and execution of Edward, the last duke of this house, in 1521, through the enmity of Wolsey, this office became forfeited to the crown, and since that period has never been granted, except to be exercised at a coronation, or other important occasions, *pro hac vice.*

A skirmish took place here in 1642, between Massie's troops and the Royalists under Sir John Wyntour, whose forces garrisoned the churchyard, which occupies elevated ground commanding an immense semicircle of country. The church, which stands on an eminence, has some Norm. portions and other parts of later date. The font, a good specimen of Anglo-Norman, is surrounded by carved figures of the Apostles.

Oaklands (Mrs. H. Crawshay). *The Haie* (Russell J. Kerr, Esq.). *Blaisdon Hall* (E. Crawshay, Esq.).

1 m. There is a horse-ferry to *Arlingham*, a village nearly insulated by the river, which in dry seasons is fordable by loaded waggons.

The Severn assumes now an imposing breadth, having increased its width 500 yards since leaving Westbury.

[Turnpike-road between Newnham and Monmouth (14 m.), passes through the wildest portions of the forest, near the principal timber enclosures, iron and coal works. 2 m. N.W. *Little Dean* was the scene of several important military skirmishes in the civil wars. Near this large village is a Roman encampment. The market-cross is curious, having round the shaft a low octangular roof, which is finished by a pinnacle of fine Gothic workmanship, with niches and effigies. The *Church*, in the Perp. style, has a tower surmounted by a spire of exact and elegant proportions, and the windows of the N. aisle contain some rich remains of painted glass. The altar-cloth is an embroidered vestment of the 14th centy. In the chancel are two monuments to the *Pyrke* family, to whom the manor belongs. *Dean Hall* (F. E. Guise, Esq.).]

11½ m. from Gloucester on l. is *Bullo Pill*, one of the ports of the Severn, to which coals are brought by means of tramways. Its exports are limited on account of the difficulties of navigation; the passage being always hazardous for sea-going vessels, as the *Noose* sands are frequently shifted by the impetuosity of the *bore.*

15 m. *Awre* Stat. There is a railway for goods and mineral traffic from this small and lonely station into the Forest.

An apple, known as the *Hagloe Crab*, produces cider possessing great strength and body. It derives its name from the farm in this parish on which it was grown.

1½ m. to rt. of the line, *Blakeney*, a large village in the parish of *Awre*, is one of the 6 woodwardships of the Forest, the perquisites of which office are the lop and top of all felled timber, all windfall and dotard trees (*sicca et vento prostrata*), within the respective divisions.

Old Street House.

16 m. *Gatcombe. Purton* is one of the passages across the Severn; its shores afford an ample field of investigation for the collectors of fossils, which are found at low water, when the wind is easterly, by which the mud being washed away, a greater space is laid bare.

19 m. *Lydney Junct.* Stat. (2350 Inhab.; *Inn:* Feathers), a small straggling town, with an export trade in

coal, pig-iron, bark, timber, and paving-stone, conveyed from the forest by the Severn and Wye Railway, which joins the Ross and Monmouth line at English Bicknor. The width of its outer harbour gates is 26 feet, and within vessels of 400 tons find berth.

The *Church* is a capacious building, in the Ear. Eng. style, frequently varied by alterations; it has a square tower, surmounted by a fine spire. The large east window is filled with good stained glass, by *Hardman*, in memory of Joseph Cookson, Esq. There is a very large *Cross*, built of the grey forest stone, 17½ ft. high, in Lydney village, of good 14th-centy. work. The size and height of its steps sufficiently disclose what an imposing structure it must have been. It consists of a quadrangular altar-shape erection, having on each side a niche to contain figures.

Lydney has become the starting-point for excursions in the *Forest of Dean* since a *Railway* was opened N. from Lydney Junct. through the centre of the forest, passing close to Speech House *Inn* (good head-quarters for exploring the district), to Lydbrook-on-the-Wye. See Route 8.

A *Branch Railway* runs from this to Coleford.

Highfield (Rev. H. James). In *Aylburton* Hamlet is a tract of more than 1000 acres of rich pasture, called the *New Grounds*, recovered from the Severn, the course of which, during the lapse of many years, has been diverted. Cattle depastured on them thrive in a remarkable manner, owing to the luxuriance of the vegetation. The church was rebuilt in 1866, at the cost of Chas. Bathurst, Esq.

In this village is a *Cross* of similar construction to those at Lydney and Clearwell, saving a socket at the top of the pedestal ornamented with a deep moulding. Its full height from the ground is 16 ft.

Lydney Park (Chas. Bathurst, Esq.) includes within its limits the site of a Roman military station.

This park is fertile in Roman antiquities, which throw much light on the Roman occupation of Siluria. Two large statues; coins of Galba, Adrian, and Antoninus; fragments of pottery and tesseræ, have been found. The outworks of a speculum upon an eminence are easily traced, and the ruins of a hypocaust of an oval form. The site of these remains occupies about 8 acres, and in the park are two camps overlooking the Severn, which, with some works on the opposite side, entirely command the passage of the river. The largest of these, an oblong, in length 830 ft. and 370 ft. in breadth, stands on the highest hill, and is surrounded by a single ditch, except on the E. side, where, the descent being less steep, it has a double one. S. of this, on another hill, is a small round camp encompassed by a single ditch. "As the command of such a river made these parts of considerable consequence, they were intrusted to officers of rank, and accordingly they appear to have had all necessary accommodations for the *Roman* style of living. As there are no traces of any encampment at Alvington, we may conclude that this was the first station occupied by the second legion after they crossed the Severn."—*Archæol.*, v. 208. It was within signalling view of those at Selsley and Painswick.

The manor of Lydney during several generations belonged to the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick.

Queen Elizabeth granted it to Admiral Wyntour for his valiant services against the Spanish Armada. His grandson, Sir John Wyntour, a most strenuous Royalist, garrisoned his mansion, and is described by the republican writers as the "scourge of the forest." When, after several unsuccessful efforts to raise the siege, he found all the

passes towards his house guarded by the cavalry of the enemy to starve the garrison to a surrender, he fired his house, and effected a retreat through the forest for himself and party.

Upon the decease of Sir Charles Wyntour it was purchased of his relict by Benjamin Bathurst, Esq., youngest brother of the first Lord B., in 1723. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas B., Esq., who died 1790. Charles Bragge, Esq., son of the eldest Miss Bathurst, succeeded his uncle and assumed that name. This gentleman, who was M.P. for Bristol and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1812–23, died in 1831; from him the present owner is directly descended.

The mansion on the site of a former house, erected by Mr. B. Bathurst, contains many excellent paintings, including one of Allen, first Earl Bathurst, in his state robes; the 4th Duke and Duchess of Beaufort; Benj. Bathurst, Esq.: Thomas Master, Esq., M.P.; Right Hon. C. Bragge; 1st Visct. Sidmouth, and others.

In the gardens are some Spanish chestnuts of noble growth, and also some unusually fine orange-trees, reputed to have been obtained from a Spanish vessel wrecked near Margam.

Tankerhopes (vacant 1882).

Lydney to *Monmouth*.

[From Lydney the traveller may proceed either by road or railway to Coleford and Monmouth. Leaving Lydney by road to the north through the Forest, is reached

7 m. *Whitemead Park* (Sir James Campbell, Bart.), the official residence of the Ranger of the Forest. At the New York Lodge entrance to this park, are the finest beeches in the forest, several of them measuring 17 ft., at 6 ft. from the base.

On the top of *Long Hill*, near the turnpike-road, is a venerable oak, called "Jack of the Yat," considered 500 years old, and the patriarch of the forest. At 6 ft. from the ground it measures nearly 19 feet in girth.

Iron ore occurs in the limestone in irregular masses known as "churns," frequently of some acres in extent, and varying in thickness from 25 to 30 feet. This ore consists of the Black Brush, Brown Hematite frequently occurring in large masses, free from sulphur and phosphorus.

8 m. *Coleford* (2709 Inhab.) (*Inns:* Angel and King's Head), a market town, peopled chiefly by the increasing population of the mineral districts, consists of one principal street. Edge tools and cutlery are manufactured at the Titanic Steelworks near this town, which derives its support from the productive mining district in which it is situate.

In the forest districts are the remains of ancient ironworks—vast caverns, scooped out, in which Roman relics have been found. One at Dean's post, known as *The Scowles*, consists of precipitous and irregular passages caused by the removal of the ore and mineral earth. Openings have been made to the surface to secure an efficient ventilation. Tools of Ang. Norm. date are frequently discovered in pits at a considerable depth. These caverns may be inspected under the guidance of the miners working in them; but the visit cannot be accomplished without some crawling on hands and knees, for which a suitable equipment is advisable.

12 m. Monmouth.]

Lydney to *Chepstow*, Rail.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of Lydney, on the main road which follows the same line as the railway for many miles, *Alvington*, the *Abone* of Camden. The river is supposed to have been not more than one-fourth its present breadth at the period of Roman occupation, a supposition which is corroborated by the remains of oak-trees

visible at low water, all lying with their roots to the N.E., the soil on which they grew having been washed away by the encroachments of the tide.—*Archæol.*, v. 107. The ancient church, restored 1869, contains memorial windows to Hon. W. M. and Hon. Mrs. Noel, and to R. A. Darwin, Esq. On a raised stone in the chancel is a poetical epitaph on Sir Robert and Lady Woodroff, erected in 1609 by their dwarf as a testimony of gratitude.

Clanna Falls (Col. Noel), to the rt. of the road between Alvington and Hewelsfield.

2½ m. *Severn Engineering Works*, at which is carried on the making of paper from wood, straw, &c.

22 m. *Woolaston* Stat. (1020 Inhab.) The *Church*, a curiously formed building in the Norm. style, consisting of chancel, nave, south aisle, organ chamber, and massive tower at W. end. The interior of the church is rendered very impressive by the length of the nave and the height of its fine timbered roof. The aisle is separated from the nave by an arcade composed of double shafts of polished marble, having richly foliated capitals. The east window is filled with stained glass by *Wailes*.

Offa's Dyke, which commences at the Severn, is easily traced in its course between that river and the Wye, traversing *Sedbury Park* (Sir S. S. Marling, Bart.). To its former owner, the late G. Ormerod, Esq., D.C.L., Cheshire is indebted for its valuable history. In the grounds pottery and other Roman remains, and arches of the Norman church of Chepstow, are carefully preserved.

Buttington Tump commemorates the last and greatest battle fought (A.D. 893) between Alfred and the Danes, who, being reinforced here by some Welsh, threw up entrenchments and prepared for their defence. Alfred, having surrounded them with his whole force, resolved to trust nothing to chance, but rather to master his enemies by famine than assault. The Danes were reduced to such extremities that, having eaten their horses and many having perished with hunger, they made a desperate sally on the English, and, though a great number fell in the action, a considerable body escaped.—*Hume.*

The passage across the Severn to Aust (*Trajectus Augusti*) has been a means of communication between England and Wales from the time of the Romans. The distance across is less than a mile. Post-horses can be obtained at the *Beachley Inn*, 4 m. from Chepstow. The site of a military position intended to guard the ferry has been discovered in the cliff woods. There is a chapel dedicated to St. Tecla near the mouth of the Wye, said to have been erected in the year 47. It has been covered by the sea, but its remains are yet visible below high-water mark.

From a remark in Leland, this chapel was probably standing in the reign of Henry VIII. "The Fery from Auste to a village on the farther ripe of Severn not far from S. Terendacas chapel yn the mouth of Wy river is a iii myles over."

Beachley Lodge (R. C. Jenkins, Esq.).

27½ m. the railway is carried over the Wye by a tubular bridge 628 ft. in length, the roadway being 94 ft. above low-water mark to

Chepstow Stat. (*Inns:* Beaufort Arms, George). Tintern Abbey and the Windcliff can be reached from this station—5 miles by turnpike road, or by rail. (See *Handbook for South Wales.*)

17 m. from Chepstow is Newport (*Hotels:* King's Head; Westgate); 27 m. Cardiff (*Hotel:* Cardiff Arms);

49 m. Bridgend (*Inn:* Wyndham Arms); 67 m. Neath (*Hotel:* The Castle); 75 m. Swansea (*Hotels:* Mackworth Arms; The Castle); 92 m. Kidwelly; 102 m. Caermarthen (*Hotel:* Ivy Bush); 134 m. Haverfordwest; 143 m. Milford Road Stat. (See *Handbook for South Wales.*)

ROUTE 4A.

CHEPSTOW TO COLEFORD, BY ST. BRIAVELS.

[Turnpike-road, 14 m. from Chepstow to *Coleford* by *St. Briavels*, and *Newland*, on l. bank of the Wye.

1 m. Tutshill. *Tutshill House* (Wm. Æn. Seys, Esq.). From this eminence a pleasing view is obtained of the castle and town of Chepstow, and of the junction of the Wye with the Severn. The Ear. Eng. church has been enlarged.

From Tutshill by the road to Lydney, 2 m. *Tidenham.* The *Church*, occupying an elevated position on rt., is Ear. Eng. with Dec. portions. An Ang.-Norm. font has a leaden basin curiously moulded, of earlier date than A.D. 1100.

Tidenham House (T. H. Morgan, Esq.).

1½ m. l. *Penmoyle House* (Miss Phillips). The tortuous course of the river through the woody heights of Piercefield is seen to great advantage from these grounds.

2 m. l. the *Church* of *Llancaut*, a building of primitive style, contains a leaden font of similar date and workmanship with that of Tidenham. It stands on a rural peninsula, enclosed by the bold rocky eminence of the *Bannager* and *Tidenham* range. This secluded spot was the scene of a most sanguinary conflict in 1642, when it was occupied by a party of Royalists under the indefatigable Sir J. Wyntour, in order to fortify it and keep good the passage of the Wye. Before their position was secured, they were attacked during the period of high water by a superior force of the enemy, and of 180 Royalists scarcely 20 escaped, among whom was Sir J. Wyntour, who fought his way through the enemy to the Tidenham Rocks, and being close pursued by their dragoons, galloped in desperation over the shelving precipice, escaped unhurt on the ground below, and got away by swimming the river. The place of this successful achievement, near the road, is still pointed out as "*Wynter's Leap.*" At a short distance beyond it is a favourite resort for visitor, known as "*the Double View.*"

3 m. *Dennel-hill*, on an eminence at a curve of the Wye, enjoys an extensive view of the Channel. On l. a rough highway brings the pedestrian to a most romantic spot on Offa's Dyke, called "the Devil's Pulpit," from which a pleasing and rare view is obtained.

> "Pleas'd Vaga echoes thro' its winding bounds,
> And rapid Severn's hoarse applause resounds."

The road continues by an ancient camp to Brockwear.

On l. *Offa's Dyke*, though concealed by the underwood, may be easily traced on the heights above the Wye in an unaltered state. "Inde Vagos Vaga Cambrenses, hinc respicit Anglos."—*Camden.*

On *Tidenham Chase*, near this dyke, a stone altar, with pottery and ashes discovered in a tumulus in 1825, is preserved in the "*British* Room" of the British Museum, by gift of Dr. Ormerod.

4½ m. a highway on l. to Brockwear, a small port on the Wye, from which iron, timber, and coal are shipped to Bristol.

Hewelsfield Church, an ancient building, with much character and picturesqueness of outline about it. The principal portion of it is 14th-century work, but the massive central tower, rising but little above the nave, has a Norman character. The north aisle is separated from the nave by three plain Norman arches; and a chapel of the Gough family takes the place of a N. transept. There is no S. transept.—*Petyt.*

7 m. *Aylesmore House* (W. H. Peel, Esq.).

8 m. *St. Briavel's Castle.* The era of its construction is involved in obscurity. The forest was a royal demesne from the Conquest, and probably so in the time of the Sax. kings. The chief officer of the forest seems to have always resided here, and had a prison for offenders against the laws and customs of the forest. Several of our kings occasionally occupied it to enjoy the amusements of the chase. King John, a frequent visitor, ordered, in 1205, two tuns of wine to be sent here, and in 1207 the Constable of Bristol was directed to purchase 3 tuns of wine for this castle, 2 to be of the best quality, and the other of an ordinary kind. Henry III. was often here, and in 1224 the Constable was directed to repair the tower without delay. Its site, on an elevated position near the Wye, includes within a moat a circumference of 500 yards. The N.W. front alone remains, which is formed of 2 circular towers of 3 stories, similar to French examples of that age, one on either side of a narrow elliptical gateway, which was used until lately as a prison for debtors. Within are hexagonal rooms 8 ft. thick; in one is a genuine and remarkably boldly-treated example of an E. Eng. fireplace. There is also a most picturesque Dec. chimney-shaft surmounted by a horn, the badge of the warder of the forest. The other portion of the castle became a mass of ruins about 1752. The village was once more extensive, having had a market long since disused. The cruciform *Church*, of Ang.-Norm. type, consists of a nave, narrow aisles, and chancel, with a low embattled modern tower of unhewn stone. The clerestory, of good early lancets, exists on S. side. The mouldings of the transept arches are terminated by snakes' heads. There is a stone pulpit; and on a tomb for Wm. Warren is a specimen of the manner of swathing infants which prevailed from a very early time to the 17th centy. A slab in the porch with an effigy presents an unusual example of the ball-flower pattern.

Bigsweir (J. V. Newberry, Esq.).

Near the turnpike-road leading hence to rt. 2 miles from St. Briavel's on the way to Bream, standing in a field, is a large mass of gritstone about 9 ft. high, named "*the Long-stone:*" of its origin tradition is mute, whilst its time-worn condition proves that its exposure to the elements commenced many generations since.

10 m. "*Stow*, olim *St. Briavelstow*, a small circular entrenchment situate on the head of a ravine leading down to the Wye, once the residence of the hermit, St. Briavel, who flourished in the 7th centy. About two-thirds of a mile lower down this solitary ravine was the Hermitage of Merke, and chapel of St. Margaret."—*Wakeman.* This is to the left of the main road, but can be passed on the way from St. Briavel's to Clearwell by

taking less important highways for a few miles for this purpose.

11 m. *Clearwell Park*, once a seat of the Baynhams, Throgmortons, and Windhams, now of the Windham-Quin family. The mansion with its ivy-covered towers, erected temp. Q. Anne, is standing in well-wooded scenery. The church, rebuilt 1866, on a new site, in Ear. Eng. style by the late Dowager-Countess of Dunraven, contains an east window filled with painted glass, representing Scriptural subjects, placed by his mother to the memory of the Hon. W. H. W. Quin. There is a richly ornamented *reredos*, erected for the same gentleman by his widow. The pulpit is embellished with medallions of the heads of evangelists and prophets, and an octagonal font stands on a shaft of polished red granite, with symbols of sacred personages around the sides.

A *Cross* in the village, the name of which was formerly Clower-well, restored in 1868, is an interesting production of 14th-century work. The span of the arches is supported by well-proportioned angle shafts with caps and bases, the spandrels are carved, and the arches are trefoil-headed with double cuspings, and the moulding are in unison with the style. It is composed of forest stone, having niches on each side, uncanopied, to contain figures. The pedestal of the cross is placed on the summit of five steps, 5 ft. 4 in. in height. On the top of the pedestal is a block of square masonry, in which a new shaft is inserted, ornamented by a simple floriated cross. It was restored at the cost of the late Countess of Dunraven from a design of *John Midleton*.

12 m. *Newland*, a pleasing village formed in the reign of Edw. I. out of the parts of the forest at that time cleared of timber and underwood. The *Church* is the largest in the forest district (restored 1862), in the Dec. style, with a well-proportioned nave, chancel, several chapels, and a handsome tower at the W. end; an ancient altar-slab which formed the pavement has been laid above the floor, and the new table placed on it. Memorial windows filled with good stained glass have been inserted to the Ducarel family: Rev. Thomas Birt; and to Miss and Lieut. Brickdale. In the Clearwell Chapel, on a mutilated brass of 15th centy., is an heraldic crest which gives a curious representation of a forest miner of the period, equipped for work, carrying his candle in his mouth, bag for ore at back, and pick-axe in hand. An altar-tomb of the Jose family, and of the 14th centy., exhibits the high head-dress and sleeveless gown peculiar to that period. A change to the square or angular head-dress is observable in the smaller figure. There is a tablet for Chief-Baron Probyn, who was born and buried in this parish. The ancient font is an interesting specimen of its age. The ch. has been enriched with a series of mural decoration, executed in "spirit fresco," by Messrs. *Clayton and Bell*, and of a character superior to anything of the kind hitherto attempted in this district. The chancel contains subjects from the Life of our Lord, representations of Angels and Holy Men and Women, including the Six Doctors of the Church, Six Virgin Martyrs, and other subjects. Several of these have been given by friends in memory of departed relatives. In the nave it is proposed to represent the corporal Works of Mercy, the Miracles of Mercy, the Beatitudes, the Parables of the Kingdom of Heaven, and at the west end our Lord as the Bridegroom, with the Miracle of the Pool of Bethesda in the space above. Some of the above are already completed, chiefly at the cost of unknown benefactors. In the extensive ch.-yard, on an altar-

tomb, is the effigy of Jenkyn Wyrall, forest ranger, 1457. The dress is a short jerkin, belted, with a couteau de chasse suspended on the left side, and a hunting-horn on the right, affixed to a belt coming over the shoulder. Also an incised slab representing a royal forester, temp. Hen. VII., with his dress and weapons. The fine cross in the churchyard was rebuilt in 1864 as a memorial of Mrs. Birt. The base of the old cross only remained, and, being too much injured to bear up the present structure, it was put together near the new structure, which measures 20 ft. from its base to the top of the cross.

A Grammar School and Almshouses were founded by Edward Bell in 1627, and over east front of the school is this inscription: "Edv. Bell, Gent. Scholam hanc et vetus hospitium donavit et expiravit. A.D. 1632."

In a meadow opposite a blacksmith's shop are the remains of a gigantic oak which at a yard from the ground measures above 40 ft. in circumference; but its present height is only about 20 ft. It is quite hollow, and 10 good-sized trees are growing inside the parent stem. It is supposed to be the largest oak in the kingdom.

1 m. S.W. of Newland, on the summit of a hill overhanging the Wye, is a strongly-fortified British camp called *Highbury*. The hill is separated from the village by a very deep ravine, through which flows the stream which supplies the tinworks below.

Birchamp House (F. Blandy, Esq.); *The Oak House* (M. T. Dixon, Esq.); *Newland House* (Mrs. Palmer).

Highmeadow, north of Newland, but on the road between Coleford and Monmouth, with 3485 acres, was the ancestral seat of the first Viscount Gage, by whom it was sold to the Crown for the growth of naval timber, temp. Geo. III.

2 m. rt. of Newland is Coleford (see p. 52, Rte. 4).

16 m. Monmouth (*Inns:* Beaufort Arms; King's Head). Raglan Castle can be visited by railway train and turnpike road. (*Handbook for S. Wales.*)

ROUTE 5.

GLOUCESTER TO ROSS AND HEREFORD.

18 miles, 6 trains daily in 1 hr. 10 m.

Gloucester Stat. (Rte. 1.) Trains leave the same platform as those from London to South Wales. See Rte. 1.

On quitting the stat. a good view is obtained l. of Gloucester Cathedral; and soon after on crossing the Severn, a glimpse, rt. of Telford's fine road bridge of a single arch. The wooded hill rt. is Highnam, covered with a fine pinetum planted by Gambier Parry, Esq.

7½ m. *Grange Court Junct. Stat.* The Line to Ross and Hereford, 22¾ m., commences here. A venerable pollard oak on l. was preserved from destruction on the formation of this branch by the special injunctions of the owner of the estate, the venerable Anne Countess Dowager Newburgh, who died in 1860.

2¾ m. on l. *Flaxley Abbey.* (See Route 4.)

11½ m. *Longhope Stat.* ¼ m. E. The church, an ancient building with a neat spire, contains several well-executed marble tablets.

2½ m. to the right of the station lies *Huntley Manor* (John Probyn, Esq.). It is on the old coach road from Gloucester to Ross, and about 7 m. from Gloucester. The Parliament established a garrison here, the loss of which is thus described by Corbett:—"We lost two small garrisons at Westbury and Huntley by the treachery of Captain T. Davis, who sold them at a rate to Sir J. Wintour. This Davis commanded the guard at Huntley, where himself by night some distance from the house attended the enemies coming, went in before them as friends from Gloucester, gave them possession, and immediately marched to Westbury." The church, except its tower, was in 1863 rebuilt in Dec. style, from designs by *Teulon*, at the sole cost of Rev. D. Capper. The roof of the nave and aisle are open; that of the chancel is polygonal and panelled, with moulded ribs. There is much rich carving by *Earp*.

On rt. *May-hill* or *Yartledon*, on whose summit, rising on the very confines of Hereford and Gloucester, rural sports were celebrated on May-day, but are now discontinued. The ancient Bel-tien, or fire of Baal, was held here by our British ancestors. The Romans probably worshipped the goddess Maia; and this was kept up by our Catholic ancestors as a feast of Mary. An extensive panoramic view, not inferior to any in Great Britain, is obtained from its top, 973 feet above the level of the sea, the ascent to which has been rendered easy to equestrians. A clump of trees upon its summit is a well-known landmark. Immediately in front of the rly. stat. the Upper Ludlow, Aymestrey limestone, and Lower Ludlow beds are successively passed over; on the top and reverse slope of the hill, quarries of the Wenlock limestone and Shale afford a plentiful series of characteristic fossils. "A deposit of pentamerus sandstone is found on this and on Huntley-hill, surmounted by upper Silurian rocks. This ascending order is exposed on the sides of the turnpike-road, near the village of Huntley. In approaching the higher ground the first rock which juts out from the New Red is a hard, silicious, close-grained, dark-grey, schistose stone with quartz veins, and is quarried for the roads, containing no fossils, and being much broken and contorted. The reddish and lightish grey sandstone and grits, in which the *Pentameri* abound, occupy the dome and summit of the hill, throw off certain grey flagstones to the W. In no portion of Britain are the two formations of Llandovery rocks and Wenlock shale better linked together than in the Malvern and May-hill region." — *Silurian System.*

14 m. *Mitchel Dean Road Junct. Stat.;* on rt. the Ear. Eng. church of Lea, restored 1864. On leaving this stat. the rly. enters Herefordshire.

[2 m. S. is the small town of *Mitchel Dean*, with three streets in the shape of a Y. The *Church*, built at various periods, consists of a nave, 3 aisles, chancel, and tower, with an extremely light slender spire, and has a fine old oak roof worthy of notice. Sepulchral *Brasses* for Thomas Baynham, Esq. (1444) and his two wives are much mutilated and loose.

1 m. beyond the town to the south, on the brow of a hill, from which an extensive prospect is obtained, is the *Wilderness* (Maynard W. Wemyss-Colchester, Esq.). The mansion was erected by Col. Colchester, M.P. for Gloucestershire in the reign of Queen Anne.

3 m. S. of Mitchel Dean Road the

Ear. Eng. church of Abbenhall contains a sepulchral *Brass* for Richard Pyrke (1609), his wife, and their two sons. Paper is manufactured at mills in this parish.

There is a good road from Mitchel Dean town to Monmouth, 14 miles in length, passing through the forest.]

18 m. *Ross Stat.* (*Hotels:* Royal Hotel, good, fine view; Swan.) *See* Rte. 36.

22 m. Fawley Station.

26 m. Holm Lacy Station.

30½ m. Hereford—Barr's Court Station. *See* Rte. 36.

ROUTE 6.

GLOUCESTER TO BATH AND BRISTOL, BY [NAILSWORTH] [DURSLEY] AND BERKELEY.

On leaving Gloucester (Rte. 1) the Midland Railway, opened 1844, passes within 500 yds. of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, the large vessels floating on which appear to the traveller as if passing upon the intervening meadows. The line for some distance, as far as Stonehouse, runs parallel with that of the Great Western. Near the canal, 1½ m. from the rly. stat., *Hempsted Court* (C. Sumner, Esq.), in which treasures of antiquity and art are carefully arranged and preserved. This property, formerly part of the possessions of the adjoining Abbey of Llanthony, was granted by Henry VIII., at the Dissolution, to Thos. Atkyns, Esq., Judge of the Sheriff's Court in London, and ancestor of three generations of judges, and Margaret his wife, from whom it passed to his descendant, Sir Robert Atkyns the historian, at whose decease it was sold, with several of his other properties, to Allen Lord Bathurst, from whom, 2 years subsequently, this manor was purchased by D. Lysons, Esq., whose ancestors had been lessees of it during several generations, and in whose family it remains.

The mansion, which commands an extensive view over the city and vale of Gloucester, was built in the early part of the 15th cent., but has been altered more recently. The *Church*, consisting of a modernised nave and Dec. chancel, is divided by a Perp. tower of peculiar construction, not being so wide as chancel or nave, yet so ingeniously supported that the transverse arches do not project into the body of the ch. It is considered to have been erected by Henry Dene, Prior of Llanthony, and subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor to Henry VII. There is a small head wearing a mitre in the S. window of the chancel; and its curious old font deserves notice from the antiquary. In the chancel is a monument to Richard Atkyns, Chief Justice of North Wales, son of Thomas Atkyns (d. 1610), a brother of the then proprietor.

Viscount Scudamore, a zealous loyalist and intimate friend of Laud, restored the impropriate tithes of his own property to the vicarage, repaired the ch., and erected a commodious parsonage, over the entrance door of which house, engraved on stone, is this couplet, composed by Mr. Wall, the first rector, in 1664:—

> "Whoe'er doth dwell within this door,
> Thank God for Viscount Scudamore."

Newark House (*Nova arx*), very

near Hempsted, was commenced on the site of a Roman encampment, by Richard Hempsted, alias Hart, the last Prior of Llanthony, as his summer residence, in rivalry of Prinknash Park, the seat of the Abbot of Gloucester. The Dissolution suspended the operations, which were recommenced by Lord Scudamore, suspended again at his death, and not completed till about the year 1830, by John Higford, Esq.; a remarkable instance of a house having been nearly 300 years in building before it was occupied by its possessor. It was conveyed by an heiress in 1771, on the marriage of Miss Scudamore to Charles, 11th Duke of Norfolk, who made Gloucester his occasional residence and discharged the duties of Mayor and Recorder of the City. On the death of the duchess, in 1820, s. p., her extensive estates were divided among her coheirs, and Newark was assigned to John Higford, Esq., by whom it was bequeathed to Higford Burr, Esq, its present owner. Behind Newark House are the earthworks of a Roman camp.

3 m. *Quedgeley.* This was part of the possessions of Llanthony granted at the Reformation to Sir Arthur Porter; at the commencement of the 17th century Sir William Dodington was its owner, and from his family Quedgeley was purchased by the ancestor of its present proprietor. The *Church*, an old structure in Dec. style, consists of chancel, nave, aisles, and tower with a spire, and contains handsome monuments for children of Sir A. Porter (1532), for Richard Barrow (1562), and for many of the Hayward family. *Quedgeley House* (Major J. F. Curtis-Hayward). Among the pictures is a good portrait of the celebrated wit, G. A. Selwyn, Esq., M.P., brought from Matson.

4 m. from Gloucester, in a bight of the Severn behind Quedgeley to the west, *Elmore Court* (Sir W. V. Guise, Bart.). It is reached by a turning from the Bristol road 2½ m. from Gloucester. This estate has been a seat of the Guise family in this county *since the reign of Henry III.*, when it was given by John de Burgh to Sir Anselm, son of Robert de Gyse, of Aspley Guise, Beds, at which place they had been located from the Conquest. This grant, with its seal of dark-green wax, having a mounted figure of John de Burgh in armour of mail, is preserved at Elmore in excellent condition. This manor belonged to Hubert de Burgh, Chief Justiciar of England, created Earl of Kent in 1226, who gave to the monks of Llanthony the tithes of lampreys taken in his fisheries of Elmore. Sir John Guise was created a K.B. at the Installation of Arthur Prince of Wales, and Sir Christopher Guise was created a baronet in 1661, an honour which, becoming extinct in 1783, was re-created in the next year. The mansion, rebuilt temp. Eliz., on an easy acclivity, with stones from the castle of the De Bohuns at Harescomb, commands extensive views of the vale on each side of the Severn. Among the valuable paintings preserved in it are, —St. Francis, *Guido;* Duchess of Cleveland, *Lely;* Algernon Sidney, *ditto;* Sir John Guise and family, *ditto;* Vision of St. Francis, and Infant Christ, *Murillo;* Bacchus and Ariadne, *A. Caracci;* A Fruit Girl and two Boys, *Velasquez;* Cromwell, *Walker* (given by the Protector to Col. Cooke of Highnam); Virgin and Child, *Guido;* Spartan Boy, *Gainsborough;* St. Sebastian, *Spagnoletti;* a Magdalen, *Carlo Dolce;* a Virgin and Child, *Guido;* St. Cecilia (small), *Raphael;* St. Sebastian, *Spagnoletto;* a Spanish Guard-room, *Teniers;* Spanish Horses and Dogs, *Velasquez;* Vegetables, *ditto;* Alg. Sidney, *Lely;* Sir J. Guise and his daughter, *Sir J. Reynolds;* Sir C. Guise in his shirt-sleeves. The E. E. ch. is a small building.

At "Stone Bench" is a ridge of rocks 100 yards long, crossing the Severn in an oblique direction, so near the surface at low water as to impede navigation. The spring tides, known as "*the Bores*," from the sudden contraction of the banks gain such force as to rise many feet above the surface, attaining its greatest height at this spot, and producing a very singular and beautiful effect. The approach of these high tides is looked forward to with some apprehension by the owners of property on the banks of the river. This natural curiosity attracts a large concourse of spectators at this spot to see "the bore" cross over. The highest are known as the "*Palm Tides*," in March.

4 m. S. *Brookthorpe.* Its E. E. *Church* has been partially restored. The tower, considered a good specimen of the saddle-back type, contains two bells, one of which is inscribed with the legend "Eternis in annis resonet campana Johannis." In the cornice of the south porch is a curious chronogram rudely incised—

Ter Deno Inni Labens reX soLe CaDente	= 1212
CaroLVs eX Vt Vs soLlos Ceptro· qVe seCVre.	= 436
Year of martyrdom . .	1648

Brookthorpe Court (W. C. Lucy, Esq.).

4 m. *Hardwicke Court*, the residence of T. L. B. Baker, Esq., whose philanthropic efforts to rescue juvenile offenders from a continued career of crime have obtained for him well-earned fame. The earliest Reformatory, now supported by Government, was instituted in this park, at which 45 boys receive instruction, and are occupied at some useful employment. Among many excellent specimens of articles of vertu in the mansion is an agate engraved with the figures of Cupid, Venus, and Vulcan, given by Abp. Parker to Queen Elizabeth. The intaglio is of fine cinque-cento work. It is preserved in an ivory box, having a full-blown rose on the lid and another at the bottom, the petals expanded and wrought with extreme delicacy. The box is formed with interlaced work, like the sides of a basket. In this receptacle is a writing on parchment, stating the nature of the agate and the virtues attributed to it. It is an excellent specimen of caligraphy, folded to fit in the box, and displaying a miniature of the queen and a representation of St. George, surrounded by a garter, and inscribed—

× Regni aχos Elizabetha Gerit. Matthæus Achaten Cantuar: ei Donat. Fidus Dum vivet Achates (a pun on the word Agate).

A gold ring, with a miniature portrait of Wm. III. Lord Chancellor Yorke, on his elevation to the peerage, 1733, took his title from this manor, which he had purchased in 1720 from the Trye family.

The *Church* exhibits some good E.E. and Perp. work, and has a sepulchral chapel at the end of the aisle, containing monuments of the Trye family, descended from De Trie of Normandy, Grand Marshals and Grand Admirals of France. A free-stone tomb under an arched canopy contains two recumbent effigies in armour for John Trye and his son William, who was sheriff of this county, and married a co-heiress of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

5. m. *Harescombe. The Grange* (Crompton Hutton, Esq.). The E. Dec. *Church* consists only of a nave and chancel of good proportions, having at their intersection a conical stone turret, containing two bells. It experienced a thorough restoration in 1870, when the chancel was paved with *Godwin's* encaustic tiles, a *reredos* inserted, and the windows filled with stained glass. The carved oak pulpit is of the reign of James I.

All these last-mentioned places are most conveniently reached from Gloucester by road.

6 m. *Haresfield* Stat. *The Court* (J. D. T. Niblett, Esq.), an ancient stone mansion of the Niblett family, judiciously restored in 1869. Haresfield *Church* contains tablets to the family of Rogers, on one of which is this epitaph, by *Dryden*: "John Rogers, died 1683. aged eleven years. A lad of rare piety, beauty, docility, wit, and good nature.

"Of gentle Blood, his Parents' only Treasure,
Thei lasting Sorrow, and their vanish'd Pleasure:
Adorn'd with Features, Virtues, Wit and Grace;
A large Provision for so short a Race.
More mod'rate Gifts might have prolong'd his Date,
Too early fitted for a better State.
But knowing Heav'n his Home, to shun delay,
He leap'd o'er Age, and took the shortest way."

An epitaph of four lines on Blanch Quiatt (1592) and her son is in poetical contrast to the above.

9 m. *Stonehouse* Junct. Stat. *Inn*: Crown and Anchor: see Rte. 1. Here the Rly. to London by Stroud and Swindon branches l.

Post vehicles await the arrival of every train. Stroud is 3 m. N.E.

[A branch railway to Nailsworth, opened in 1867, commences at this place. It proceeds by

1 m. *Ryeford* Stat.

1½ m. l. *Stanley Park* (Sir S. S. Marling, Bart.). *Stanley Hall* (Col. J. A. Collier).

2 m. *Dudbridge* Stat. Woollen-cloth mills and iron foundries give employment to a large number of persons.

3 m. *Woodchester* Stat. An account of this place will be found in Rte. 1, p. 10. (*Inn*: Crown.)

4 m. *Nailsworth* Stat. The woollen broadcloth manufacture is the staple trade of this populous locality, but flock factories, a mill for grinding dye-woods, and the conversion of beech-wood into bedsteads, gun-stocks and umbrella-sticks, furnishes employment to a large portion of its inhabitants. Minchinhampton is 2 m. and Tetbury 6 m. from this station.]

1 m. from Stonehouse the Perp. *Church of Eastington*, with earlier portions, was enlarged 1860. It was decorated by the unfortunate Stafford Duke of Buckingham, then owner of the manor. The Gothic letters S and B, with a crown between, are visible on the architrave of S. door. The font is ancient. Three windows are filled with excellent stained glass by *Wailes*. An altar-tomb, S. aisle, with recumbent figures of a man and woman in the dress of the period, is for Edw. Stephens (d. 1587), and Joan his wife (1587). He purchased this manor from Lord Stafford. There is also a *Brass* for Elizabeth Knevet (1518), on heraldic marble, with a mutilated marginal inscription.

It was in this churchyard that Whitfield, when curate, first commenced open-air preaching, the old ch. being unable to accommodate his hearers.

The Leaze (James T. Stanton, Esq.). *Eastington House* (Mr. Hooper) is a spacious residence in the Elizabethan style.

Stonehouse to Arlingham.

[2½ m. rt. from Stonehouse Stat. *Whitminster*, otherwise known as *Wheatenhurst*. The Berkeley and Stroud Canal carries its traffic through this parish, until it reaches the Severn. The E. E. ch. was enlarged in 1850. *Whitminster House* (vacant 1882). *Parklands* (John Grey, Esq.).

3 m. rt. *Frampton-on-Severn*. *The Court* (H. J. Clifford, Esq.), a manor of the Cliffords from an early period.

Walter C., Lord of Clifford Castle, on the Wye, was its owner, and hence the doubt whether his daughter, Fair Rosamond, was born in this or in the adjoining county. An area at the entrance of the village is designated "Rosamond's Green."

The Court, erected 1731, after a design of *Vanbrugh*, has two fronts, with a centre and lateral pavilions. In the centre 4 pilasters support an angular pediment. The *Church*, placed on the bank of the river, has some Dec. portions; it was consecrated in 1315, and consists of a nave, two aisles, two sepulchral chapels, chancel, and chancel aisle. The building was enlarged in 1870, when its timber roof was discovered. The E. window is filled with stained glass, in memory of H. C. Clifford, Esq.: freestone tombs of a Crusader and lady of the Clifford family; and there are memorials for Eliz. C., 1446; John C., 1487; Henry C., 1558. A house adjoining the churchyard is of the early part of the 14th centy., though much altered.

There is an oak in this parish having the mistletoe growing upon it.

Steamboats, plying between Gloucester Docks and Sharpness Point twice a day, stop on each journey, to accommodate passengers at Frampton Bridge.

5 m. rt. Fretherne, *i.e.* frith, a narrow passage of a sea; hurn, a corner; between Frampton and the Severn, and situated in the hollow formed by a sharp bend of the river, *The Court* (Sir Lionel E. Darell, Bart.), a modern mansion, with internal arrangements of unusual convenience and elegance. The *Church*, surmounted by an elegant spire, was rebuilt in 1848 at a cost of 3000*l.* It is of late Dec. or Transition style; and all the windows are filled with stained glass. One is a memorial window to Sir Harry Darell, Bart.; a mortuary chapel at the end of S. aisle with elaborate internal decorations, erected in 1857 to the memory of Sir Edw. Tierney, Bart., and to the Tierney family, will repay a visit.

Fretherne Cliff rises 60 ft. above the water, in which fossils and beds of shells abound. The decisive battle between the Saxons and Britons, in A.D. 584, in which the latter were defeated, is stated by several writers to have occurred here. From Barrow Hill (198 ft.) in this parish 36 churches may be distinguished, and the eminence commands one of the most interesting river scenes in Great Britain.

8 m. rt. *Arlingham.* This village is deeper in the same hollow bend as Fretherne, and is opposite Newnham (see Rte. 4, p. 49), to which there is a ferry. In the windows of the church is some good painted glass with portraits of saints. This parish enjoys the privilege of naming a poor person to supply every fifth vacancy in Lord Leicester's hospital at Warwick.

Stowe House (John Sayer, Esq.).]

10¾ m. *Frocester* Stat. *The Manor House* (J. A. Graham-Clarke, Esq.) contains paintings by *Vandyck*, *Lely*, *Vandevelde*, *Gainsborough*, *Poussin*, *Renigal*, and *Chalon*. This parish belonged to Gloucester Abbey from the reign of Will. I. to the Dissolution. *Frocester Court* (Charles Chapman, Esq.) was rebuilt by G. Huntley, Esq., for the reception of Q. Eliz. in her progress to Bristol, 1574.

A conventual barn 70 yds. in length, considered to be the largest in England, with its spacious roof still in a good state of repair, is a fine sample of the substantial character of abbatial buildings.

The various strata of Frocester-hill render it interesting to geologists, affording a very fine exposure of the inferior oolite, and yielding an abundance of organic remains, a certain portion of which, known as

the Cynocephala bed, having formed the subject of interesting discussions.

Quartz pebbles have been found in these quarries, a fact which is considered to remove the doubt that part of the northern drift once swept over this portion of the Cotswold range.

1½ m. on l. *Leonard Stanley Church* (once a Priory), a cruciform structure with a central tower and no aisles, of a pure and early Norm., with additions and insertions; the W. door Norman, enriched with chevrons both on the face and soffit of the arch, and a billeted label. Side windows, mostly inserted, are Dec. and Perp. Arches under tower are semicircular, of two plain orders, without any chamfer. The inner is supported by a couplet of large engraved shafts (a mark of early Norm.), and the imposts of the outer ones have buttresses, either original or added for strength. N. transept has a Perp. window inserted, but the S. retains its Norm. one with a deep splay. . . . . The S. transept has a round arch on E. side, as if there had been an apsidal recess as at Tewkesbury, &c. The chancel appears to have been constructed for vaulting in two bays or Norm. shafts, which remain. E. window retains some painted glass. The piscina is a trefoil opening, and near it is an interesting piece of sculpture, evidently of the Norm. period, if not earlier. The tower is low, massive, and embattled with a bold N. W. turret wholly disengaged. "Near the church are two buildings now used as barns, with Dec. windows, and evidently of a conventual character."—*Petit.*

Townshend House.

Sandford's Knoll, up the hill 2 m. rt. of Frocester Stat., and on the edge of Woodchester Park, commands very extensive views over the vale and river.

12½ m. *Coaley* Junct. Stat. In Coaley-hill tumulus, opened some years since, numerous skeletons were found in a sitting posture. An edge-tool manufactory on an extensive scale flourishes in this parish.

[A branch line to Dursley commences here.

2 m. *Cam* Stat. One cloth-mill gives employment to a limited number of the inhabitants. The *Church*, erected temp. Edw. III., has the escutcheon of its founder, Thos. Lord Berkeley, on the lofty embattled tower. A tombstone, placed by Lord Segrave, commemorates the death of a man at the age of 104.

Hall Place (The Misses Hopton).

3 m. Dursley, a corporate town, 3100 Inhab. (*Inn:* the Old Bell), interesting on account of its situation and antiquity, but "the praty clothing trade," of which Leland writes, has long since deserted the town. The market-house was erected in 1738. The charter for holding markets was granted in 1471.

The inhabitants were at this period considered such sharping traders, that when any person overreached his neighbour, or was worse than his word, it was proverbially replied "He was a man of Dursley."

The manor, with its castle, belonged to the Berkeleys from the Conquest to the reign of Edw. IV. In 9 Eliz. it was purchased by Sir Thos. Estcourt, of Robert Wekys; and the Rt. Hon. T. H. Sotheron Estcourt was the late owner. Fox, Bishop of Hereford, "a right good and gracious prelate, the principal pillar of the Reformation," and who introduced Cranmer to Henry VIII., was born here 1512. The *Church*, chiefly in the Perp. style, consists of a spacious nave, aisles, and chancel, with an embattled porch. The tower is a modern erection, and the walls of the nave were raised as

a clerestory in 1867. The chancel has been enlarged with "Knackery stone," and dressings of Bath stone. On the timber roof are carved the arms of Berkeley and Fitzalan, with the device of Thos. Tanner, a liberal benefactor to the S. aisle, temp. Hen. VI., and in memory of whom is the effigies of a skeleton under a canopied tomb. On the walls of the church are tablets for the Purnell, Phelps, and other families of repute connected with the vicinity. The site of the ancient castle, once a residence of the Lords Berkeley, exists, and from this place the Earls of Berkeley take their title of Viscount Dursley. Near the town is a rock of travertine or tufa-stone, "full of pores and holes like a pumice," which for its lightness and durability is used in vaulting ceilings, as in the choir of Gloucester Cathedral, or in walls of buildings, as seen at Berkeley Castle and various churches. "These rocks are found in countries where there are no distinct appearances of volcanic action near the surface. All that seems necessary for their production is, that a spring should hold in solution a sufficient quantity of carbonate of lime, which, upon the escape of the excess of carbonic acid gas into the atmosphere, deposits its earthy residuum, thus incrusting the sticks, leaves, shells, or other objects over which the water flows."—*Silurian System.*

Chestal House (W. J. Phelps, Esq.). *Ferney* (T. T. Vizard, Esq.). *King's Hill* (E. Eyre, Esq.). *The Ridge* (J. C. Bengough, Esq.), a handsome mansion erected after designs by *Repton*, commanding an extensive prospect.

2 m. N.E. *Uley-Bury* (823 ft.), the site of a Roman and previous British encampment, enclosing about 32 acres, with a very deep entrenchment round the edge of the hill, and a place of Roman sepulchre at *Westhill.* Coins of Constantine, and of several of the later emperors, have been frequently found.

Stout's Hill (vacant 1882). *Uley House* (Arthur Baines, Esq.). *Angeston Grange* (J. Hamlyn Borrer, Esq.). *Rockstowes* (Col. G. H. A. Forbes).

4 m. S.E. *Kingscote Park* (Col. N. Kingscote, C.B., M.P.), a mansion of a plain style of architecture, stands in an extensive park. A bust of Dr. Jenner in this mansion is considered an admirable likeness of that eminent philanthropist. This was a Roman station, and the remains of tessellated pavement and coins have been dug up at different periods. An ancient Fibula Vestiaria was dug up in 1691, curiously chequered on the back part with red and blue enamel. In the churchyard is a triangular pyramidal tablet in memory of several generations of the Kingscote family, who have been in possession of this manor from the reign of Henry II., when Nigel de Kingscote, marrying a daughter of Robert Fitzhardinge, obtained this estate. The *Church*, restored in 1864, consists of nave, chancel, north transept (added in 1861), porch, and square tower. In the chancel are oak stalls and a 3-light window of Ear. Dec.; a second chancel on N. belongs to the Kingscote family.]

15½ m. *Berkeley Road* Junct. Stat. Junction for Berkeley, 2½ m., and thence by Sharpness Bridge (see Rte. 8), to Lydney and Monmouth.

On the bold promontory of Stinchcombe Hill, 725 ft. above the level of the sea, is an extensive plain, the scene of many rustic diversions. Accessible only by a steep and circuitous route, it commands a view into ten counties, the principal features of the prospect being the

wide estuary of the Severn, and the Malvern and Welsh mountains.

Stancombe Park, 2½ m. S.E. of Berkeley Road Stat. under the lee of the hills (The Misses Purnell), where a valuable and interesting collection of Roman remains discovered in different parts of the county is preserved. Near the park is the site of a Roman villa, which extended over 6 acres, with the foundations of its summer and winter apartments completely exposed to view.

[2½ m. rt. of the main line

Berkeley Town Stat. (1010 Inhab.) (*Inn*, Berkeley Arms), which at Leland's visit was "no great thinge, but standythe well, and in a very good soyle," may be without injustice described as being *in statu quo*. It may now be reached by train, the line from Berkeley Road to Sharpness passing by the town.

Edward Jenner, M.D., who introduced vaccination, was born in the Vicarage house, A.D. 1749, the youngest son of the incumbent. He lived, practised, and died in this town. His skill was rewarded by two parliamentary grants, 10,000*l.* in 1802 and a much larger amount in 1807.

John Trevisa, Vicar of Berkeley 1375–1409, is traditionally supposed to have been the first known translator of the Bible into English, under the protection of the Lord Berkeley.

The *Castle* (Lord Fitzhardinge). This well-preserved specimen of a feudal stronghold overlooks a rich prospect of pasture land, bounded by the Severn in the distance. It is one of the few baronial fortresses in England still inhabited. Its walls are Norman. The entrance is behind the Ch., through 2 Gothic gateways. On either side of the great gateway are cannon taken at Acre in 1842 by the late Lord Fitzhardinge, when in command of H.M.S. 'Thunderer.'

Between the outer and inner court rises *the Keep;* the most ancient part, erected about 1182. It is circular, with round projecting turrets, and is built on a mound so as to overlook the rest of the building. It is entered from the inner court by a flight of steps under an arch, originally circular. Above this is the small tower, in a chamber of which Edward II. was murdered, according to tradition. At that time it was lighted only by loopholes, the windows have been broken through since. It contains a bed, said to be that of the king.

Its condition and outward appearance as a military fortress verifies the words of the old poet:—

"Berk'ley's towers appear in martial pride,
Menacing all around the champaign wide,
Where once the dying groans of England's king
Made all its courts and vaults and dungeons ring:
But famous as the seat of barons bold,
And valiant earls, whose great exploits are told
And blazon'd forth by ever busy Fame,
As having long time borne a mighty name."
Drayton.

For his fidelity to the Empress Maud, Henry II. granted the castle and manor of Berkeley, of which Roger de Berkeley had been deprived for his aid to King Stephen, to Robert Fitz-Harding, provost of Bristol, and long thought to be a descendant of a younger branch of the royal family of Denmark. It is now known that Harding was the son of an eminent English thane, named Alnod. The story of his Danish descent was first suggested by John Trevisa, Vicar of Berkeley in 1351. Robert's son, Maurice de Berkeley, married a daughter of Roger de Berkeley, and had six sons. Robert de Berkeley espoused the cause of the barons, and his castle was seized by King John. It was restored to Thomas de Berkeley in 1223. Maurice de Berkeley, after acting against the Welsh, joined in the rebellion of

De Montfort, and thereby forfeited his estates, which were restored by Edward I. to his son Thomas de Berkeley, who accompanied that king in his several wars, and was present at the memorable siege of Caerlaverock. He had summons to Parliament as a baron in A.D. 1295. Maurice, second baron, Governor of Berwick and Steward of Aquitaine, joined in the Earl of Lancaster's rebellion, and died a prisoner in Wallingford Castle. To the custody of his son, 3rd Lord Berkeley, King Edward II. was committed at this castle. Lord Berkeley was supposed to be too kindly disposed towards the captive monarch, and was forced to resign his prisoner and his castle to Sir John Maltravers and Sir Thomas de Gournay. Lord Berkeley was arraigned in 1330 as an accomplice in the crime, and honourably acquitted. He enjoyed the favour of Edw. III., by whom he was constituted Constable of the Tower of London and Governor of the Castle of Gloucester. He was at the battles of Crecy and Poitiers and other great military expeditions of his time. The 4th lord accompanied the Black Prince into Gascony, and was wounded at the battle of Poitiers. The 5th lord left an only child, who became the wife of Richard Beauchamp, 12th Earl of Warwick.

In the Civil Wars the castle was held for the king by a garrison under a Scottish captain, who kept the vicinity in awe, and, though regularly besieged by *Massie*, with two troops of horse and 200 musketeers, it was so strenuously defended that it was never taken. Charles I. was received within its walls in Aug. 1643, on his route from Bristol to Gloucester, by George Lord Berkeley. The 14th Lord Berkeley was created in 1679 Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, Baron Mowbray and Segrave. Charles, the second earl, was created Baron Berkeley in his father's lifetime, and a similar favour was shown to James, the 3rd earl, a distinguished naval officer, who was summoned to Parliament in 1704 as Baron Dursley. On the decease of the 5th Earl in 1810, Colonel Berkeley, who succeeded to the possession of this castle, failing to substantiate the claim to his father's earldom, was created Baron Segrave in 1831 and Earl Fitzhardinge in 1841. On his decease in 1857, his brother, Admiral Sir Maurice Berkeley became its owner, and was created Baron Fitzhardinge in 1861. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Lord Fitzhardinge.

The main entrance leads at once from the inner court into the Hall, a noble apartment, 61 ft. by 32 ft. in width, with a chimney of unusual dimensions, ornamented with antlers and armour, and erected temp. Edward III. It has a pointed roof, and in the Porch and walls occur four of those peculiar Dec. arches seen in the Berkeley tombs at Bristol. Over the Dais are hung the flags borne by Lords Berkeley at Flodden and Culloden. A broad stair leads into the withdrawing-room through an ante-chamber, containing furniture said to have been carried round the world by Sir Francis Drake. The private apartments contain many relics, silver plate, trinkets, &c., which belonged to Queen Elizabeth; some of them were gifts from Sir F. Drake brought home from his voyages.

Among the valuable and original paintings which ornament the rooms are—Queen of Bohemia, *C. Jansen;* Queen Mary; Elizabeth; James I.; Anne of Denmark; Prince Henry; James II.; Queen Anne; miniatures of Mary Queen of Scots; Louis XIV.; Lady A. Stuart; Spenser; Earl of Essex; Cromwell; Hobbes, and family portraits, chiefly of the Stratton branch, the bequest of the last peer of that name. Among these are George Lord Berkeley, 1616,

Jansen ; and miniatures of Maurice Lord Berkeley, 1518, and his lady; Thomas Lord Berkeley, 1534; Henry Lord Berkeley, 1554, and Jane Lady Berkeley, his second wife.

The chapel, apparently of the same age as the hall, with a Tudor roof of wood, has an upper gallery for the family, the retainers sitting below; a sort of narrow aisles on the S. side opening into the chapel through four arches.

The drawing-room, looking out upon charming views, is lined with portraits of the Berkeleys, from early times down to the 4th Earl and Countess, by *Gainsborough.* In this and the adjoining rooms are displayed Queen Elizabeth's toilet service of silver, some trinkets of filagree are remarkable ; onyx cameo antiques, set in a silver stand ; her mirror, jewels, and other curiosities, inherited by Charles, Lord Hunsdon, cousin of Q. Elizabeth, brought by him into the B. family. A thumb-screw may have been brought by Drake from Spain.

Here is a very fine *L. da Vinci*, St. Catherine with a palm branch, and a head of Henry VIII. by *Holbein.* A case of miniatures is very precious, containing Q. Elizabeth in a state dress; Mary Queen of Scots playing on a guitar; O. Cromwell; Charles I.; James II.; Napoleon; Madame de Maintenon, &c. There are many fine *Lelys*, Charles and James II.; Nell Gwynne: and one *Vandyck*, Lord Berkeley of Stratton.

The beds in which Queen Elizabeth (1572) and James I. slept, when visiting the lords of the castle, are also preserved. Adjoining the keep is a tower, 36 ft. deep, with no opening but a hole in the floor; in fact it was a "pit" or oubliette.

The kitchen is interesting from its antiquity and unaltered preservation. This and the other offices belong also to the 14th centy.

The historical portions of the Castle are shown on Tuesdays and Fridays between 12 and 4, for which an order of admission must be obtained.

At the entrance to the Deer Park, enclosed by 7 m. of wall, is "King William's Oak," so called from its being noticed in Domesday as then serving as a boundary-mark of the hundred.

The present Lord of Berkeley is an enlightened patron of agriculture, and his Model Farm is the admiration of all country gentlemen.

The *Church*, restored 1866, under *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, at the cost of 5000*l.*, obtained by donations and by the liberality of Lord Fitzhardinge, is an excellent specimen of Ear. Eng., with some interesting remains of the Norm. edifice erected by Robert Fitzhardinge, especially the W. end. It consists of a nave, two aisles, S. porch, chancel, N. porch, with a chamber over it. The bell-tower, 90 ft. high, was detached from the Church to prevent its commanding the Castle. It was re-erected circ. 1760. The original Church is supposed to have been erected by Robert Fitzhardinge, temp. Henry II. Between the nave and S. aisle, on an altar-tomb, are the alabaster effigies of Thomas Lord Berkeley in armour, and Catherine, his second wife, habited in the costume of the 14th centy. "The head-dress is curious: it is like a long horse-shoe, quilted in quatre-foils, and allows no more than the breadth of a half-crown to be discovered of the face."—*Walpole.* Three diminutive cumbent figures, with a lamb at the feet of each, in S. aisle, are supposed to be their children. On the S. side of the chancel is a mortuary chapel, erected by James Lord Berkeley, 1450, sumptuously embellished fine groined roof, and exhibiting the arms and cognizances of the family on shields held up by angels. One of the buttresses is surmounted

by a pinnacle, affixed to which is the figure of St. George, on foot, in armour of the 15th centy., combating with the dragon. In S. aisle is a mutilated *Brass* of William Frome (1528), feodary of these estates under Hen. VII. On a beautifully carved stone *Rood-screen*, separating the chancel and nave, are emblazoned armorial devices indicating alliances with the house of Berkeley. The E. window, filled with stained glass, representing "Christ healing the Sick," was inserted by a general subscription in memory of *Dr. Jenner*, who is buried in the chancel, d. 1823.

[rt. 2½ m. is *Sharpness Point* Stat., now reached by railway (Rte. 8) from Berkeley Road. The Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal commences at this spot, and is constructed through 17 miles of level country, without any interruption from locks. A steamer plies the entire length of the canal three times each week-day, stopping at intermediate places. An entrance half a mile below the point is made, with commodious docks, opened in Nov. 1874, and a connection between them and the Midland Railway, at an outlay of 170,000*l*. *Inn:* Hotel close to Stat. Here is a fine garden.

At Sharpness the Midland Railway is carried across the Severn, and is connected with the Forest of Dean by a *Long Bridge* of 28 arches, spanning the Severn, and joining the Severn and Wye railway to Lydney and Chepstow. This great work is 1320 yds in length, and has two spans of 327 ft. each, with others of 170 ft. each. It cost 190,000*l*.

Near Sharpness is one of the submerged Forest Beds that are found at the mouths of estuaries. It is cut through by Holly Hazle Brook a little before it reaches the river. A block cut from a gigantic oak found in this bed may be seen in the Gloucester Museum.]

Wanswell Court, 1½ m. north of Berkeley, a small manor-house of the 15th centy., is unusually perfect; one wing was added a century later. It belonged to the Thorps, then to the Lysons, who held it for 150 years, from whom it was purchased by Earl Fitzhardinge.

Berkeley to Bristol.

4½ m. S.W. of Berkeley, *Hill* (Rev. Sir E. H. V. Colt, Bt.). *The Court* (H. Jenner-Fust, Esq.), erected by Sir Edw. Fust in the 18th centy., was long the seat of that family, now of the Jenner-Fusts. The greater portion of this parish, whilst called Hill, is on a level with the Severn, subject to constant inundation: hence the monkish description of it: "Hieme mala Æstate molesta, nunquam bona."

The E. E. ch. has a mortuary chapel on its S. side containing elaborate marble monuments of the Fust family.

On the rt. of the line, about half way between Berkeley Road and Charfield Stat., about 4 miles by road from Berkeley,

Michaelwood Chase is an early British encampment and a large trap-rock quarry.

29¾ m. *Charfield* Stat.

The numerous places mentioned as near Charfield Stat. on one side or the other can be combined into convenient drives, Cromhall, Eastwood, and Tortworth being easily seen from Berkeley as well as from Charfield. Nibley Knoll, Wotton-under-Edge, Newark, and Ozleworth, are all within easy reach of one another.

[2½ m. E., nestling under the ridge of the Cotswolds, is the picturesque town which derives its name from its position,

Wotton-under-Edge (*Inn:* Swan.) An omnibus meets every train. This town (Pop. 3700), claiming municipal privileges, with grants of fairs and markets from Henry III., was once of importance from its manufacture of woollen cloths, a trade which is almost extinct.

A Free Grammar School was founded in 1382 by Dame Katherine Berkeley, who "considering that the desire of many who wish to learn grammar, which is the foundation of all the other liberal arts, is often frustrated through poverty," obtained a licence from Richard II. for that purpose in this town, which still flourishes, and is considered to be the oldest grammar school foundation in the kingdom.

The spacious *Church* contains monuments to the Adey, Willet, and Dawe families; to Thomas Rous, Esq., 1737; Lady Long, 1658; a punning Latin epitaph for Dr. Rob. Webb.

In N. aisle, on an altar-tomb, in an apsidal chapel, are *Brasses* for Thomas 4th Lord Berkeley, 1417, and Lady Margaret Berkeley, 1392. The figures are life-size, in good preservation, and the memorial is remarkable on account of the collar of mermaids worn by Lord Berkeley. Another figure of Richard de Wotton, Rector (1320), kneeling at a cross. On N. side of the ch. is a cross of well-finished 14th-centy. work.

Bradley House (General Codrington).

3 m. nearly north from Charfield Stat., and on the road between Berkeley and Wotton-under-Edge, is *North Nibley*. Its ancient church was rebuilt in 1866. Woollen cloths are manufactured here at one mill. On *Nibley Knoll*, the most accessible eminence in the locality, a column 111 ft. high, with an internal staircase, was erected from a design of *Teulon's* in 1865, as a third centenary memorial by persons of different religious persuasions, of William Tyndale, the first translator of the Bible, who is traditionally supposed to have been a native of this parish. He quitted England to accomplish his great task in 1524, and devoted himself to it until his martyrdom at Antwerp, 1536.

Nibley Green was the scene of a sanguinary conflict in 1470 between Lord Lisle and William 6th Lord Berkeley, in which the former was slain. Leland remarks: "There was great Haste Becoming betwixt the Lord Berkeley and the Lord Lisle for the manor of Wotton-under-Edge, in so much that they pointed to fight, and meeting yn a medow at a place caulled Nebley, Berkeley's Archers sodainly shotte sore and the Lord Lisle lifteting up the Visor of his Helme was by an Archer of the Forest of Dene Shotte in at the mouthe and oute of the Neck, and a few beside beyng slayn Lisle's menne fled: and Berkeley with his menne straite spoiled the manor-place of Wotton and kepte the House." In Westridge Wood is a Roman encampment.

4 m. W. of Charfield, *Eastwood Park* (Sir Geo. S. Jenkinson, Bart.), a modern mansion on an elevated site. The estate was part of the patrimony of the Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool, and entailed with many interesting historical heirlooms on the present possessor. A school was erected in 1861 by Sir G. Jenkinson at *Falfield*.

4 m. E. of Charfield, Alderley, the birth and burial-place of the distinguished Judge Sir Mathew Hale, whose residence may be seen in the neat village, and his *Tomb*, of black and white marble, in the churchyard. He was buried in Dec. 1676. *Alderley House*, an Elizabethan mansion erected by R. B. Hale, Esq., contains two good family portraits by *Gainsborough*.

The ch. was rebuilt in 1802, with the exception of the tower, which contains a clock placed in it by the Lord Chief Justice in 1673.

7 m. E., and four miles beyond Wotton-under-Edge, *Ozleworth Park* (John W. Rolt, Esq.), a modern mansion, purchased by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Rolt, who made this retired and healthy spot his retreat during his opportunities of leisure, and died here in 1871. The *Church*, given to the Priory of Leonard Stanley by Roger Lord Berkeley, is an ancient building of singular construction, having an hexagonal tower between the nave and chancel rising from enriched Norm. arches. The door of the nave and the capitals of the columns on each side are richly ornamented with foliage of most unusual type. A sharp pointed arch under the tower exhibits highly relieved zigzag ornament. The building is of singular interest from its peculiar architectural characters, being an unusual if not unique type of Norman and Transition. Its restoration, contemplated by Sir John Rolt, was carried out mainly by his son and successor and Dr. Clutterbuck, from the designs of the Rev. W. H. Lowder.

6½ m. *Newark Park*, once a seat of the Poyntz family, now of the Clutterbucks. The house, which stands on high ground and commands an extensive prospect, was built by Sir N. Poyntz, out of the ruins of Kingswood Abbey. The original E. entrance exists, but the S. front was an addition by *Wyatt* circ. 1810.

Ashcroft House (Rev. A. G. Cornwall).

1 m. from Charfield Stat., and the same distance from Wotton-under-Edge, is *Kingswood*, once a part of Wilts, from which county it is 7 m. distant. By recent legislation it has been annexed to Gloucestershire. An abbey for Cistercian monks brought from Tintern was erected here in A.D. 1089 by Wm. de Berkeley; but the monks were in the reign of Henry II. removed to Haseldene and thence to Tetbury. After some years of dispute the monks returned to *Kingswood*, where a large monastery was constructed and flourished until the Reformation, of which only a *Gate-house* of 15th-century work remains. Its revenues were valued at 245*l.* per annum, and the abbatial buildings and lands were granted to Sir John Thynne.

Tortworth Court (The Earl Ducie), 2 m. N.W. of Charfield, erected in 1848–53 in the Tudor style from designs by *Teulon*, stands on a slope, having an extensive sheet of water in its front. "Perhaps no district of similar extent in Great Britain presents so many different geological formations as the picturesque tract around Tortworth. Taking its ch. as a centre, this district is made up of nearly every sedimentary deposit, from the inferior oolite to the lower Silurian rocks. The relations of all the strata, however, as might be expected in so small a tract, are not clearly presented, still less the transition from one group to another."—*Sil. Sys.* Hence "Tort' worth" the twisted, upheaved soil. The physical structure of this district, especially the area north of the court, and known as Michaelswood Chase, exhibits remarkable evidence relative to the manner in which the eruptive amygdaloidal trap rocks have thrust themselves through those of the Upper Llandovery series, which here occupy an extensive tract, and constitute a prominent feature in the district, extending from the "Old Tortworth Court" on the south to Stone and Malford Common on the north. Abundant proof exists of the protrusive character of the Porphyritic greenstones, and the metamorphic action produced by them in

contact with the surrounding Silurian strata, which is especially observable at Avening Green, where the shales and sandstones are remarkably altered. The new red marl near Huntingford Mill, with its capping of the rhætic beds, and their position with relation to the palæozoic strata can also be traced; the remarkable absence of all the strata between the Caradoc, or May Hill series, and the new red, clearly indicating their deposition upon the old coast line of the Silurian series. A well-preserved fortress occupies the summit of Camp Hill, including within its area a space known as "the bloody acre." A triple line of ramparts defends it on its northern face, the steep slope of the hill being a sufficient protection on the S. It is supposed to have been constructed by the Romans and deepened at some later period. In the remains of a Roman villa, on Vineyard Hill, coins of the 2nd Constantine, pottery, and pure hæmatite iron have been found.

This property was purchased from the Throckmortons by Sir Robert Ducie, Bart., an eminent banker and Lord Mayor of London, who advanced large sums to Chas. I. His grandson, Sir Wm. Ducie, was created Viscount Downe in the peerage of Ireland, and dying s. p., his estates passed to his niece, the wife of Edward Moreton, Esq., whose son was created in 1720 Baron Ducie. Matthew, 2nd Baron, obtained a fresh barony in 1763, with remainder to his nephews Thomas and Francis Reynolds, his sister's sons, from the younger of whom the peerage has passed in direct descent. The earldom was conferred on the 4th baron in 1837.

Near the mansion is the celebrated *Tortworth Chestnut-tree*, supposed to be the oldest tree in the kingdom, decayed on its W. side, measuring 52 ft. It is described in 'Sylva Britannica,' conjectured to have been growing since the time of Egbert, and mentioned as "the great chestnut of Tortworth" manor, a boundary-tree in the reign of King Stephen, and noticed in records of the time of King John. On a copper plate affixed to it is engraved, "This tree supposed to be 690 years old Jan. 1st, 1880.

"May man still guard thy venerable form
From the rude blast and the tempestuous storm:
Still mays't thou flourish thro' succeeding time,
And last, long last, the wonder of the clime."

On the brow of a hill called *Westbridge*, looking towards Tortworth, is a Roman camp, with double entrenchments, enclosing about 4 acres. It is overgrown with brushwood, and is known as "*Becket's Bury.*"

Tortworth Church, rebuilt 1871–2, at the expense of Earl Ducie, is an exact facsimile of the older building, has a font of early date, and a lofty Perp. tower which exhibits excellent masonry. In the chancel are monuments in cinque-cento style for the Throckmortons, once owners of the manor, and a full-length effigy of Sir Thomas Throckmorton. A tablet records the decease of Matthew, first Lord Ducie, in 1735, æt. 71, and of Arabella Lady Ducie in 1749, æt. 90. There is an interesting portrait of Edward IV. in the stained glass of the E. window; opposite the N. door is a cross of Dec. 14th-centy. erection; a tapering octagon shaft 7 ft. 7 in. in height, having on the top a modern capital and ball, is mortised into a square socket 30 in. deep, and mounted on three steps.

2½ m. S.W. *Cromhall Church*, of late Dec., with portions of Perp., restored in 1852, when its E. window was filled with painted glass by *Bell* of Bristol. The foundation of a Roman villa was excavated by direction of the Earl of Ducie on *Vine-*

yard Hill, 1855. The principal buildings occupied two sides of an irregular quadrangle, measuring 200 ft. in each direction; the foundations of about 25 chambers were laid open, in two of which tessellated floors were found. Pieces of pottery, bone, metal; of Samian and painted ware; an armilla spirally wreathed, and some pure fine-grained hæmatite iron, the leaden *equipondum* and the bronze beam of a steelyard, were discovered during the excavations. Lysons places this parish on the route between *Corinium* and *Trajectus Augusti* (the Aust Passage), and mentions that previously to 1797 Roman vestiges, coins, and a tessellated pavement had been noticed here. An inferior coal and very excellent limestone are raised in this parish.

"The vale of Gloucester is more thickly planted with vines than any other part of England, and here they are more productive and their flavour is more grateful. The wines made from them have no harshness in the mouth, and are little inferior to those of France."—*Berrington's Hist. of Hen. II.*, p. 611.

Heath End House (W. Clifford, Esq.).]

21¾ m. *Wickwar* Stat., a rural town, which has a free school well endowed, and an extensive brewery, enjoying a local reputation for its ales. It is a borough by prescription. (1000 Inhab.)

4 m. E. *Hawkesbury*, a manor purchased temp. Charles I. by Sir R. Jenkinson, and since enjoyed by his descendants. The first Earl of Liverpool took his title as Baron from this estate. The *Church*, a large building with late Perp. insertions, has N. and S. porches, with a *parvise* over the former. In the S. aisle is an ancient altar-tomb for John Cosyn, and in the chancel are tablets for Sir Rob. Jenkinson (d. 1766); Lady Hawkesbury, mother of the Prime Minister; for the 1st Earl of Liverpool; and one for the 2nd Earl, erected by Sir George Jenkinson, Bart., M.P.

The mansion, which stood near the ch., has, with the exception of a doorway and wall, been demolished. On the brow of the hill is a tower, erected 1846 to compliment Gen. Lord R. Edw. Somerset, M.P. for the county, 1803–31; from the top of which (accessible to the public by an internal staircase, on application to the gardener) a most extensive prospect is obtained.

6½ m. from Wickwar, and beyond Hawkesbury, *Horton*: the E. E. *Church*, restored in 1865, contains numerous marble tablets for the Pastons and their connections. Horton manor (Mrs. Lumley); a portion of the mansion is of 12th-cent. work, and forms one wing of the building. The doorways are ornamented with the zigzag moulding of that period. The other portions of the mansion were added temp. Henry VIII. by Wm. Knight, Prothonotary of the Com. Pleas, from whom it passed to the Pastons, of Norfolk, with whom it continued until 1789. It has a rich doorway in the earliest Renaissance style. Here is an irregular 4-sided camp, consisting of a single high bank and ditch on N. and E. sides.

26 m. *Yate* Junct. Stat., Branch Rly. to Thornbury *Castle* (Rte. 6A).

In the ch. is a quadrangular *Brass* for Alexander Staples (d. 1590), his two wives, sons and daughters, with 8 elegant verses—"Rursus supremum tuba cum tarantara clanget, spiritus tanget Mortua Membra Deus." An interesting ruin of the reign of Edw. I. exists here—a *gatehouse*, the lower part of which is perfect, with the outer and inner archways. There is a good fireplace, with a fine mantelpiece on first floor. *Yate House* (Rev. W. C. Randolph).

1½ m. l. *Chipping Sodbury* (Inhab. 1500) (*Inn:* Portcullis), a small market-town without trade. A fine cross of 16th-centy. work stands in the garden of the R. Catholic chapel. Leland found "a park of the kyngs by this towne sume tyme the Warwicks." This park is mentioned in Domesday.

3 m. in the same direction Old Sodbury ch. has a good Perp. octagonal font, on a plinth of unusual height. At *Lyegrove* (Colonel Fitzroy Somerset) is a collection of family portraits, including the celebrated Jack of Newbury (*Handbook for Berks*), by *Holbein*, with this couplet:—

"Spend well thi mortal lief therefore
That thou maist Leve for evermore."

Sir Wm. Hungerford, as Grand Falconer, with hawks, hooded and belled; Lady Bolingbroke and Misses Winchcombes, by *Kneller;* others by *Lely*, *Vansomer*, *Romney*, &c.; an original portrait of C. J. Fox, from the Holland-House Gallery; Charles XII. of Sweden, &c.

4 m. E., 1 m. beyond Old Sodbury, Little Sodbury. The manor-house, an interesting mansion of 16th centy., was the residence of Sir John Walsh, a favourite of Henry VIII., and patron and protector of William Tyndale, who whilst tutor in this family translated the Bible under its roof. In the ch. is a tablet for David Hartley, M.P. for Hull, Minister to Versailles to settle the peace after the American war, and for Dr. Hartley, author of some literary works.

These parishes are named from the strong camp (Sod, south; and bury, a camp), on the summit of the hill, supposed to have been formed, with the other ancient forts that command the course of the Severn, by Ostorius Scapula, to protect this part of the kingdom from the incursions of the Silures. It was evidently, at one time, a military position of considerable importance from its extent, commanding position, and line of entrenchment being nearly an oblong square, 300 yards long and 200 yards broad, having 2 sides of it protected by a double ditch and ramparts.

Leland observes, "at Litle Subbiri, alias Sodbiri, a XII miles from Bristow, as yt were by North Est, appereth on a Hill a strong Camp of Menne of Warre doble dichid. It is used now to be sowen by Mr. Walche. Walche is Lord of Little Sodbyri, and hathe a fayr place there in the syde of Sodbyri high hill and a park."—*Itinerary.*

1½ m. S.W. of Yate Stat. the Perp. *Church* of *Westerleigh* has been destroyed by fire, but its Norm. font, ornamented with low reliefs, somewhat mutilated, and a lofty tower, remain. Fowler, Bp. of Gloucester, was born here 1632. Extensive collieries are in work at Coal-heath and other parts of this parish.

30½ m. *Mangotsfield* Junct. Stat. Coal is raised in this parish, and, from the quarries at Downend, a close-grained sandstone of a superior quality. *Cleve Hill* (C. D. Cave, Esq.), a mansion erected in the 16th centy., was enlarged 1717, by the addition of 2 fronts, well-proportioned and in the Grecian style. The gardens and extensive pleasure-grounds contain timber of unusually large dimensions. The camp of Berry Hill in this parish is proved to be of Roman construction by the discovery of coins.

Hill House (H. Cossham, Esq.).

1½ m. E. *Siston Court* (F. B. N. Dickenson, Esq.). In 1613 Qu. Anne of Denmark was entertained by Sir H. Billingsley in this mansion. The E. E. ch. consists of a nave, chancel, square tower, and S. porch, with an arch of zigzag work. There is a leaden font of early date.

A tramway, connecting this rly. stat. with Bath, has been converted by the Midland directors into a branch rly. It skirts the populous coal district of

Kingswood, a district formed out of the parish of Bitton, 6000 Inhab., chiefly employed in collieries and handicraft trades. This country was once a Royal chace, and Bristol obtains its chief supply of fuel from the coal-mines here. Its inhabitants, once a lawless race, have become reconciled to the conditions of civilized life, and are now an industrious though still independent people. The first trial of field-preaching was made by Whitfield on the colliers at this place, in February, 1739: "These poor men had been left without any place or means of religious worship, so that to address them from the summit of a green knoll instead of a pulpit, was scarcely a matter of choice. Well might the preacher's heart exult when he found, in a few weeks, 200 people gathered round him from their coal-pits, and saw, as he says, the white gutters made by the tears which plentifully fell down their black cheeks. Negligent indeed must have been the reapers where there was so much to glean."—*Southey.* Kingswood has been constituted an ecclesiastical district. Its ch. has an elaborately decorated interior, with a tower 90 ft. high.

[From Mangotsfield the branch line to Bitton and Bath reaches

2 m. *Warmley* Stat. 1 m. *Bridge Yate.*

1½ m. Wick hamlet, in a picturesque and romantic valley, watered by the river Boyd. Its most remarkable attractions are the rocks each side of a deep glen, nearly 1 m. in length, which rise 200 ft. perpendicularly, and consist of beds of limestone and petrosilex alternating with each other, containing quartz crystals known as *Bristol Diamonds.* On the summit of the N. cliff is a Roman camp, oblong enclosing 12 acres. It is defended by a broad ditch and double vallum.

3 m. Doynton or Teynton. This manor belonged during many descents to the Langtons, and now belongs to W. S. Gore-Langton, Esq., M.P., whose ancestor married the Langton heiress. The river Boyd intersects this parish, and flowing through a rich and pleasing district known as the *Golden Valley*, joins the Avon at Bitton—

> "And thou, sweet Boyd, that with thy wat'ry sway
> Dost wash the cliffs of Doynton and of Wick;
> And through their rocks with crooked winding way
> Their mother Avon runnest swift to seek."—*Dennys.*

There is a charity of considerable value, founded by Wellbeloved Wilks, which has for its object the support and education at school and college of candidates for holy orders.

Doynton House (H. Falcon, Esq.).

6 m. *Bitton* Stat. (1235 Inhab.), 6 m. from Bristol, on the Bath road. Coal mines of great depth are worked in this extensive parish, which is watered by the rivers Boyd and Avon; the latter forming the boundary between the counties of Gloucester and Somerset. At the Conquest the manor of Bitton was held of the Crown by a Saxon named Dons. In 1137 it was granted to Robert Fitzhardinge for his services on behalf of the Empress Maude. His son Robert de Berkeley also possessed it, and ancient tiles with his arms have been found in the ch.-yard. This part of Bitton was next enjoyed during several descents by a family who assumed the name of De Bitton. Their heiress was wife of John Greyndour, Esq., of Newland, and also of Sir John Barre, of Rothewas, Herefordshire. It was from the latter event that the manor-house acquired the appellation which

it has since retained. Lady Barre, dying in 1485 without issue, her estates were divided among relatives, and *Barre's Court* (now a farmhouse, with the arms of Newton over the door) passed to Sir John Newton, of Harptree, Somerset, by whom Leland was entertained in 1540, and remarks: "At Hanham dwelleth one Ser John Newton, in a fayre olde mannar place of stone caulled Barrescourte. The forest of Kingeswood cometh just unto Master Newton's howse.' The *Church* has a nave of unusual length, N. aisle, and fine Perp. tower, with a staircase turret enriched with pinnacles. Some portions of this handsome building are Norm. In the chancel of the N. aisle, which was built as a Dormitory for the Newton family, are three fine *sedilia* and marble tablets to Sir John Newton, M.P. for Grantham (d. 1699), his wife and relatives. There is a fragment of the effigy of a bishop dug out of the walls of the church. In the church tower is an effigy of Robert de Bitton (d. 1227), discovered in the ch.-yard in 1826, close to the church on its S. side, the site probably of a mortuary chapel. The figure is cross-legged, having the head, arms, and shield cut in low relief; the lower part of the figure and surcoat being expressed by incised lines. The position of the shield is very unusual. The tower, erected 1377, has the heads of Edw. III. and Qu. Philippa as corbels.

In the division of *Hanham West*, a capital messuage, known as *Hanham Court* (A. J. Palmer, Esq.), was given in the reign of Edw. III. to the Convent of Keynsham;—"The walls of the house, especially of the cellars, are very massive and ancient. There is also a little Early Ch. adjoining the mansion, with a late Norm. font, and a more curious Norm. piscina."—*Ellacombe.*

In Oldland chapelry is a school founded by John Wesley. *Oldland Hall* (H. W. Atchley, Esq.).

8 m. *Weston* Stat. The pastures of this parish, about 2000 acres in extent, and bounded by the river Avon, are grazed by cows, for the supply of Bath with milk. Its quarries of blue lias contain a variety of fossils, among which are the bones of the ichthyosaurus. On Newbridge Hill is Partis College, opened 1827 for the reception of 30 reduced gentlewomen, 10 of whom must be widows or daughters of clergymen of the Church of England.

Between *Lansdown Hill*, which is partly in Weston parish, and *Toghill*, one of the most memorable engagements in these parts, during the Civil War, happened. In July, 1643, the King's forces under the Marquis of Hertford and Prince Maurice, marching from Devon to join the King at Oxford, discovered the Parliament forces under Sir Wm. Waller too strongly posted on Lansdown, with a battery in their front, to be prudently attacked. The Royalist commanders thereupon advanced their troops to Toghill on the road to Oxford, presuming that by this means they should draw the enemy from their place of advantage, his chief business being to hinder their going to the King. But the unreasonable contempt the cavaliers had of the enemy, and the confidence that they should prevail on any ground, together with their straits for provisions would not admit of patience, for Sir W. Waller no sooner drew out his men on Lansdown, which looks towards Toghill, than they suffered themselves to be engaged upon great disadvantage."—*Lord Clarendon.* Sir W. W. detached a strong party of horse with a regiment of cuirassiers to engage with the King's cavalry, who had never before turned from an enemy;

but the attack was so vigorous, particularly by the cuirassiers, that the royal horse were broke and put to the rout. At this crisis, a fresh party of troops belonging to the King, supported by some Cornish musqueteers, came up, attacked in turn, drove back the Parliament's forces, and, after a very bloody engagement (in which Sir Beville Granville, at the third charge, his horse failing, after other wounds, received a mortal blow from a pole-axe), gained the summit of the hill, and took possession of the battery. Upon this, Walter retired behind some stone walls, where both parties continued in sight of each other during the remainder of the day; and at midnight the Parliament's forces retreated to Bath, leaving lighted matches in the walls to deceive the King's troops, who found themselves, in the morning, masters of the field of battle. In consequence of this engagement Chas. II., after the Restoration, conferred the titles of Earl of Bath and Viscount Lansdown upon Sir Beville's son, whose son, in commemoration of the action, erected the present monument, with this inscription:—

To the immortal memory of
His renowned Grandfather,
And valiant Cornish Friends,
Who conquered, dying in the Royal Cause,
July 5, 1643,
This column was dedicated by the
Hon. Geo. Granville, Lord Lansdown,
1720.
"Dulce est pro patria mori."

On the W. side are trophies of war; on the E. the King's arms and those of Granville; and on the top is a griffin, the Granville crest.

The following is on the S. tablet: "In this battle, on the King's part, were more officers and gentlemen of quality slain than private men; but that which would have clouded any victory, and made the loss of others less spoken of, was the death of Sir Beville Granville. He was indeed an excellent person, whose activity, interest, and reputation were the foundation of what had been done in Cornwall; and his temper and affection so public, that no accident which happened could make any impression on him; and his example kept others from taking any thing ill, or, at least, seeming to do so. In a word, a brighter courage and a gentler disposition were never married together, to make the most cheerful and innocent conversation."

Lansdown confers the title of Marquis on the Fitzmaurice family.

9 m. **Bath**, Midland Stat. (*Hotels:* York House; New Pump Room H., a large establishment, especially adapted for invalids, with direct communication with the New Royal Baths; Castle; Greyhound; Royal.) Inhab. 53,761. Bath, situated in the county of Somerset, is fully described in the *Handbook for Somerset, Wilts, and Dorset.*]

37½ m. **Bristol Station** is in the joint use of the Great Western and Midland Companies. Bristol, by means of these railways, enjoys immediate communication with every part of the kingdom.

Hotels: Royal, College Green; The Grand Hotel; White Lion, Broad Street; the George.

At *Clifton*, the * Clifton Down Hotel, facing the Suspension Bridge; St. Vincent's *Rocks* H.;—Queen's.

This ancient city and county of itself is situate in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset (Inhab. 207,140), on the rt. bank of the Avon, 8 m. above its termination in the Bristol Channel. It was called by the Britons *Caer Brito*, and by the Saxons *Brito Stow.*

"Bristol, the capital city of the West of England, has been distinguished for its commerce from a very early period, and was for many centuries the second city in the British dominions. It once enjoyed an exclusive trade with the West Indies: and it continues to be one of the

chief resorts of our mercantile navy. Its position, upon a tidal river, and surrounded by an extensive coal-field, appears as well fitted to secure a pre-eminence amongst the manufacturing interests of modern times as amongst those of commerce in days of yore. In practice, however, this has not been fulfilled. The manufactures of England, since they have attained their present immense importance, have flourished chiefly in the Northern and Midland districts, and have not descended, in any great force, into the West."

The Frome joins the Avon to the S. of the town, where the channel of the rivers has been converted into a floating basin. A part of the Avon is conducted in a deep new cut further south, a considerable work, executed 1804, at a cost of 600,000*l*. The tide rises here nearly 30 ft.

Bristol has been much favoured by royalty. In 1063 Harold sailed from this port for the subjugation of Wales. At the period of the Conquest an extensive trade in English slaves was carried on here, which was abolished by Wm. I. The Empress Matilda retired to this castle on her escape from Arundel, and kept Stephen a prisoner in it until he was exchanged on the capture of the Earl of Gloucester. Henry II. was placed here in the care of that noble Earl and his uncle, "whose instruction laid the foundation of all that was afterwards most excellent in him." King John and his son were frequent visitors; in 1284 Edw. I. held his court during Christmas; in 1399 Richard II. embarked at this port for Ireland; in 1456 Henry VI. and Qu. Margaret, and in 1461 Edw. IV., passed many days here; Henry VII. in 1486, Qu. Elizabeth in 1573, and Qu. Anne in 1612, "who could not feel herself to be queen until she came to Bristol;" Charles I. in 1643 and Charles II. in 1663. Wm. III., on his return from Ireland in 1690, was welcomed with great pomp.

Bristol resembles some of the old towns of Belgium and Germany more perhaps than any other city in Britain. Many of the streets are highly picturesque, containing curious timber houses, with gables and overhanging upper stories, and numerous windows, but the city is fast being modernised. Mary-port Street, opening into High Street, is one of the most remarkable. Bristol boasts many objects of curiosity, the chief of which are its churches, and at their head the

Cathedral, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands on the S. side of College Green. The ancient building consisted of choir and transepts, to which a nave was added 1877. Although not ranking among the larger English cathedrals, it is very interesting in details, picturesque in general appearance. It was the church of the Monastery of St. Augustine, founded by Robert Fitzhardinge, A.D. 1142, consecrated 1148; and is a building deserving of careful study. "The Norm. and Dec. portions are of unusual value and interest; and the latter especially presents many features which partake very much more of the nature of what we may call German than English Gothic of that period."

The following dates suggested by Mr. Godwin may be safely accepted:—

Norman (1142–48): staircase in N. aisle; portions of walls in both transepts: the lower part of the tower-piers; and the gateway to the abbot's lodgings.

Transition-Norman (1165–70): chapter-house and vestibule.

Ear. Eng. (1196–1215); part of elder Lady Chapel.

Ear. Eng. (1237–64): portions of N. transept.

Dec. (geometrical, 1286-94): roof and E. window of elder Lady Chapel.

Dec. (1306–32): choir and choir-aisles.

Late Dec. (1332–41): chantry, the Newton Chapel.

Perp. (1481–1515): central tower.

Perp. (1515–26): vaulting of S. transepts.

The peculiar features of this Cathedral consist of "the lofty main arcade without triforium or clerestory, the aisle equal in height to nave and choir, and consequently admitting of those lofty and magnificent windows which quite compensate for the absence of the usual stages above the arcades. The roofing or rather the vaulting of the aisles: a transverse stone beam is thrown across the aisle, supported by a transverse pointed arch, while from the centre of the beam thus

REFERENCES.

A A A. Tower and Transept.
B. Choir.
C. Chancel or Sacrarium.
D. North Choir-aisle.
E. South Choir-aisle.
F. Elder Lady-chapel.
G. Ante-chamber to Berkeley Chapel.
H. Berkeley Chapel.
K. Newton Chapel.
L. Cloister.
M. Vestibule of Chapter-house.
N. Chapter-house.
O. North Porch.
P. Butler Tower and Baptistery.
R. Nave.
S. West Portal.

1. North Entrance.
2. Sedilia.
3. Monument of Abbot Newland.
4. Monument of Abbot Knowle.
5. Monument of Abbot Newberry.
6. Monument of Bishop Bush.
7. Monument of Maurice Lord Berkeley and Wife.
8. Staircase to Triforium and Tower.
9. Monument of Thomas Lord Berkeley.
10. Monument of second Maurice Lord Berkeley.
11. Monument of second Thomas Lord Berkeley.
12. Doorway to Cloister.



GROUND PLAN, BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

supported spring the vaulting shafts of the roof. In the walls of the choir and aisles are 8 *Sepulchral Recesses*, very richly ornamented and almost peculiar to this Ch. A fringed canopy is enclosed within a square moulding, from which radiate five projecting finials surrounding the recess. They are of elegant Decorated work, and date from the time of Abbot Knowle. Three of them enclose the effigies of Abbots

Knowle, Newland, and Newberry. Under the others are effigies of Fitzhardinges, Lords of Berkeley, great benefactors to this Ch. Altogether none of these features occur elsewhere, but certain of the details are found in the district over which the pecular school of Glastonbury spread itself at an early period."

The *Nave*, entirely of modern construction, was built 1867–77, from designs of Edmund Street, R.A., who followed very closely the plans of Abbot Knowle and the style of the Choir erected by him. It is entered by a very elegant gabled N. *Porch* surmounted by a parvis. The nave consists of six bays, is 120 ft. long, 69 broad, and 60 ft. high to the stone vaulted roof.

The *Choir* consists of five bays from the tower to the E. end of the aisles: beyond is a chancel of two bays. The clustered piers of the choir have triple shafts, from which springs the groined vaulting of both the choir and aisles. The capitals have been touched with colour. The E. window is filled with rich glass, among the best in England, and, in the opinion of Mr. Winston, it dates from 1320. It was carefully cleaned and restored in 1847. It represents a Tree of Jesse. The lower lights contain figures of the Virgin and Infant Jesus, with those of prophets and kings. In the three upright lights above are the crucified Saviour, the B. V. M., and St. John the Evangelist. The side windows are filled with ancient glass of rare excellence, which has been restored and re-arranged by Messrs. *Bell*. The two arched recesses of the reredos are ancient; the other portion is of modern construction. In the Decorated recess in the wall of the chancel is the finely sculptured effigy of Abbot Newland (d. 1515), mitred and holding the pastoral staff. In two of these recesses on N. side of the chancel are the effigies of Abbot Knowle and Abbot Newberry (d. 1463).

The vaulting of the S. aisle, of very unusual and ingenious construction, should be noticed, also the windows, for the beauty of the Decorated tracery. The E. windows of the choir aisles are filled with glass coloured with enamels inserted soon after the Restoration, and traditionally said to have been a gift of Nell Gwynne. In the N. *choir-aisle* is a large Jacobean monument to Robert Codrington (d. 1618), restored in 1860 by Sir Bethel Codrington, Bt. The figures kneel under a canopy, the curtains of which are held back by cherubs; —A graceful marble figure of Mrs. Middleton (d. 1826), by *Baily, R.A.*, is in a devotional posture, with the hands clasped on the breast. Near it is the tomb of Paul Bush (d. 1558), the first Bishop of Bristol.

In the first bay of this aisle is the bust, by *Baily, R.A.*, of Robert Southey, born in Bristol 1774, erected as a monument by his fellow-citizens; also a tablet to Mrs. Mason (d. 1767), bearing an epitaph by her husband, assisted by *Gray*, beginning,

"Take, holy earth, all that my soul holds dear;"

In a bay between the choir and the Lady Chapel is an altar-tomb, with two life-sized figures under a groined canopy, which should be noticed, supposed to represent Maurice Lord Berkeley (d. 1368), there being a surcoat with the Berkeley arms over the armour, and for Elizabeth, his wife, whose figure wears the veiled head-dress.

The Lady Chapel projects from the N. aisle of the choir and is older than it, being of pure E. Eng. style (dated 1215), under a Perp. doorway. It has four bays, and its detached vaulting shafts are of Purbeck marble. The arches of this aisle are decorated with grotesque carvings—such as a monkey playing on the Pan-pipes; a goat blowing a horn,

and carrying a hare on its back; a ram and ape playing musical instruments; a fox carrying away a goose.

Within two recesses are cross-legged figures of warriors, attributed to Thomas de Berkeley (d. 1243), and Maurice de B. (d. 1281). In the *Berkeley* Chapel, now used as a vestry, is an altar-tomb rich with armorial devices for Thomas, 1st Lord Berkeley (d. 1321).

Monuments of various ages have been partly removed into the cloisters; among them are: a monument by *Bacon*, to Mrs. Draper (d. 1778), the Eliza of Sterne's correspondence, flanked by 2 graceful but somewhat unmeaning female figures representing "Genius and Benevolence;" to Jane and Anna Maria Porter (the novelists); to Rev. John Eagles, scholar and poet, born in Bristol, 1784, died 1855, and to the parents of Macready, the tragedian. *In the S. transept* is a monument, erected by *Fripp* in 1834 by subscription, to Bishop Butler (d. 1752), author of the 'Analogy,' with an inscription by *Southey*.

His grave is near the Bishop's seat, between those of Bishops Hewel and Bradshaw; also monuments to Mrs. Crawfurd, by *Chantrey*, and some good medallion heads; one by *Tyley* to 2 children of R. Walwyn, Esq.; one to Lady Hesketh (d. at Clifton, 1807); to Wm. Phillips, the Sacrist, who in 1831 prevented the profanation of the Cathedral by the rioters; and to Catharine Vernon, by *Bacon*.

In the Newton Chapel, 1332–1341, occupying the angle between the S. aisles and transept, Bp. Gray (d. 1834), by *Baily, R.A.*; Sir Richard Cradock, Justice of C. P. (d. 1444): and *in the S. aisle*, those of Dr. Elwyn, by *Baily, R.A.*, and his wife by *Chantrey;* and to Elizabeth Stanhope (d. 1816), with a bas-relief of an angel bearing aloft the deceased, by *Sir R. Westmacott:*—a lofty monument of Sir Thomas Newton, of Barre's Court (d. 1594), with 6 lines of epitaph—another resembling in style that of the poet Chaucer, in Westminster Abbey, is erroneously attributed to Sir M. Newton, Justice of the C. Pleas. There is also a very elaborate one for Sir John Newton, Bt. (d. 1661).

A door in the S. transept leads into the small remaining fragment of *Cloisters*, Perp. in style; the walls covered with monuments removed from the transepts.

From the cloister you enter

The *Chapter-house*, preceded by a vestibule of Norman arches, round and pointed. It is a parallelogram, enriched with zigzag and cable moulding, 42 ft. by 25. Its walls are lined with circular arcades with intersecting arches, all much enriched. It contains the portion of the library which escaped destruction in the riots of 1831. On the restoration of the flooring, in 1832, twelve stone coffins were disturbed, and the covering slab of one, now in the canon's vestry, is a remarkable piece of *early sculpture* evidently of Norman character. It represents the descent of Christ into Hell, and and the delivery thence of Adam.

The *Tower*, a perpendicular addition, is 127 feet in height. Adjoining the cloisters are some remains of the

Bishop's Palace, burnt by the rioters in 1831. The bishop now resides at the Palace in *Gloucester*.

A little W. of the cathedral, in the corner of the green, is

The College Gateway, a most elaborate Norman archway of oolite stone in excellent preservation. The four receding orders of this archway are enriched with zigzag and other mouldings, and an interlacing arcade lines the sides of the passage. The superstructure is of Perpendicular work. This gateway connects the

Upper and Lower College Green, and was the principal gate of the monastery. The arms of England and of Berkeley, with their quarterings, are displayed on it. The statues of Abbots Newland and Elliot are in the upper part. The gateway in Lower College Green, is of far less elaborate character. It formed the approach to the Abbot's lodgings, and subsequently to the Bishop's palace.

The independent see of Bristol lasted about 300 years. The diocese was founded in 1542, by Henry VIII. out of the former property of monasteries, then disestablished. It ceased to be in 1836, when, by an order in Council, the see was united with that of Gloucester. The first bishop was Paul Bushe, Provincial of the Bonshommes, consecrated in 1542, who resigned the see two years later, on the accession of Mary. Bushe died in retirement, in 1558. The forty-third and last prelate was Bishop Allen, elected in 1834, and translated to Ely in 1836; in which diocese he died in 1845. Of the united diocese of Gloucester and Bristol there have been four bishops.

At the entrance of the College Green is an elegant *memorial Cross*, erected in 1851 at a cost of 450*l*., on the site of a similar pillar erected in A.D. 1247, and removed in 1766 to Stourhead, in which park it was re-erected by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and still remains. In 1742, Pope remarks:—"The College Green is pretty set with trees, with a very fine old cross of Gothic curious work in the middle, but spoiled with the folly of new gilding it, that takes away all the venerable antiquity."

On the N. side of the Green is

**St. Mark's Church*, commonly called the *Mayor's Chapel*, one of the most beautiful and interesting Gothic edifices in Bristol. It is seldom open except on Sunday, and the key is kept by a beadle living at a distance. It was the chapel of the Priory of the *Gaunts*, founded in 1231. Its S. extremity (for it stands nearly N. and S., not E. and W.) displays fine Dec. windows. Close to the S. door is the organ, resting on an elaborate modern screen supported by pillars from which rises fan-tracery. The chapel is small, consisting of a narrow choir terminating in an elaborate stone altar-screen of rich Perp. niches and tabernacles surmounted by a painted window. On the rt. are four very fine sedilia; on the l. 2 sepulchral recesses: one, fringed with a Dec. arch, sculptured with cusps and foliage of great beauty, contains the armed effigies of Sir Thomas Berkeley (d. 1361), in plate armour, and his wife, interesting for the costume. In the other recess reposes Salley, Bishop of Llandaff (d. 1516), a fine figure in episcopal robes, with mitre, pastoral staff, and official ring. A stately monument to Thomas James, M.P. for the city, and another, with two kneeling figures to Thomas (d. 1598) and John Aldworth (d. 1615), merchants of great repute. The chapel is roofed with a flat ceiling of oak, in compartments, with richly designed and painted bosses. The pulpit, carved out of Painswick stone, and the mayor's seat and stalls of oak, are modern. On an altar-tomb are the effigies of Sir Maurice de Gaunt, 1229, and his nephew. There are several other monuments in a side aisle on the E., well preserved, chiefly Elizabethan in style. On the rt. or E. side of the altar, near the tower, is another entrance leading into the Poyntz chapel, a small chantry now used as a *Vestry:* it is a gem of Perp. Gothic, with niches in the wall; 2 recesses on one side are occupied by iron closets. The variegated tiles appear to be Moorish azuleias brought from Spain. *Capt. Bedloe*, the noted colleague of Titus Oates, and con-

cerned in the Rye-House Plot, was buried here by charity in 1680, in the S. porch.

About 10 minutes' walk from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, upon a knoll of new red sandstone, on the opposite side of the Avon (Harbour) is the celebrated church of

** *St. Mary Redcliffe,*

"The pride of Bristowe and the Western londe,"

and the fairest and goodliest parish church in England; far finer than the Cathedral. Its restoration was undertaken in 1842 and occupied many years, a vast sum of money being spent upon the work.

The ground-plan of the church is cruciform, with a massive tower at the N.W. corner. It is one of the 4 churches in England which have transept aisles; the others being the cathedrals of York and Ely, and the Abbey of Westminster. The chancel also has aisles, and at the eastern end there is a Lady Chapel. The total length of the ch. is 239 ft., and of the transepts 117 ft. The transept and aisles are 44 ft. broad, nave and aisles 59 ft. Height of the aisles 25 ft., and of nave, transept, and chancel 54 ft. A peculiar feature of the ch. has been the unrivalled tower, surmounted by the stump of a spire of the date of Edward I. There is a legend extant that the remainder of the spire was destroyed in a storm, 1445, "to the great injury of the church," and it is distinctly stated by William of Worcester, writing in 1480, that this was the case, but still some have doubted whether the spire was ever completed at all. It has, however, been finished by the Restoration Committee, and on May 9, 1872, the top stone was placed upon it by the Mayor and Mayoress of Bristol, accompanied by the Vicar of the parish. The height of the tower and spire is about 280 ft.

The tower, base and inner N. porch (1200–1230) are E. Eng., verging into Dec., and are the oldest parts of the building. The tower is built on a foundation of lumps of Pennant-stone uncemented. The upper part of the tower is rich Dec., and the bulk of the church Perp.; but, with their usual skill, mediæval architects have harmonised these various additions with the older portions in a wonderful manner.

The proportions of the interior are equally harmonious, and the beautifully moulded pillars, the vaulted stone roof, covered with elaborate tracery, and the handsome mullioned windows complete an architectural picture which is surpassed only by our finest cathedrals.

There are 12 distinct varieties of groining in the roof, and of the more than 1100 bosses there are not any 2 alike. The Lady Chapel was restored at the cost of the Freemasons of Bristol.

The *Choir* is surrounded by an elegant screen of open stone-work, and behind the altar has been erected a beautiful reredos carved in Caen stone, having for its subject "Christ Feeding the Five Thousand."

Among the contributors to the building of this beautiful church were Simon de Bruton, 1294, a Bristol merchant, and 6 times mayor; Wm. Canynges the elder, 1376–96; and Wm. Canynges the younger, 5 times mayor of Bristol, and one of its "Merchants Royal." The younger Canynges was a great shipowner, and lent Edward IV. 3000 marks. He died 1474, having retired from the world and become a priest at Westbury, near Bristol. At the end of the S. transept his effigy, and that of his wife, boldly executed in stone, are placed in a canopied tomb. An inscription records his wealth and the names of his ships.

Against the N. wall at the W. end of the nave is suspended the armour of *Admiral Sir Wm. Penn*, whose

body was brought from London and interred here with great pomp, 1670, father of the founder of Pennsylvania, and a native of Bristol.

The church contains some good *Brasses.* In the Lady Chapel Sir John Inyn, Recorder of Bristol, and Ch. Justice of K. B. 1440, with 8 Latin verses; 2, in choir, John Jay, with Joan his wife (1480), 6 sons and 8 daughters; 4, in choir, John Brooke, Serjeant-at-Law, with his wife.

In the N. aisle are 2 monuments to the brothers Sir Thomas and William Mede, 1475, merchants of Bristol, monuments remarkable for the elaborate canopies (Perp.), and the winged angels between the arches. At the back of one tomb is a singular brass plate and a tablet to Sir Francis Freeling, Bt. (d. 1836).

Amongst other curious tombstones in this church may be mentioned one to be found in the W. aisle of the S. transept. On a stone tablet is rudely engraved a large knife and a skimmer, with the following inscription:—"Hic jacet Will'm^{s}. Coke in servious Will'm^{s}. Canynge, mercatore ville Bristol. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen." The clerestory windows in the S. transept are surrounded by a band of quatrefoil lights. The original font of the church, which is of plain but good design, is to be found against a pillar at the S.W. end of the church. One of modern workmanship is now used. On a bracket against the wall under the tower will be seen what, if one may believe ancient historians, is a rib of the celebrated Dun Cow of Guy, Earl of Warwick, the story of which is so familiar to every Englishman, but after an inspection of the "relic" the visitor will probably rather incline to the belief that it is the rib of a whale, brought perhaps to Bristol, as another legend informs us, by Sebastian Cabot, the great Bristol navigator.

In 1653, 20 of the Dutch prisoners captured by Blake in his victory over Dutch Admiral Tromp, were confined in the crypt of this church.

The *N. porch* is interesting in many respects: it is in 2 divisions. The inner portion is very good Ear. Eng. with pointed arcades on shafts of black marble, which, from their property of *ringing* when struck, are vulgarly called "the dumb organ." The outer and more recent porch is a hexagon of rich Dec. work. A sort of closet with bars in front (which have, however, been partly walled up) is called a *Confessional*, but erroneously; there is nothing in its construction or position to fit it for such a purpose; it was probably a chamber where persons were placed for penance. The very peculiar external arch of this porch should be observed.

It was in the "Treasury," a muniment-room forming the upper story, that the unfortunate and misdirected genius *Chatterton*, son of a sub-chanter in the cathedral—(his uncle was a schoolmaster, the sexton of Redcliffe Church)—pretended that he had discovered in an old chest, which went by the name of Mr. Canynges' Coffer, MSS. attributed by him to Rowley, a monk. The fragments of the coffer are still preserved in their original place in the attic of the porch. Chatterton was born on Redcliffe Hill, 1752, and educated at Colston's charity school. He is represented in the dress of that establishment on the monumental cross erected to his memory in the churchyard.

St. Stephen's, Clare St., distinguished by its lofty and elegant square tower 133 ft. high, with very light pierced battlement and turret, dating 1470, and one of the finest in Bristol, was built in the reign of Henry VI. by John Shipward, a merchant and mayor of Bristol. It is a Perp. ch. of rather late but good character. It contains a chantry founded

by one Edward *Blanket*, who gave his name to that useful article of bed furniture which he or his family, a race of clothiers, are said to have invented. It has also a rich porch, and the monumental effigy of Sir G. Snigge, Recorder of the city (d. 1617), full-length, in official robes; also a tomb with the figure of a civilian habited in the costume of Edw. III.

The *Temple Church* (near Victoria St., and not far from the Rly. Stat.), a large and stately Perpend. building restored 1873 with a fine nave, and conspicuous on account of its leaning tower. In 1772 it was found to lean 3 ft. 9 in. from the perpendicular. It contains brasses of a civilian, c. 1396, with 4 Latin verses and the marginal inscription lost; 2, a priest in cope, on reverse a lady in marble, circ. 1460.

St. Peter's Church. The unfortunate poet, *Richard Savage*, was buried in the ch.-yard at the cost of the gaoler, but no stone marks his grave. He died 1743 in the Newgate prison in this city, where he was confined for debt, after writing his 'London and Bristol delineated.' The ch. has no architectural attraction. In its S. aisle is a Gothic canopied tomb with the effigy of a female of the Newton family:—a brass for Robert Lond, chaplain 1641, with chalice and Host. Sir John Cadaman, beheaded by order of Prince Rupert for killing an officer of the garrison, was buried in this ch.

The Church of St. Philip and St. Jacob is a curious building, having its tower at the E. end of S. aisle. The font is Norm. and part of the tower and some parts of the ch. are good E.E., and deserve the notice of the architectural student. An armed demy figure in the Kemys' aisle is attributed to Duke Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror, deprived of sight and imprisoned in Bristol Castle, by order of his brother Hen. I.

St. James's Church is a very good specimen of the Norman style, and includes an intersecting arcade of circular arches, with a round window above. It was built 1130; the tower was added 1374. On the S. wall is a monumental effigy, said to be of Robert Earl of Gloucester, the founder. In the chancel to the S. of the altar are the kneeling effigies of Sir C. Somerset (d. 1598), son of Henry Earl of Worcester, with his wife and daughter, and a bust of Rev. T. T. Biddulph (d. 1838), by *Baily, R.A.*

All Saint's Church, in Corn Street, is a Dec. building with late Perp. windows; at the E. end of the S. aisle is the monument (by *Rysbrach*) of Edward Colston, merchant of Bristol (d. 1721), a most princely benefactor by his charities to his native town. It consists of a statue in a full-bottomed wig, under an Ionic pediment, with a list of his numerous benefactions.

St. John the Baptist Church, on the line of the town wall, contains one of the old hour-glasses in very perfect condition. A brass of Thomas Rowley, merchant (d. 1478), and his wife, with merchants' mark and shield. This ch. was built by Walter Frampton, merchant (d. 1357), whose effigy in aldermanic robes exists. A finely groined crypt will repay inspection. *St. John's Gate* is carried under the church tower. Over the gate are statues called Brennus and Belinus, the fabled founders of Bristol.

St. Werburgh's, nearly rebuilt in 1761, with the exception of the rich pinnacled tower erected in 1385. It contains mural brasses for Nicholas Thorne, a merchant and co-founder of a school, with two wives and children, d. 1546; 2, Wm. Gyttyns, a merchant (1586), with a wife and 10 children: and the recumbent effigy of John Barker, mayor of Bristol, in his magisterial robes. This ch. is to

be removed to widen the adjoining street.

St. Nicholas, erected in 1762–8, at the cost of 6000*l.*, on the site of a former ch., of which the richly-groined crypt (c. 1503), is preserved and will repay a visit. It has a well-proportioned taper spire.

St. Augustine's Church, erected 1480. The bosses of the chancel roof bear the initials and decrees of Abbot Naelhart and Abbot Elliot. Sir Wm. Draper, of *Junius* celebrity, was buried in this churchyard.

The *Guildhall* in Broad St. is a modern Gothic building of the style of Richard II., by *Pope* of Bristol. The six niches between the windows are filled with statues of Edward III. (who granted the corporation charter); Q. Victoria; Dunning and Sir Michael Foster, Recorders of Bristol; and of Colston and Whitson, its benefactors, by *Thomas*, a Bristol sculptor. The building includes bankruptcy court and many rooms; its merits are not very considerable.

The *Exchange*, erected by *John Wood* of Bath, 1743, is but little frequented by the merchants, who meet at the Commercial Rooms. The interior is used as a corn-market.

The *General Post Office*, erected in 1868-9, is in Small Street.

The *Commercial Rooms* serve as an exchange, and contain reading-rooms. They were built 1811, and are surmounted by statues, which represent the city of Bristol, Commerce, and Navigation. On the same side of Corn Street is the

W. of England and S. Wales Bank, a beautiful structure, completed 1858, *W. B. Gingell* and *T. R. Lysaght*, architects. The façade is a composition based on a study of the Library of S. Mark at Venice. The lower story is Doric, with an arcade of 5 arches, columns, and decorations emblematical of the city, the county, and S. Wales. The upper is Ionic, with rich capitals to the columns, and, in the 10 spandrels of the arches, as many life-size female figures, emblematical of the elements and sources of wealth. On the entablature is a sculptured frieze of boys coining, storing, and trading with money, and a number of shields bearing the arms of the towns in which the Company have branch establishments.

In Queen Square, once occupied by families of the principal merchants, and now used by them as offices for business, stands a bronze equestrian statue of William III., by *Rysbrach*, for which the artist received 1800*l.* S. of the Square is the Floating Harbour and the Bathurst Basin.

"The streets of Bristol are as crowded as London; but the best image I can give you of it is, as if Wapping and Southwark were ten times as big or all their people ran into London. Nothing is fine in it but the Square (set with trees), which is larger than Grosvenor Square, and well-builded, with a very fine brass statue in the middle of King William on horseback; and the key (sic) which is full of ships and goes round half the square."—*Pope* in 1742.

Bristol Royal Infirmary.— Marlborough Street. One of the largest hospitals in the kingdom, instituted in 1735. There are 20 wards and 250 beds. The number of in-patients in 1871 was 2579, and its out-patients were 20,540. It is supported by subscriptions.

Bristol General Hospital, one of the noblest buildings of the kind in the country. In 1845 Mr. Joseph Eaton, of the Society of Friends, offered 5000*l.* towards the erection of a new structure, on condition that another 10,000*l.* were raised, and in 1850 this sum had been subscribed. The hospital was then commenced,

and in 1857 completed at a cost of about 15,000*l.*; *W. B. Gingell*, architect. The principal fronts are of blue Pennant stone, with admixture of Bath stone, and rise from a basement of which the walls are slightly battered. This basement consists of warehouses which produce a revenue for the institution. The building is erected on a fire-proof system, and its 10 wards will accommodate 170 patients. It has colonnades for exercise, and in the tower day-rooms for the convalescent, each with 5 windows which command extensive views. It has a steam-lift to the different floors.

In the *Baptist College*, Stoke's Croft (N. part of Bristol), is preserved an original miniature portrait of Oliver Cromwell, said to be by *Cooper*, and was bequeathed to the College, 1784, by the Rev. Andrew Gifford, a Baptist minister. In the museum of this College is a rare early printed copy of Tyndale's edition of the New Testament, printed without the name of either place or printer, and a curious collection of Hindoo idols.

Red Lodge, near Park Street, long the residence of the learned physician and author *Dr. Prichard*, is a curious old mansion, with carved staircase, internal porch, and handsome chimney-pieces and ceilings.

The *Bristol Library* (King Street), which is free to the public, is an institution of standing, has a chimney-piece carved in wood by *Grinling Gibbons*. It is especially rich in Hutchinsonian Divinity, and contains the books of Dr. Matthew, Bp. of Durham, a native of Bristol, who left them in 1614 for the free use of the citizens. Catcott's minerals and fossils, bequeathed 1779, are preserved here.

The *Masonic Hall*, formerly the *Bristol Institution*, in Park Street, occupying an angle in the street, was designed by *Cockerell*, and cost 11,000*l.*

At the upper end of Park Street is the *Blind Asylum*, erected from designs of *Dyer*.

The Bristol Museum and Library Society, formed by the union of the Bristol Institution with the Library Society, occupies a new and handsome building in the Queen's Road. The library contains about 30,000 volumes. The entrance hall is adorned with many pieces of sculpture; amongst them, the celebrated work of *Baily, R.A.*,—Eve at the fountain. The lower room has a fine display of preserved Mammalia and Birds, together with a collection of Skeletons and an extensive series of Reptiles and Fishes. The upper room, 100 ft. in length, contains the Invertebrata, Shells, Crustacea, Insects, Corals, Sponges, &c. Nearly half of this compartment is occupied with a valuable Geological Collection, illustrative of the geology of the Bristol district. The collection of Minerals comprises about 2700 specimens. This museum has enjoyed the advantage of the labours of several eminent Naturalists, including Mr. J. S. Miller, Mr. Stuchbury, and Mr. Etheridge, F.R.S. It is one of the richest and most instructive museums in the Provinces.

The College of St. Raphael, erected 1853–55 from the designs of *Woodyer*, in the Dec. style, consists of Almshouses for seamen, founded by the Rev. Robert Miles. The front of the college is 150 feet in length.

Victoria Rooms, a handsome building with Corinthian portico, intended for festive assemblies, concerts, &c., as well as for public meetings of business. The great hall measures 117 ft. by 35, and is 47 ft. high. On the opposite side of the road is the Queen's Hotel.

Bristol Fine Arts Academy, a richly decorated modern structure, has marble statues of Flaxman and Reynolds on the front. Here are

3 pictures by *Hogarth*, formerly in Redcliffe Ch.—the Entombment, Resurrection, and Ascension—remarkable as the only paintings of religious subjects by the artist. To the l. of Park Street, on the ascent to Clifton, rises

Brandon Hill, to a height of 250 ft. It is a bit of open green or common, surrounded by houses, but commands a fine view of Bristol, and of the country to the S., particularly of the *Tump* at Ashton Court, and of *Dundry Hill*, 700 ft. A footway to Clifton lies across it. It is a good example of "millstone grit," and bears the traces of a fort thrown up as a defence against Rupert. It is laid out as a park, and in an enclosure on the summit are two guns from Sebastopol. At the foot of the western slope stands

Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, a large castellated building in the Tudor style, erected 1847. The charity was founded 1586 for the education of poor boys of this city and the manor of Congresbury.

Bristol can boast of many eminent children:—the two *Canynges; Sebastian Cabot*, son of a Venetian pilot, the discoverer of Newfoundland; *William Grocyn*, Greek Professor at Oxford, 1482, the friend of Erasmus; *Alderman Whitson*, founder of the Redmaids' School; *Archbishop Toby Mathew*, b. 1546; *Admiral Sir William Penn; Edward Colston*, founder of the Free School which bears his name; *Chatterton*, born on Redcliffe Hill, 1752; *Hannah More*, who kept a school with her sister in Park Street, and died in Clifton; the poet *Southey; Sir Thomas Lawrence; Sir Francis Freeling, Bt.*, so long the head of the Post Office; *Baily*, the sculptor; *Müller, Ripingille;* and *Bird*, the painter, who resided in Bristol, and is buried in the cloisters of the cathedral. Many eminent modern artists, some of them living, such as *Danby, Poole, Pyne, Knight*, the *Fripps*, and *Jackson*, belong to this city. At Bristol, also, *Davy* made his first appearance in the scientific world, under Beddoes.

The first four-horse mail coach established in England commenced running in August 1784 between this city and the metropolis. The 'Great Western' and the 'Sirius,' the first steamers that crossed the Atlantic, were built at and sailed from Bristol in 1838. The 'Great Britain,' the first steamer propelled by a screw, was also constructed here and sailed from this port in 1846.

Bristol Castle, the principal stronghold in the West of England, was destroyed by order of Cromwell, and its fortifications demolished, in 1655. It stood between the Avon and the Frome, and covered about an acre, occupying the isthmus which commanded the entrance to the old town. Castle Street marks the site. Princess Eleanor of Brittany was a close prisoner in it for 40 years, to prevent the succession to the throne becoming disputable in the event of her marrying. She died 1242.

In 1642 Bristol was garrisoned for the Parliament, and batteries were thrown up on Brandon, St. Michael's, and Prior's hills. St. Michael's is still called "the Fort." In 1643 the city was stormed and taken by Prince Rupert. The breach, entered by Col. Washington, was near Berkeley Square. Charles I. lodged in Small Street. In 1645 Lord Fairfax was quartered at Stapleton. He stormed Prior's Hill Fort, at the end of Somerset Street, and Rupert, pressed by the plague and by want of provisions, surrendered at once. Charles, indignant at this, revoked all the Prince's commissions, and ordered him to leave the kingdom.

In 1496 the elder Cabot, whose son was a native of Bristol, received a patent from Henry VII., and sailed from hence, 1497, in the 'Matthew.'

He explored the coast of Labrador about a year before Columbus saw the mainland.

Bristol obtained the privilege of electing two burgesses in 1298; in 1374 it was made a county of itself. Queen Elizabeth extended the right of voting to the husband of every daughter of a burgess.

Mr. Burke sat for Bristol in one parliament, 1774–80, and during that period made some of his most brilliant speeches. At the close of one of them, his colleague, Mr. Cruger, a Bristol merchant, contented himself with the remark, "I say ditto to Mr. Burke."

In October, 1831, during the agitation excited through the country with the object of supporting the Grey ministry and enforcing the Reform Bill, Bristol was the scene of a disgraceful riot. Two sides of Queen Square, including the Mansion House, were burned down, and property to the extent of 70,000*l.* destroyed, owing to a want of ordinary firmness in the civil and military authorities.

Bristol Docks and the *Floating Harbour* were formed 1804–9 by changing the course of the river Avon, and placing locks in the old channel. The lower or entrance lock is at Rownham. Several of the roads by the water-side are known by the name of *Back*—as St. Augustine's Back, Redcliffe Back, &c. *Bac* is a Saxon word, and signifies the movable bridge of a ferry.

Bristol was first connected with the peerage in 1622. Sir John Digby, who had been employed on various diplomatic embassies, and was created Lord Digby in 1618, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Bristol on his embassy to Spain touching the marriage of Prince Charles. This title became extinct in 1698. In 1714 it was conferred on the first Lord Hervey of Ickworth, and was enjoyed by the eccentric Bishop of Derry, whose son was created, in 1826, Marquis of Bristol.

Clifton, once a distinct village, is now an important suburb of Bristol, with more than 30,000 Inhab., where its merchants reside, removed from the smoke and din of the city. (*Hotels:* *Clifton Down H., facing the suspension bridge; St. Vincent's Rocks; The Queen's; York.) It is much frequented as a summer residence, and is remarkable for its striking position overlooking the Gorge of the Avon, for the beauty of its villas, and the breadth of its shaded roads. Among a labyrinth of streets, squares, and crescents, ranged one over the other along the slopes, the most elevated and handsomest of all is York Crescent, above which, at the top of the hill, are the open downs, and the heights of St. Vincent, upon the verge of

The **Gorge of the Avon*, where "the river runs between rocks and a hanging wood; a scene truly magnificent, and wanting nothing but clearer water; the stream consists of liquid mud, and the gutter-like bed is hideous except when the tide is full, for it rises here not less than 30 ft." —*Southey.* The gorge has been compared by Bp. Thirlwall to the Vale of Tempe, on a small scale; the river larger, but the rocks smaller. The name is taken from St. Vincent, the patron saint of hermits. The Avon is navigable for large vessels and steamers approaching the port of Bristol, and has a railway constructed on each bank.

It is indeed a most striking view to look down this chasm of about 600 ft. span, which separates Somersetshire from Gloucestershire, upon the river winding at a depth of nearly 250 ft. below, with its ships, and steamers, and railway trains running beside it.

At the spot where the passage is deepest and most picturesque is a *Chain Suspension bridge*, having a span of 703 ft., at a height of 245 ft., the carriage-way being 20 ft. and the footways 5½ ft. wide. The bridge hangs from the chains by rods, 2 in. in diameter and 8 ft. apart, 81 on each side of the structure. This great undertaking was a desired project for more than a century. In 1754, Mr. Vick, a merchant of Bristol, left 1000*l.* to accumulate until it became 10,000*l.* as a contribution towards the work. This fund, with local contributions, enabled the trustees to engage the services of Mr. Brunel, jun., who undertook the task. After an expenditure of nearly 50,000*l.* in preliminary works, the trustees refused to incur further responsibility, and the works stopped in 1852. In 1860 the chains of the Hungerford Bridge over the Thames at London were purchased by a new company for 5000*l.*, and under the superintending skill of Messrs. *Hawkshaw* and *Barlow*, C.E., this interesting and most useful structure was completed. The chains are secured by solid masonry in chambers 75 ft. below the level of the bridge in the limestone rock on each side of the river. The roadway is formed of Baltic timber with planks over them placed in transverse direction. The gigantic proportions of this bridge may be realized by the fact that 500,000 cubic feet of masonry are comprehended in the pier on the Somersetshire side, which has its foundation 130 feet above the Avon, and has a height up to the roadway of the bridge 110 ft. "In all iron bridges, of whatever construction, it is necessary that provision should be made for the expansion or contraction of the metal by heat and cold. How this is effected in the present case will be seen. Between a strongly-ribbed and massive cast-iron basement and the main saddle are interposed a double set of steel rollers, 4½ in. diameter and 2 ft. long, the two sets being arranged side by side in a frame, thus giving a rolling surface of rather more than 4 ft. in breadth. These rollers allow of each saddle travelling to and fro upon its basement according to the expansion of the chains. To the main or lower saddle are attached the two lower chains; above the main saddle is bolted an auxiliary or upper saddle, to which is attached the uppermost chain. There are, of course, four similar saddles, one for each set of chains at each tower; and the weight of each, with basement, rollers, &c., complete, is about 30 tons. It has been stated that each chain consists of several links arranged side by side, and this will be understood at once on inspection, where the part of the chain attached to the saddle is shown as it would be viewed from above. It should also be remarked that the chains are rather stronger near the towers than in the centre of the bridge; the reason for which will be seen at once in the fact that in the centre the links have only to bear their share of the weight of the road, while at the ends they have also to bear the weight of the chains. To a certain distance from the towers, therefore, each chain is composed, breadthwise, of 11 links alternately with 12, while towards the centre there are only 10 alternating with 11. Why the number of links in the chains is alternately odd and even will be seen at once if three fingers be interlaced between four of the other hand; the links are arranged in a precisely similar manner."—*Wright.*

The actual cost of this bridge has, no doubt, exceeded 100,000*l.*; but, for the consolation of the subscribers, although the Niagara bridge and that at Fribourg in Switzerland are of greater span, this is the longest and highest chain bridge yet con-

structed, and its position over the river is unrivalled.

Above the Clifton pier of the bridge is an eminence, corresponding to one on which the Somersetshire pier is placed, and N. of this is a third promontory. All three are crowned by Roman or British camps. The beautiful ravine between the two last (*Bower Walls* and *Stokeleigh Camp*) in Leigh Woods is known as *Nightingale Valley.*

3 m. from the bridge is *Leigh Court* (Sir P. J. W. Miles, Bart.), erected in 1813, from designs by *Hopper*, well known for its gallery of pictures, which is shown to the public on Thursdays, but application must be made at the Bank in Corn Street a week before. "Passing through an extensive park, you come to the beautiful grounds, which are kept in the finest order, and to the splendid mansion built with great taste in the Italian style. Though my expectations of this collection had been raised very high, they were far exceeded. I found in these apartments a series of capital works of the most eminent Italian, Flemish, Spanish, and French masters, which would grace the palace of any monarch."—*Waagen.*

2½ m. *Ashton Court* (Sir J. H. Greville Smyth, Bart.).

12 m. *Clevedon.* See *Handbook for Sometsetshire.*

St. Vincent's Rocks are composed of the mountain limestone, which abounds in fossil remains; and in its upper beds, where it mingles with the millstone grit, includes the crystals of quartz, which are sold under the name of *Bristol Diamonds.* Quarries have been formed in these cliffs, so as to diminish their beauty, and cause Southey to accuse the Bristolians of "selling the sublime and beautiful by the boatload." High up on the bold precipice is a cavern called the *Giant's Hole*, from which an echo appears to issue when a shout is raised on the opposite bank. It may be visited from the *Observatory*, by a flight of steps cut through the solid rock. The strata have a southerly dip, but are much contorted.

Bristol Port and Pier Rly. commences at the base of these rocks, passes through Shirehampton, 3¼ m. to the mouth of the Avon, 5½ m.; where there are docks for the reception of ocean steamers and ships of large tonnage.

The *Clifton Club* occupies the site of the old Royal Hotel on the Mall. Strangers are admitted by payment of a monthly subscription, or, if for a longer period period, by ballot. The club has a coffee room.

An easy zigzag road and winding paths lead from the heights of Clifton down to the water-side.

The *Hotwells*, a Grecian building, pulled down, 1871, stood at the river-side over a medicinal spring, which in spite of the name is only tepid or milk warm, being about 73° Fahr. It has little taste, and is not strong, its chief chemical ingredient being sulphate of soda, of which it contains only 2 grains in a pint. The Bristol Port and Pier Railway has a station here.

St. Vincent's Terrace is a sheltered row of houses near the wells, but low and damp. *Hannah More* lived for some time, and died, 1834, at the age of 88, at 4, Windsor Terrace, overlooking the wells. She is buried at Wrington.

Up the river is *Rownham Ferry*, a spot where persons may cross to visit Nightingale Valley in the Leigh Woods, and return by the suspension bridge.

There is a very attractive *Zoological Garden* on Durdham Downs, a few minutes' walk from the Mall, near which is *Clifton College*, an educational establishment on the proprietary principle, similar to those at Marlborough, Malvern, and Cheltenham.

On the road from Clifton towards Shirehampton and Avonmouth

2 m. *Redland Court*, erected 1730 (Geo. O. Edwards, Esq.). The chapel, erected 1740, in the Italian style, contains busts, by *Rysbrach*, of Mr. and Mrs. Cousins, and a fine painting of the Embalming of Christ, by *Vanderbank*.

At the extremity of the hill, some way down the Avon, and high above its waters, is a picturesque tower, erected 1693, and ungraciously known as "*Cook's Folly*." It has been so called from a tradition that a person of the name of Cook was here shut up to escape the fulfilment of a dream which indicated death from a serpent. A viper entered with faggots for the fire, and so inflicted the destined death-wound. The ivied tower rises prettily from the woods, and is improved in effect by a castellated mansion which has been added to it. A good view of the scenery is obtained from Durdham Downs.

Across the Downs is *Stoke Bishop*, so-called from having belonged to the Bishops of Coutances, where is a ch. with a highly decorated interior (*Norton*, architect), and a manor house in the Elizabethan style.

Stoke Bishop Park (J. B. Harford, Esq.), erected by Sir Robert Cann, 1669, was improved in 1778 by Sir H. Lippincott, Bart. There is a fallen cromlech among the trees on the hill. The largest stone is 10 ft. in length by 5½ in width, and 2½ in thickness. A pleasant walk by *Stoke Abbey Farm*, a gabled Jacobean house, leads to

Westbury-on-Trym, 4 m. N. W. from Bristol, a parish containing a number of well-built mansions. The E. E. *Church* has 2 aisles, to which a small chapel is attached; its chancel terminates in a broad Perp. apse; a clerestory of 6 lights on each side of a lofty nave, and a lofty pinnacled tower. There is a very light and lofty Perp. arcade in the chapel of the N. aisle. It contains the effigy of Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, a native of the parish, by whom this ch. was erected (d. 1477), restored in excellent taste by Oriel College, of which he was Provost. Near the ch., a massive square tower and a small round one are the only remains of the college, demolished at the Reformation, of which Canynges was Dean and Wycliff a Prebendary. The valley of the *Trym* presents a curious section of magnesian conglomerate.

Cote House (H. Ames, Esq.). *Burfield* (R. H. Symes, Esq.) *Old Sneyd Park* (F. Tagart, Esq.).

4½ m. *King's Weston* (P. N. Miles, Esq.), once the seat of the Southwells, one of *Vanbrugh's* best designs, stands in a situation rarely equalled for beauty and grandeur. Edward Southwell, Esq., was M.P. for Gloucestershire, 1763–76, and in the latter year the barony of De Clifford was called from its abeyance in his favour. The view from Weston Ridge, 1 m. in length covered with the finest turf towards Severn and Avon, "ravish the senses with their beauty, and render this place one of the finest in the kingdom."

By a road to the right from King's Weston Inn is reached, 1 m.

Blaise Castle (J. C. Harford, Esq.), on the summit of a conical eminence, the site of a Roman outpost. It contains a fine collection of pictures, principally of the time of Raphael and Michael Angelo, arranged with great taste in a gallery opening into a conservatory. Among them are — *Seb. del Piombo*, the Virgin grieving over the body of the dead Saviour, a circular picture, painted on black marble—from the Barberini Palace; 2. The Holy Family, *M. Venusti*.—A copy of the Christ bound, by Seb. del Piombo;—*D. da Volterra*, the Entombment;—*Correggio*, excellent copies by his

scholars of the Christ on the Mount of Olives, and the Virgin and Child; —*Parmigiano.* the Marriage of St. Catherine, "Worthy of his great model, Correggio," *Waagen;* — 2. The Virgin and Child adored by SS. Margaret, Augustine, and Jerome, a repetition of the altar-picture in the Gallery of Bologna;—*Paul Veronese*, the Dead Christ on the lap of the Virgin;—*L. Carracci*, a copy of Correggio's St. Jerome in the Gallery at Parma;—*Ann. Carracci*, a Riposo;—*Guido Reni*, the Assumption, of the same period as the Murder of the Innocents in the Gallery at Bologna; 2. The Crucifixion; 3. An Ecce Homo; *Guercino*, a Youth holding up a Bunch of Grapes; 2. Diana; — *Lanfranco*, Belisarius;— *Carlo Dolce*, Christ and the Woman of Samaria; —*G. Poussin*, a Landscape:—*Salvator Rosa*, two large poetical Landscapes and three smaller Landscapes, one a Sea-shore scene of great transparency;—*Vandyck*, a half-length Portrait of a Lady armed as Minerva; — *Hobbema*, a large Landscape;—*J. Vernet*, View of a Sea-Coast; 2. A Sea-piece, of his later time;—*Lawrence*, Portrait of Mrs. Harford;—*Raphael*, the Spasimo, of which the original is in the Madrid Gallery.

Drawing-room.—Guido Reni, St. Veronica, "of great power of colouring;"—*Tiarini*, the Assumption;— *Schidone.* St. John the Evangelist;— *N. Poussin*, a Landscape, highly poetic and of fresh colour;—*Il Cavaliere d'Arpino*, Christ on the Mount of Olives;—*C. Procaccini*, the Tribute Money;—*G. Poussin*, a Storm; 2. A Landscape;—*Salvator Rosa*, a Sea-piece, in the style of the large Sea-pieces by this master in the Pitti Palace; *Carlo Dolce*, an Ecce Homo: 2. The Virgin, in profile.

In the entrance-hall are casts of the Apollo Belvedere and Versailles Diana, and, in the conservatory, of some of the finest heads of the Antinous, and of the exquisite Diana of *Gabii.*

The park of Blaise is remarkable for the beautiful undulations of the ground, which are thickly covered by the arbutus and other evergreens, and diversified by rocks. A lofty tower commands a view across the glittering surface of the Severn to the mountains of Wales, and a number of walks lead to other points as delightful. On the hill is an encampment with triple ramparts, and two deep ditches having two entrances at opposite angles on the line of the ancient fosseway.

The 10 thatched cottages built in 1810 from a design by *Nash*, the beau-ideal of a village,—a retreat for aged domestics of the Harford family. The dwellings, a group of houses of different styles, irregularly placed around a sloping lawn, have separate gardens and a common fountain in the centre of the green.

Just beyond Blaise Castle

Henbury, 5 m. from Bristol, from whence it can also be reached by another road through Westbury.

Henbury. The *Church*, a spacious building enlarged in 1833, is curious for the great inclination of the chancel to the north of the line of the nave. Its general character is E. E., with some very good details; there are a few Dec. windows and some Perp. insertions, with many modern additions. It contains marble monuments to many opulent families, and especially those to Sir Robert Southwell, M.P., Envoy to Portugal and President to the Royal Society (d. 1702), Edward Lord De Clifford (d. 1777), and a beautiful piece of modern sculpture in memory of Mrs. Harford Battersby, of Stoke Park. Near the ch. are the remains of an old chapel dedicated to St. Blaze, a martyr, the patron saint of woolcombers.

The Court (Edw. Sampson, Esq.).

5 m., *Shirehampton Village*, near

to the *Avonmouth*, much resorted to by holiday seekers and visitors on account of its sheltered and salutary position on the Avon. The Port and Pier Rly. from the Hotwells has a station in it, and public conveyances by land run several times during the day. (*Hotels:* Lamplighters; Avonmouth; The George.)

Penpole Point, which commands extensive views of the anchorage at King's Road, and the Somersetshire banks of the Avon, and Shirehampton village below, should be visited. Here is shown a rocky seat on which the *Giant Goram* slept whilst his rival, the Giant Vincent, rent the rocks for the Avon to pass into the sea.

Penpole House (Cruger Miles, Esq.).

ROUTE 6A.

BRISTOL TO THORNBURY, BY YATE JUNCTION.

Branch Rail, 8 m.

From Bristol to Yate is described in Rte. 6.

1½ m. *Iron Acton and Frampton* Station.

The village of *Iron Acton* is so called from iron works that once existed in this parish. The *Church*, a good specimen of Perp. architecture, contains a memorial of Robert Poyntz, by whom the building was erected. In the course of restoration in 1879, some curious stone slabs, once covering graves of the Poyntz family, were discovered. In the churchyard is a preaching-cross, admired for its beauty of design and its harmonious proportions. It is composed of two stages raised on a platform of three octagonal steps. One of its arches nearer the church appears to have been intended as an entrance, the other three having stone work across them. The space inside is nearly 6 ft. in the clear. The finely-carved pinnacle is nearly gone. The cross is quadrilateral, having on each side two shields, two of which are heraldic, and bear the arms of Poyntz impaling Fitznicol, two are blank, and the others contain the emblems of the Passion, viz., N., a pillar in form of a cross between two knotted scourges, with handles erect; S., a spear and staff tipped with a sponge between a hammer and pair of pincers; E., a ladder erect, a man's vest, and three dice; W., a passion cross, surmounted by a crown of thorns. The erection of this unique pile is attributed to Robert Poyntz, Esq., Lord of the Manor, who died in the reign of Henry VI. This was the chief seat of this family until the reign of Chas. I. Leland found a "goodly house and two parks by the house, one of redde dere another of fallow."

The brook Laden, on joining another small stream from Doddington, forms in this parish the river Frome, which flows through Frampton to Bristol.

2 m. S.W. *Frampton Cotterell*, in which parish a hat manufactory and the raising of hæmatite iron, which is found in considerable quantity, give employment to the larger portion of the inhabitants.

5½ m. *Tytherington* Stat. At Stidcote, in this parish, a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered, and tumuli exist on Alveston Down.

"To the S. of Tortworth the formation of the carboniferous limestone is thrown up in a horse-shoe

outline, rising from beneath the millstone grit and coal measures of Cromhall into rocky masses, for the most part well-wooded The dislocations it has been subjected to are worthy of notice. It is broken into a number of distinct masses by transverse dislocations, which have the strata in each mass often dipping at different angles, and frequently in opposite directions : such phenomena are observable along the ridge from Tortworth Lodge to Tytherington; and in the rocky grounds S. of Cromhall Park is so dislocated as to form sometimes double troughs, while near Tytherington it rises like a wall from beneath the Cromhall coal-field. In this range, its upper part contains a subordinate band of reddish sandstone, the firestone of the country people."—*Murchison.* A very interesting section of this formation is disclosed in the cutting leading to the tunnel.

7 m. *Grovesend* Stat. At Milbury Heath some quarries of the old red sandstone are to be seen.

8 m. *Thornbury* Stat. (*Inn:* Swan) (Pop. 2076), a market-town of very early date, consists of three streets in the form of the letter Y, "having," as Leland observes, "first one long strete and two hornes goyne out of it." It possesses a Grammar School, founded in 1642 by Wm. White, a woollen-draper of the town. The manor belonged to Brictric, a Saxon thane, who had in early life refused to marry Maud, afterwards Queen of William I. On becoming King of England, William conferred these estates on his wife, who availed herself of the opportunity to ruin the man who had declined her love. On the death of the queen it was granted by William Rufus to Fitz-Hamon, with whose heiress, Margaret, daughter of Audley, Earl of Gloucester, it passed to Ralph Lord Stafford, whose descendant was created Duke of Buckingham. Edward, the last Duke of this family, one of the richest and most powerful nobles of the court of Henry VIII., fell a victim to the jealousy of Wolsey for alleged treason in 1521, he having

> "Heated a furnace for his foe so hot
> That it did singe himself."

The insolence of the Duke in throwing the water from the King's ewer into the shoes of Wolsey, is the supposed origin of his misfortunes.

Thornbury Castle.

Upon the site of an ancient castle this unfortunate nobleman designed to erect a castellated palace of peculiar magnificent and architectural beauty, uniting the convenience of a residence with the security of a stronghold which "would have been glorious, if finished. Its front bears a remarkable resemblance to Christchurch, Oxford, and favours the supposition of a rivalry in architecture between the duke and the cardinal. The situation is fine, for all the windows of the great apartment look into the inner court." It was commenced in 1511, and the duke frequently resided in the habitable parts of it, and according to Stowe "made a faire park hard by the castle, and tooke much ground into it very fruitful of corne, now fair land for coursing." It is a most interesting ruin, the plan of the building, as far as executed, is a western gateway opening into a very extensive outer court, which was the farmyard, surrounded by the stables and other similar buildings, according to the custom of the period; a large octangular corner tower flanking the S. front, still perfect, but open to the air; the W. unfinished front extending 205 ft., containing parts of four large and two small towers. A more complete example of the plan and arrangement

incidental to the first style of the Tudor architecture does not exist, more especially in the magnificent bay-windows of the state apartments, and the chimneys of moulded brick, curiously wrought into spiral columns, the bases of which are charged with the cognizance of the family and the *Stafford Knot.* The date, Anno Christi 1514, executed in brick, appears in raised characters at their base. One of the towers is called "*Buckingham's plotting closet.*"

The scroll over the gateway bears this inscription :—

"*This Gate* was begon in the yere of our Lorde Gode MCCCCCXI. The ii. yere of the Reyne of Kynge Henri the VIII. By me, Edw. Duc of BUKKINGHĀ, ERlle of Harforde, Stafforde, ande Northamptō.—Dors ne na vaunt."

Edward Duke of Norfolk purchased this castle and manor from the last Earl of Stafford, and settled them on the second son of Henry Howard, Esq.

This building was fortified by the Royalists in the Civil Wars, since which period it had been gradually becoming dilapidated, until several apartments were restored in 1847 by Henry Howard, of Greystoke Castle, Esq., whose second son, E. Stafford Howard, Esq., M.P., now makes it his residence.

The *Church*, a handsome building in Perp. style, now roofed, and restored in 1848, consists of a lofty nave, aisles, chancel, and a tower ornamented with open-work battlements and pinnacles of a rich and unusual excellence. The clerestory windows and the interior of the tower were exposed to view during the restoration. The chancel window was filled with stained glass at the cost of the late Vicar: the W. window is in memory of Mr. Lloyd. The N. and S. doors are of an earlier date; sedilia of Dec. work. The font is an interesting specimen of transition from Norm. to Ear. Eng. An altar-tomb to Sir John Stafford, who was during 47 years a Gentleman Pensioner to Queen Eliz. and James I., and Governor of Bristol Castle (d. 1624); tablets to Edw. Duke of Norfolk (d. 1777), and Lord H. T. Howard (d. 1824). The lock of the S. door is an interesting production of mediæval times. *Kington Grove* (W. O. Maclaine, Esq.), *Thornbury Park* (Miss Churchill).

2 m. N.W. *Oldbury-on-Severn*, the *Trajectus* of the Itinerary. Here are two camps, one of them extensive and quadrilateral, with a double bank and ditch. The other is of less extent, and now partly occupied by the church. It is said that the old font of this church is to be found in the gardens of Thornbury Castle. If this is so, it is to be hoped it may some day be replaced.

ROUTE 7.

BRISTOL TO CHEPSTOW AND SOUTH WALES, BY THE NEW PASSAGE.

By Railway and Steam Ferry.

Bristol, although having access to S. Wales by its railway connection through Gloucester, and possessing an increasing commerce by aid of vessels trading with every port in the Channel, craves for a shorter and continuous communication with the Principality, by which the cost and

risk of transhipment would be avoided. Towards the accomplishment of this object, this rly., known as the Bristol and S. Wales Union, was opened in 1863. The erection of a bridge over the Severn has been abandoned, and the construction of a tunnel under the "English Stones" to Rogiet near Port Skewett has been sanctioned by Parliament. The estimate for this great undertaking is 750,000*l.*, of which 80,000*l.* is for the earthworks, 472,800*l.* for the tunnel, 50,850*l.* for the permanent way, and the residue for lands, buildings, and contingencies.

Passengers are carried over the Severn by powerful steamers at the New Passage.

The utmost width of the river at high water at this spot does not exceed 450 yards.

This rly. commences at the Stat. of Gt. Western, and is carried under the Midland line at Upper Easton.

1 m. *Lawrence-hill* Stat. A short distance from this station the parish of St. George commences (Inhab., 12,507). The population are employed in manufactories of almost every description, and in the cultivation of market gardens.

Having bridged the river Frome, the line is carried over the adjacent meadows, and, by a gradual ascent of 150 ft., to

2 m. *Stapleton Road* Stat. This parish, once a Roman station, is now a suburb of Bristol. It contains many good mansions and villas, and acres of market gardens. *The Court*, the residence of the late Bp. Monk, has been purchased by the trustees of Edward Colston's (the Philanthropist) School, and the house enlarged for the purpose of educating 120 boys of the vicinity on that foundation. A house used as the Free School is the birthplace of Hannah More.

The *Church*, a handsome building in Dec. style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, with a tower and spire 180 ft. in height, was erected circ. 1856, at the cost of Bishop Monk and Sir G. H. Smythe, Bart. *Stapleton House* (Mrs. Harford).

Stoke House, 1 m. N. of Stapleton Road Station, occupies a very commanding position on the summit of a steep hill, resembling that of Windsor Castle, except in the extent and superiority of its views. It is a seat of the Duke of Beaufort, in a very extensive park, erected in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Richard Berkeley. It was much injured in the Rebellion, and restored in a castellated form by Lord Botetourt, circ. 1760.

Ashley Down Asylum for Orphans, a large mass of buildings covering several acres of land, commenced in 1849, and raised and completed by the sole energy of "George Müller." This institution which has excited the admiration of all philanthropists, at present contains 1100 orphan children of both sexes, who are clothed, fed, and educated from earliest infancy. The establishment is without any permanent endowment, and is in fact dependent on the daily offerings of the charitable, "obtained by prayer." The qualification for admission is that the child should be born in wedlock and that the parents should be both dead. Excursionists can visit this asylum on Wednesdays and Thursdays. Cab-fare from Bristol Rly. Stats. 2*s.* 6*d.*

3 m. from Stapleton Road, beyond Stoke Park, lies *Frenchay*, a modern village, containing houses of fair size, built of freestone, and presenting a pleasing appearance. An immense petrifaction in the form of a mussel, weighing 2 tons, taken from a quarry at Downend, is placed at the E. end of the common.

2½ m. Horfield Stat. The village on the left of the line has barracks for troops and is the head-quarters of the Regimental District No. 28. It

is the depôt for the Gloucestershire Territorial Regiment, consisting of the old 28th and 61st Regiments of the Line and the Royal North and Royal South Gloucester Militia Regiments. The head-quarters of the 4th Battalion, or Royal North Glouc. Militia, is, however, stationed at Cirencester.

4½ m. *Filton* Stat. Part of the Narroways Hill is excavated to a depth of nearly 60 ft. for a distance of 260 yds. Shells and fossils abound in the limestone and blue lias of the locality.

6½ m. Patchway Stat. Conveyances to Thornbury meet every train. The rly. here crosses the old main road between Bristol and Gloucester, 2 m. along which is

Alveston Down or Ridge. "The limestone here is in part of oolitic structure, and contains several well-known fossils. Where it is in contact with the old red sandstone, the whole mass, for a width or 20 or 30 paces, has been powerfully affected, and is full of vertical joints and fissures. We may conclude that volcanic rocks, either rising to the surface or struggling to emerge, threw up the band of elevated Silurian rocks which has been traced in an anticlinal form from the valley of Woolhope." — *Sil. Sys.* (*Inn:* The Ship.) From this spot an extensive view is obtained over the Severn valley to the mountains of Wales. Near the end are *tumuli*, and at the *Old Abbey* an extensive encampment. Near this spot stone coffins have been disinterred, supposed to have contained the remains of British or Saxon chiefs slain in some of the many engagements in this locality. *The Elms* (Major Charlewood).

2 m. from Patchway Stat. on rt. of the line, *Almondsbury* (2000 Inhab.), the burial-place of Alcmond, father of King Egbert; or Almodes Court, *i.e.*, a place of assembly. The hill, a huge mass of rock, is noted for its extensive view and for an entrenchment of Roman work in connection with Blaize Castle and Elberton. Lead and copper ore have been found, but in quantities too small for the remuneration of the diggers. On the slope of the hill, protected by noble trees, is *Knole Park* (S. Vere Hare, Esq.), the seat of the Chesters from 1560 to 1800, when it passed to their relatives, the Master family of Cirencester. "The park for natural beauties can hardly be surpassed even in England. A stately tower, erected on the highest ground, commands the whole bay of the Severn, the mouth of the Avon, and the Welsh mountains." — *Waagen.* The *Church*, principally E. E., is a large cruciform building, with a tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire, rising from the intersection of the nave and transept. Portions of Ang. Norm. may be traced. The E. window, filled with good stained glass in memory of Dr. Gray, Bp. of Bristol, buried here 1836. In S. transept is a tomb with full-length figures of a man and wife, in costume of the age, for Edward Veell, Esq., and Mrs. Katherine Veell, 1577. In the N. transept a pyramidical monument of variegated marble, with a female figure representing Grief, to Thomas Chester, Esq., M.P. (d. 1763), with a record of his ancestry; a monument for the Dowells of similar magnitude; and a tablet quaintly inscribed (erected 1712), by a French refugee to two of his children. An ancient barn near the ch. deserves notice from its size, strength, and form of construction.

At the 8th mile from Bristol the rly. passes between Knole Park on rt. and *Over Court* on l. (R. Cann Lippincott, Esq.). The latter is a little removed from the line.

Compton Greenfield on left of the line. *Hollywood* (Sir J. F. Davis, Bt., K.C.B.); a fine mansion, in a park well filled with timber.

At a short distance from Patchway Stat. the rly. is carried through a tunnel nearly ¾ m. in length, a work of tedious duration, cut through millstone grit and mountain limestone; beyond which is the *Over* cutting, 800 yds. long, and in some parts 93 ft. deep, in which may be noticed the junction of the lias and new red sandstone, and the existence of numerous organic remains, including the earliest traces of mammalia. "In making this traverse, it was necessary to cut through a ridge of carboniferous limestone. In one part the strata are subject to very great contortions; in others there are broken bands of coal thrown about in an extraordinary way. The whole of these highly-inclined strata are surmounted by new red sandstone. There is an enormous amount of calcareous and other grits, which seem to form a regular part of mountain limestone, and also large red masses, evidently formed by concretion."—*Murchison.*

9 m. Pilning Stat. On rt. 3½ m. *Olveston Church*, Norm. with Perp. aisles and embattled tower. A *Brass* to Sir Walter Dennys, once lord of the manor, is in good preservation.

Fern Park (W. H. Harford, Esq.). *Oakleaze* (Sir C. H. T. Cuyler, Bart.). *Tockington House* (H. P. Thompson, Esq.). *Tockington Manor* (Captain Salmon).

4 m. N. *Elberton Camp*, near Olveston, of Roman construction, to give protection to the Aust ferry and the pass over the marsh to it, is a parallelogram with 2 broad and lofty mounds with a ditch between them, now covered with coppice wood. 2 m. N. at *Oldbury* is another camp of same era, near the Severn. The church occupies the top of its steep and entrenched eminence. *Shephardine House* (empty 1882).

6 m. *Aust.* 1 m. beyond Elberton and 2½ m. to the rt. of the line.

In the ch. is a large monument to Sir Samuel Astry, well known in legal circles previous to the reign of Queen Anne. Wickliff held the prebend of Aust, in the collegiate church of Westbury-on-Trim, together with the living of Lutterworth in 1374. St. Augustine is represented to have held a conference with the British bishops as to the proposed introduction of Romish forms, in the year 603, under an oak standing on the limits of the territory of the Hwiccii and West Saxons. This famous tree has been claimed by many localities. Lingard suggests that it stood at a place afterwards known as "Austin's Oak," which is *Aust Clive* on the Severn.

A Roman vicinal road, branching from the Acman Street, ran through Kingswood to this ferry. Aust Cliff contains a remarkable "bone-bed," well known to geologists, in which insect wings have been discovered; and dispersed along its shores are masses of gypsum of a fibrous quality, and not sufficiently pure to be used in the manufacture of plaster-of-Paris.

This escarpment presents a fine section of those remarkable alternations of shales and marls, now known as Rhætic or "Pennarth Beds," with their accompanying bone-bed, of which there is another example at Garden Cliff, Westbury.

Aust Passage (Trajectus Augusti) has been a crossing-place of the Severn from Roman to modern times. It is 1½ m. across to Beachley at high water, but it is now practically superseded as a ferry by

11 m. **New Passage.** (Railway Hotel.) A regular communication, 2 m., is maintained by well-appointed steamers with the opposite side, where a branch line has been constructed for the conveyance of passengers to and from the S. Wales Rly. Stat. at *Portskewet.* A pier has been constructed on each bank

of the Severn, and the steamers are specially adapted for a daily encounter with the eccentric and dangerous currents they have to cross. By this route Chepstow Castle, Tintern Abbey, and the Wyndcliff can be visited from Bristol during the day; and tourists on the Wye can reach Bristol without having to encounter a long journey through Gloucester. The ferry at the *New Passage* has existed from time immemorial, and was suppressed by Cromwell from the following occurrence. Charles I., on leaving Raglan, being unexpectedly pursued by a strong party of the enemy, rode through Shire-Newton, and crossed the Severn to the Gloucestershire side at this ferry. The boats had scarcely returned, before a corps of 60 Republican cavalry arrived at the Black Rock in pursuit, and with drawn swords compelled the boatmen to ferry them across. The crews, being Royalists, left them on a reef called the *English Stones*, which is separated from the Gloucestershire shore by a lake forddable at low water; but the tide, having just before turned, flowed in with great rapidity, and the soldiers all perished in attempting to cross. Cromwell, informed of this event, abolished the ferry, and it was not again used until 1747. The renewal occasioned a law-suit between its owner, Mr. Lewis of St. Pierre, and the guardians of the Duke of Beaufort, in the progress of which inquiry evidence was adduced which fully established the pre-existence of the ferry, and the above interesting historical anecdote.—*Fosbroke.*

Beyond the ferry is
Portskewet Junct. Stat. whence lines branch rt. to
Chepstow Stat., l. to
Newport and Cardiff. (See *Handbook of South Wales.*)

ROUTE 8.

BRISTOL OR GLOUCESTER TO THE FOREST OF DEAN, BY BERKELEY ROAD STATION — SHARPNESS BRIDGE—LYDNEY—SPEECH HOUSE AND LYDBROOK-ON-WYE.—(Midland Railway.)

4 trains daily in about 2 hours to Lydbrook, 3 trains to Coleford. Route 6 describes the journey from Bristol or Gloucester to

Berkeley Road Stat.

The Forest of Dean derives its name probably from the Saxon *dene*, a valley—

"The queene of forests all that west of Severn lie,
Her broad and bushy top Deane lifteth up so hie,
The lesser are not seen, she is so tall and large."

Drayton, 7.

It contains 35,000 acres of territory, beautifully picturesque in its appearance, interspersed with deep valleys and rising grounds, having the finest specimens of timber, adorning the prospects with verdant and varied foliage : orchards also abound in this locality, producing cider of excellent quality. It is computed to contain 48 square miles of minerals, including coal, iron-ore, ochre, lime, paving and building stone. The beds of unworked coal have been deemed sufficient for 600 years' duration. The coal is found at a comparatively slight depth, and produces a very intense heat, well adapted for the purpose of smelting. The stone is composed of a red grit, acquiring hardness by exposure to the weather, and used for all kinds of buildings.

Iron-ore was manufactured into bars in this forest from a very early period. The Abbot of Flaxley was possessed of a forge by grant from Henry II., and was allowed 2 oaks weekly for the supply of it—a privilege commuted in 1258 for *Abbot's Wood*, of 872 acres, held by the abbey till the Dissolution. In 1282 72 forges were leased from the Crown, and the iron manufactured here has always been esteemed of an excellent quality. The soil is generally a stiff clay, deep and miry in winter, dry and parching in summer.

"The number of coal-works in the forest in 1856 was 221, yielding in that year to the public use 460,432 tons. The yield of iron-mines for the same period was 109,268 tons."—*Nicholls.*

In former times the Forest was well stocked with fallow deer, limited to 800, but, owing to poaching, their number had become much reduced by the early part of the present century. After the enclosures were effected they again increased in number, and in 1840 they were 800 as before, but from that time they became again reduced, and in 1850 were all destroyed.

The scenery of the Forest of Dean is now easily reached from Bristol by this route. The line to Lydney Junction branches off from the Midland main line at Berkeley Road between Gloucester and Bristol, crossing the Severn by the *Great Railway* bridge at Sharpness and conveying the tourist to Lydbrook Junction on the Wye (see Rte. 6), passing near Coleford on the way. From Lydney Junction the passenger can join the G. W. R. main line, and from Lydbrook Junction he can proceed either towards Monmouth on the west, or Ross on the east.

A pleasant week may be spent in the Forest of Dean, making the *Speech House* Hotel headquarters, or the *Severn Bridge* Hotel at Sharpness, should the former be full.

Berkeley Stat. is close to the town and *Castle*—described in Route 6. 3 m. further the train reaches

Sharpness Stat. *Inn*: Severn Bridge Hotel, good, belongs to the Railway Company, has pleasant grounds adjoining.

The seaport of Sharpness stands on the l. bank of the Severn Estuary, at the mouth of the Gloucester Ship Canal, 16 m. long. Here are Docks and a Basin of 20 acres area, accessible to ships of 3000 tons. It stands at the E. extremity of the *Great Severn Bridge*, erected by the Midland Railway Company at a cost of 200,000*l.* It consists of 22 arches, the widest of 327 ft. space, with a swing bridge 200 ft. wide over the canal. It is 4162 ft. long. The roadway is 70 ft. above high-water mark, and the tide rises here 30 ft.

Severn Bridge Stat. is at the W. end of the Great Railway bridge. Here our line turns S. and runs parallel with the Severn and with a branch of Great Western Railway.

Lydney Junction Stat. *Lydney Town* Stat. (see Route 4).

Parkend Stat. Branch to *Coleford*, a small thriving town in a rich coal-mining district (*Inn:* Angel). The *Buckstone* is about 2 m. from this.

Branch railway to Redbrook Stat.

Speech House Road Stat., about halfway between Sharpness and Lydbrook Junction, 2 m. from Coleford on the W. and about a mile from the *Speech House Inn* on the E.

The King's Lodge, or *Speech House* Inn, was erected 1678, for holding courts for the adjustment of disputes relating to mines and other matters connected with the rights of the Forest. Here the 4 verdurers (so called from their duty to preserve the vert—*i.e.* the green woods and venison) are chosen by the freeholders of the county. These verdurers used

to have an annual fee of a buck and a doe; and they still attend a Court of Attachments held quarterly at the Speech House.

There is no more convenient centre from which to explore the Forest of Dean than the Speech-House Inn, where the tourist can make, if he please, comfortable head-quarters for several days of pleasant walks and drives.

1. Starting by rail to Lydbrook Junction he may enjoy a beautiful walk from thence to Coldwell Rocks by a path from the railway station, and on to Symond's Yat. Taking a boat here, he may enjoy the very best part of the Wye, land at Slaughter, and ascending by a wooded path to the famous "double view" and the Buckstone, descend to Coleford and take an evening train home; or he may descend to *Redbrook* Stat. on the Chepstow and Monmouth line.

2. From *Redbrook* Stat. the tourist may find a pleasant walk to High Meadow, Newland, and Coleford, and across the forest home to the Speech House.

3. To the High Beeches, descending to Cannop Bridge and turning to the right, a somewhat steep path leads up by the Worcester Lodge, which is passed on the left, into the Coleford and Nailbridge road. Taking this and going to the rt. we shortly come to High Beeches, 5 very fine trees, which are a conspicuous landmark. Proceeding by Christ Church and Bicknor the tourist finds himself at the Yat. The road descends to the left on to the ferry and the railway station.

At Symond's Yat Stat. (small *Inn*, but clean, close to Stat.), after climbing to the summit of the Yat and enjoying the view (see Route 38), an hour or two may be spent at the Lady Park Cave, which is shown for a fee of sixpence, and approached by a series of ladders. It has probably been at some period an old iron-work. Crossing the ferry by the Great Doward and Seven Sisters to King Arthur's Hall, there is another old iron mine, and down again to Symond's Yat Station, from whence the afternoon can be spent at Goodrich, viâ Kerne Bridge Stat., if the traveller pleases.

5. To Danby Beeches, Blackpool Bridge, and Littledean, and home by Foxes Bridge.

A little beyond Speech House Stat. the rly. sends off a branch to *Cinderford* Stat. Our line runs on to

Lydbrook Lower Stat.

Lydbrook Junct. Stat. on the Wye, (described in Route 38).*

ROUTE 9.

CIRENCESTER TO BATH, BY TETBURY [BADMINTON].

By Road. 33 miles.

The Roman road, called Acman Street, between Corinium Castrum and Aquæ Solis (Bath) from the second milestone from Cirencester for a distance of 3 m., and twice further west for shorter distances, is the boundary line between the counties of Gloucester and Wilts. It may still be traced in a perfectly straight line to the point at which it leaves

* For the details about the forest we recommend to the tourist Bellow's *Week's Holiday in the Forest of Dean*, in a pocket form with a map on a large scale. Price 6*d*.

the county at Shire Stones in the parish of Marshfield, q. v.

3 m. G. W. R. crosses the road by a bridge just before reaching which

At a spot on rt., called *Thames Head* from the earliest times, that celebrated river is considered to have its earliest flow, though a similar honour is claimed for seven springs in the parish of Cubberly. Several springs rise here, but there is one stream, pure as crystal and tasteless, which runs into a small tank—this would be *the Thames*, but owing to a powerful pump, which works night and day, this water is discharged into the canal at the rate of 250 gallons per stroke. "Isis," writes Leland, "riseth a iii myles from Cirencestre, not far from a village cawlled Kemble, within half a mile of the Fosse way, betwixt Cirencestre and Bath." Its junction with the *Churn* makes it navigable at Cricklade for barges of small tonnage, and at Lechlade it unites with the river Lech and the Thames and Severn Canal. ½ m. from the right of the road at the Thames Head is a Roman camp with a deep foss and a single mound, called *Trewsbury Castle*. On digging a well, pottery of Romano-British origin was found. This spot is conjectured to have been one of the *Castra Exploratoria* of the Romans. *Trewsbury House* (A. Cator, Esq.).

4½ m. *Jackaman's Bottom.* At this place the road leaves the Acman Street, and follows a course for the rest of this route at some distance to the right of it. From this bifurcation

2 m. r. *Rodmarton*, i.e., *Rood meer ton*, the boundary at the Holy-rood. It is considered to have been an advanced Roman Station from Cirencester. In A.D. 366, when the Picts and Scots broke in on the Roman territory, a garrison was placed here to give early notice of the approach of the enemy to the soldiers at Corinium. In 1636 a tessellated pavement was found, with brass coins of Antoninus and Valentinian. An Abbey of Benedictine monks was founded at Hasledon, in this parish, by R. de Waleric, in A.D. 1140, of which the Grange remains; within the E. porch is this inscription:—

Anno Dni MCCXC: Henrici
ABBATIS IX. fuit istum constructum.

The church—restored in 1862—is Ear. Eng., curiously arranged, with many tablets and brasses in good preservation. Samuel Lysons, F.R.S. (d. 1819), Keeper of the Tower Records, and Rev. Daniel Lysons (d. 1834), joint editors of *Magna Britannia*, were born in the Rectory House. In the chancel is a brass of John Edwards, a lawyer and lord of the manor (1461). The old manor-house of Tarleton, now a farm, retains proofs of its former importance.

[A road from Jackaman's Bottom to the left reaches in 3 miles *Crudwell.*

The Church has an aisle running N. and S., under a western tower. A window in the N. wall contains some old glass, representing five of the Seven Sacraments. The large figure of Christ, showing the prints of the nails, seems not to be *in situ*, and other parts of this glass have been wrongly placed. In the smaller lights are the arms of Hungerford. There is also a window of modern glass representing the Ascension. Over the porch is a *parvise.* The clerestory and S. side of the ch. are Ear. Perp.

Two highly-polished and well-wrought flint celts, 10 in. in length, were turned up in an arable enclosure in 1863.

From Crudwell the traveller may reach Charlton Park (see p. 141) or Tetbury.]

At 7½ m. from Cirencester a cross road to the rt. leads to *Cherrington Park*, belonging to the George family.

The small church has some Ear. Eng. portions, with insertions of later date. In 1644 a severe skirmish happened between the Royalists under Lord Hopton and troops under Sir W. Waller, in which the former were routed with great loss. The small park, with a herd of fallow deer, has been imparked from a very early period.

½ m. W. of Cherrington, *Avening* (Pop. 2330), which is reached down a steep hill from the middle of Cherrington village. The church, an ancient cruciform pile, has a low tower, some Dec. portions, with some of earlier date. There is a monument in the N. transept for Hon. John Brydges, son of Lord Chandos of Sudeley, who died A.D. 1615. On the summit of a tumulus is a large fragment of rock,—a sepulchral monument, known as the *Tingle-stone.* Dr. Frampton, rector of the ch., appointed Bishop of Gloucester 1681, was one of the clerical Non-jurors. Dr. Bull, another rector, became Bishop of St. David's in 1705.

The Court (C. C. Hopkinson, Esq.).

10 m. *Tetbury* (Inhab. 2419) (White Hart; Talbot), situated on an eminence over the Lower Avon, which rises ½ m. from the town. A spring passes at the foot of Newnton hill and divides the counties. The town consists of four principal streets, paved and lighted, meeting in the centre of the market-place, where large quantities of corn are sold. It is a convenient centre for those wishing to hunt with the Duke of Beaufort's hounds. The Anglo-Saxons had a castle at Tetteberg, amongst the ruins of which coins of the Emperor Hadrian and fragments of arms have been frequently found. In 1610 Sir William Romney, Kt., alderman of London, founded a grammar school here, with directions that the scholars should be "taught to read, write, and cast accounts" free of charge. The old church was replaced in 1781, with the exception of the tower and its graceful spire, at a cost of 6000*l.*, by the present building, which appears externally as a nave with cloisters, but is divided into aisles by a light arcade and clustered columns, the roof being constructed on the principle of the Theatre at Oxford. In the cloister wall of the N. aisle, carved in stone, are the armorial bearings of the Gastrells. In the chancel is the monument of the above Sir Wm. Romney. On the N. wall is a tablet for R. Talboys (d. 1666). In the cloisters are two stone effigies; one of a Crusader, intended for Lord de Braos (d. 1445), and another member of his family. A tablet in the W. cloister has this inscription: "In a vault underneath are several of the Saunders's, late of this parish. Particulars the last day will disclose—Amen." No remains of the Cistercian priory, founded here in the 12th centy., are to be seen, but its site is supposed to have been where the Priory mansion stands. *Priory* (Baron A. de Brienen.)

Elmstree House (Frank Henry, Esq.).

Upton House (General Sir A. Little, K.C.B.).

2 m. S. from Tetbury, on the Malmesbury road, *Long Newnton.* The modern ch. contains *Brasses* of John Eston, rector (d. 1503), and for Nich. White (d. 1500); also monuments of the Estcourts (*Newnton House*, T. H. Cardwell, Esq.).

2½ m. S. *Shipton Moigne.* This manor passed in 1398, on the marriage of Elizabeth, heiress of Sir John Moigne, to the noble family of Stourton. It was forfeited by Charles, 5th Lord S., in 1556. It was then enjoyed by the family of Hodges, who held it until the decease of Walter H., Provost of Oriel College, in 1757, when it was purchased by Thos. Estcourt, Esq., whose ancestors had been seated early in the 15th centy. at Estcourt

manor in this parish. The present spacious mansion, "*Est-court*" *House* (G. T. J. Sotheron-Estcourt, Esq., M.P.), which replaced the old manorial house described by Atkyns, was erected at the end of the last centy. With the exception of the N. aisle the ch. was rebuilt in 1854, from designs by *Wyatt*, at the cost of the Estcourt family.

The N. transept contains memorials of them, and their pedigree is set forth on a brass plate affixed to the wall, commencing with the name of Walter de la Estcourt in 1325, and showing an unbroken list of descendants to the present time. An altar-tomb, with recumbent figures in alabaster, under a canopy, of a man in the full-dress robes of a lawyer and of a lady in the costume of the age, represent Thomas Estcourt, Esq. (d. 1600), a Judge of S. Wales, and Emma Ascue, his wife. Another altar-tomb, of black and white marble, has under a canopy a figure in the attitude of prayer, of Sir Thos. Estcourt, Kt., who died at Cirencester in 1624, from the plague, when returning from his parliamentary duties. There are good *Brasses* to the memory of T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq., M.P. for Oxford University, and for his son, General E., who died in the Crimea. The tower porch was also erected in memory of this gallant officer by his widow.

In S. aisle is a well-executed marble monument for Walter Estcourt, Esq. (d. 1726), and for Thomas E., Esq. (d. 1746); successive owners of the estate. In the chancel wall, under arched canopies, are 3 stone effigies—one cross-legged—also for Dr. Hodges, Provost of Oriel (d. 1757), "the last of his family," which had possessed property in this parish for a lengthened period.

1 m. N. of Tetbury, Upton Grove (D. Porteous, Esq.).

[A pleasant drive W. of Tetbury, starting by the Minchinhampton road, would take the tourist to Wotton-under-Edge by Chevenage, Beverstone, Kingscote, and Boxwell.

2 m. N.W. the Elizabethan mansion of *Chevenage House* (Percy Chaplin, Esq.), in form of an E, with the date 1579 on the porch. The lofty hall has a gallery for music. In the windows are arms and devices in stained glass, whilst the walls are clothed with suits of armour and offensive weapons of various ages. In the bedrooms is some good tapestry, representing the adventures of Don Quixote. The family chapel adjoins the mansion, to which, in 1803, was removed the gateway of a monastic building which had stood near the church of Horsley. In the gardens is a spruce-fir, of unusual size and beauty, of great age, and quite a curiosity in its position. Until the Dissolution this estate belonged to the priory of Bruton. In 1542 it was granted to Sir Thomas Seymour; in 1553 to Sir W. Dennys. In the next generation it was sold to the Stephens family, one of whom was Colonel Stephens the regicide, who died here.

The quarries here show the extensive oolite formations known as Bradford clay and forest marble.

2 m. W. of Tetbury *Beverstone Castle*, a picturesque ruin of 14th centy., with a modern farmhouse added, belonging to R. S. Holford, Esq. A fortified building, of earlier date, became dilapidated during the Barons' wars. It was then purchased by the Berkeleys, by whom it was rebuilt. Leland writes: — "Thomas Lord Barklei, as olde Sir Wm. B. told me, was taken prisoner in France, and after recovering his losses with Frenche prisoners, and at the battle of Poyters (1356), buildit after the Castell of Beverstone thoroughly; a pile at that time very preatty." The castle he built was square, with a tower at each corner, and

moated on all sides. In the Civil War Beverstone, being garrisoned by the King's forces, was attacked by Colonel Massey with 300 foot and 80 horse, without success; but the governor being taken prisoner, Colonel Massey learnt from him where the castle might be attacked with advantage, and advancing against it, he summoned the garrison to surrender, and the lieutenant in command complied. The castle, destroyed by fire soon after the siege, is a model of a moated baronial residence. The area it enclosed was about 150 feet square. Of the buildings there remain the gateway and the whole of the buildings forming the west side of the castle, and in the S.W. tower are situated 2 chapels. The architecture of these chapels is 14th-centy. work. The W. window and several other windows and fireplaces are evidently insertions of the 16th and 17th cents. The walls are pierced with narrow slits for light and for shooting through. The 2nd chapel on the 3rd story is only 11 ft. 4 in. long by 7 ft. 5 in. wide; but its small size did not prevent persons from participating in the services there celebrated, for both the side walls are pierced with "squints," to enable the occupants of the adjoining rooms to see and hear the celebrant. These squints could be closed on the outside by shutters, the hinges for which yet remain. This small chapel has a piscina on the S. wall, and was lighted by an E. window. Underneath the small chapel is a chamber, where, by an aperture in the floor, 3 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. in size, and a shaft some 30 ft. deep, there was a communication with a dungeon of about 9 ft. square, situate low down in the foundations of the castle, lighted by one small window only. A more horrible abode can scarcely be conceived.

Wm. of Malmesbury mentions that in 1048 a convention was held here by Earl Godwin and his sons, under pretence of assisting Edward the Confessor.

"On the walls of the old ch. fresco paintings were discovered in 1844, one of which exhibited the literal transubstantiation of the wafer into the body of Christ, which appears on the altar instead of the Host. The figure of the Roman Pontiff, represented as kneeling before the altar, seemed to be intended to portray Pope Gregory the Great: it is related that the miracle thus depicted was wrought by his prayers, in order to remove the disbelief of a Roman matron in transubstantiation."—*Archæol.* On the tower is a bas-relief of St. Andrew. A large barrow at Doughton was thrown up about 1016, after a battle between the Danes and the Saxons, in which the former were routed. An adjoining enclosure is called *Danes' End.*

½ m. beyond Beverstone, Calcot Farm.

Calcot Barn is a well-known landmark in this district, and on account of its antiquity is attractive to tourists. It was built by the monks of Kingswood, and is 140 ft. long by 37 ft. 4 in. wide, a fine specimen of Dec. style, with good gables, having finials and transepts in the form of low square towers. Its date, MCCC., is cut on a coign stone inside the south porch. At the Reformation it was granted to the family of Poyntz, by whom it was alienated to the Estcourts. There is a second inscription stating that this building was destroyed by lightning in 1728, and rebuilt in 1729, but from the masonry of it this destruction seems to have been limited to its roof.

4. m. from Tetbury, Kingscote Park on rt. (see Route 6) after passing which, striking down into the valleys to the left at Hunter's Hall, is reached *Boxwell Court* the property of the Huntley family.

Boxwell derives its name from a plentiful spring of water which rises in a wood of box-trees, about 40 acres in extent, the largest except one of that species of tree in England. The adder is very abundant in this wood, where it is said to attain to a larger size and to assume brighter markings than usual. The manor belonged in moieties to the Huntleys and to Gloucester Abbey; and the Abbot's portion, being granted to Sir Walter Raleigh by Queen Elizabeth, was purchased by John Huntley, Esq., with whose descendant it continues. The mansion, erected in the 15th centy., was partially modernized in 1796, many of the apartments bearing traces of the original design.

In the dining-room is a freestone chimneypiece of the reign of Elizabeth; on each side are pillars of the Ionic order supporting an entablature charged with the double rose of England and other heraldic bearings, and becoming in turn the basement of two caryatides which support an entablature decorated also with heraldic embellishments. In the centre is the family shield and crest in the midst of foliage, carved with admirable boldness and relief. This room contains portraits of Bishop Warburton and his son, by *Sir J. Reynolds;* Mrs. Huntley, by *Kneller*, &c. A fine pair of silver spurs and a massive bridle-bit are here, which belonged to Matthew Huntley, a captain in Prince Rupert's cavalry, a most active Royalist officer, taking part in the principal important engagements of the Civil Wars, including the Worcester rout. Prince Rupert was his frequent guest, and in Sept. 1651, Charles II. was brought here by Col. Lane, and escorted by Capt. Huntley to Bristol. A wood called the *King's Walk* was the place of concealment during his short stay.

The winding valley or comb of Lasborough, anciently Leseberge, with its small camp of Roman erection, and plantations, will delight the visitor. In 1760 a curious monumental stone of Roman work was exhumed in the enclosure. From Boxwell by Ozleworth and Newark (see Route 6) the traveller reaches in a drive of about 11 or 12 m. altogether from Tetbury, Wotton-under-Edge (see Route 6).]

Leaving Tetbury by the Acman Street, and resuming the main road,

12 m. on rt. of road, *High Grove House* (W. Hamilton Yatman, Esq.), a substantial family residence, was erected in 1790 by John P. Paul, Esq.

13 m. The *Hare and Hounds Inn* at cross roads.

Weston Birt on the left (R. Stayner Holford, Esq.). The mansion, rebuilt in the Italian style by *Vulliamy*, contains many valuable paintings, whilst the gardens and park are justly celebrated for the taste displayed in their arrangement and the variety of rare trees and plants they contain. This manor was acquired by Sir Richard Holford, a Master in Chancery, descended from an ancient family in Cheshire, on his marriage with the heiress of the Crewes, temp. Charles II. Richard Holford, Robert Holford, and Peter Holford, Esqs., owners of this estate, were successively Masters in Chancery between 1694 and 1804. The Ear. Eng. church, restored in 1841, stands in a shrubbery in the gardens. Its tower is placed in the middle of the building on the S. side. There is one well-executed monument, by *Westmacott*, to the memory of Robert Holford, Esq. By the road to the left from the Hare and Hounds Inn, Shipton Moyne may be reached as well as from Tetbury.

16½ m. *Didmarton Church*, in the form of an L, after St. Lawrence, its tutelary saint, consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and bell turret, in the E. E. style. There are memorials in the chancel for William Lord Forrester (d. 1763), and for

members of the Codrington family, of whom the manor was purchased by Charles, 4th Duke of Beaufort. Several barrows are noticeable here, and Roman coins of the reigns of Constantine and Constantius have been often dug up in this parish.

17 m. from Cirencester, after leaving Didmarton, is the Worcester Lodge of *Badminton* (the Duke of Beaufort, K.G.), in a park of nearly 10 m. circumference, containing on its eastern side very fine oaks, the Fitz-Herbert oak being one of the largest trees in England. The principal approach is through the Park from Worcester Lodge, 3 m. distance from the mansion. This manor has been possessed by few families. Edric, a Saxon, owned it at the Conquest. It belonged to the Botelers during many centuries, and in 1608 was sold by Nicholas B. to Thomas, Viscount Somerset, 3rd son of the Earl of Worcester. This nobleman was despatched with Sir Charles Percy by the Privy Council, on the demise of Queen Elizabeth, to inform King James that he had been proclaimed her successor. He was created a peer of Ireland in 1626, and died 1651. His only child and heiress, dying unmarried, gave Badminton to Henry, first Duke of Beaufort. Raglan Castle having been rendered uninhabitable from its memorable siege in the Civil Wars, the Duke erected in 1682 this mansion on the site of the old manor-house, and made it the principal seat for himself and successors. It is an extensive stone fabric in the Palladian style of architecture, with two wings, the centre consisting of three stories, of which the second is ornamented with pilasters and capitals of the Corinthian order. The garden-front is richly ornamented, and constitutes a superb façade. Octangular turrets, with a cupola surmounted by a vane, rise from the E. and W. divisions. The hall is 52 ft. long, 27 ft. 4 in. in width and height. The paintings by *Wootton* consist of favourite horses and field-sports, with portraits of Henry, 3rd Duke, and other members of his family. A sarcophagus, composed of one block of marble, excavated from the ruins of Rome, and given by Cardinal Alberoni to the 3rd Duke of B., is placed here; also paintings by *Giul. Romano*, *Borgognone*, *V. Eyck*, and *Cignani*. In the library, erected by Wyatt, ranged above the bookcases, are portraits of the Somerset family, in chronological order, to the 6th Duke, including John of Gaunt, from whom the family are descended. In other rooms are—Queen Elizabeth, *Zucchero*; Duke of Ormonde; portrait by *A. Caracci* of himself; cattle-piece by *Borgognone;* Erasmus and Sir T. More by *Holbein;* the Doge Grimani and Cardinal, *Tintoretto;* Charles I., *Vandyck*; landscapes by *Bolognese*, *Caracci*, *Bassan*, *Berghem*, *Polemberg*, and *Poussin;* Holy Family, *Raphael;* Head of *Guido* by himself; St. Anthony's Temptation, *Teniers;* Jesus and the Woman of Samaria, *A. Caracci;* Church at Venice. *Canaletti;* Holy Family, *L. da Vinci;* 5 paintings by *C. Maratti*. In the rooms usually shown to strangers are—Jesus at Simon's House, *Bassan;* St. Anthony preaching to the Fish, *Poussin;* an old man, *Caravaggio;* Ruins, *Viviani;* Battle-piece, *Parocelle;* Winter-scene, *Vanderneer;* landscapes, *De Heush* and *Vandevelde;* Tintern Abbey, *Arnold*. The Great Dining-room is ornamented with carvings in wood by *Grinling Gibbons;* a portrait of Lord Herbert in armour, holding a baton, and his first wife, by *Vandyck;* another portrait, by *Hanneman*, of the same nobleman and his second wife and their only child; and family portraits by *Kneller*, *Dahl*, *Hudson*, and *Gainsborough:* 5th Duke, by *Reynolds;* Duchess of Rutland (3),

Reynolds and *Romney*. In the Drawing-room, erected by *Sir J. Wyattville*, are two paintings, the Temptation, and Christ with the Disciples at Emmaus, *Claude Lorraine;* 4 pictures by *Guido;* an allegorical painting by *Sal. Rosa*, representing the different European sovereigns as various animals, among which occur the fox, wolf, sheep, cow, and ass. Over the last-mentioned animal the pontifical pall is thrown, for which satirical effusion the artist was banished from Rome. Among the family pictures are the 7th Duke of B., by *Winterhalter;* Lord Raglan, by *Grant;* 8th Duke and Duchess on horseback, by *Grant*, presented by the members of the Beaufort Hunt and neighbours in the Badminton district. The present park includes 971 acres, with a herd of 300 red and 1200 fallow deer.

The *Church*, of Grecian architecture, rebuilt in 1785, adjoins the mansion. The altar pavement is composed of Florentine mosaic, having in the centre the arms of Beaufort, emblazoned and inlaid partly with lapis-lazuli, brought by Henry, the 3rd Duke, from Italy. On each side the communion table are elaborate monuments by *Rysbrach*, with statues of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Dukes, as large as life, all in Roman garb, and the latter in the attitude of speaking. That to the memory of the 6th Duke is an imposing and magnificent piece of sculpture, without statue or bust. The roof of the nave is supported by six pillars of the Italian composite order; the ceiling of the aisles is formed by four small domes of stucco elegantly wrought. Over the altar is a painting, by *Ghezzi*, of Christ disputing with the Doctors; and the lower part of a Cartoon by *Raphael*. Lord Raglan was buried at Badminton in 1855.

"Sunday, 13th June, 1643. The king and his army marched from Daglingworth to Badminton, a faire stone howse of the Lord Somerset's, now his daughter's. In the middle way, 2 soldiers hanged on the trees in the hedgerow for pillaging of the country villages."—*Diary of R. Symonds.*

William III., on his return from the battle of the Boyne, was sumptuously entertained here in 1690; and in 1702, Queen Anne, with Prince George, were guests of the duke on their route from Cirencester to Bath.

Roger North gives the following interesting description of Badminton in the reign of Charles II.:—"One year the Lord Chief Justice, concluding (circuit) at Bristol, made a visit to Badminton, and staid a week. I mention this entertainment as shewing the princely way of living which that noble duke used. . . . . He had above 2000*l.* per ann. in his hands, which he managed by stewards, bailiffs, &c., and of that a great part of the conntry, which was his own, lying about him, was part, and the husbandmen were of his family, and provided for in his large expanded house. He bred all his horses which came to the husbandry first colts, and from thence, as they were fit, were taken into his equipage. He had about 200 persons in his family, all approved for, and in his capital house nine original tables covered every day. The tables were properly assigned: as, for instance, the chief steward with the gentlemen and pages; the master of the horse with the coachmen and liveries, &c. The women had their dining-room also, and were distributed in like manner — my lady's chief woman with the gentlewomen; the housekeeper with the maids, &c. The method of managing this great family was admirable and easy, and such as might have been a pattern for any management whatever. All

the provisions of the family came from foreign parts as merchandize. Soap and candles were made in the house, so likewise the malt was ground there; and all the drink that came to the duke's table was of malt, sun-dried on the leads of the house. These are large, and the lanthorn is in the centre of an asterisk of glades cut through the wood of all the country round, 4 or 5 in a quarter, almost *à perte de vue*.

"As for the duke and duchess and their friends, there was no time of the day without diversion. Breakfast in her gallery, that opened into the gardens; then perhaps a deer was to be killed, or the gardens and parks, with several sorts of deer, to be visited, and if it required mounting, horses of the duke's were brought for all the company. And so, in the afternoon, when the ladies were disposed to air, and the gentlemen with them, coaches and six came to hold them all. The ordinary pastime of the ladies was in a gallery where were diverse gentlewomen at work upon embroidery and fringe-making, for all beds of state were in the house. The meats were very neat and not gross. If gentlemen chose a glass of wine, offers were made either to go down into the vaults—which were large and sumptuous—or servants attended with salvers, and many a brisk round went about, but no sitting at a table with tobacco and healths, as the too common use is. And this way of entertaining continued while we were there, with incomparable variety."

N.B.—The rly. route between London and Badminton is usually viâ Chippenham Stat. on the Gt. Western.

1½ m. S. of Badminton House is *Acton Turville Church*, rebuilt in Ear. Eng. style in 1853, with the exception of the pyramidal bell-turret over the chancel arch: a N. aisle was then added. The transverse block of masonry supports piers similar to those on the N. and S. sides, and the addition of shafts renders these sufficiently large to meet all the angles of an equilateral spire, its cardinal faces being supported by their corresponding imposts. and its diagonal ones resting between them like the entablature of a colonnade.

At a little beyond Cross Hands, 22 m. from Cirencester, the road skirts for a long distance on the rt.

Doddington Park (Sir G. W. H. Codrington, Bart.), built in 1797-9 from designs and under the direction of *Wyatt*, is of noble proportions, and a fine example of Grecian architecture. It contains a large collection of valuable paintings, among which are,—Holy Family, *And. del Sarto;* Simeon, Anna, and Jesus, *Rembrandt;* family portraits, *Corn. Janssen;* Presentation in the Temple, *Ph. de Champagne;* Our Saviour crowned with Thorns, *Car. Dolce;* Madonna and Child, *Guido Reni*; St. Jerome and St. Francis, *Guido;* St. John, *Guercino;* a Sea-piece, *Vandevelde;* a Storm at Sea, *Molyn;* Reapers, *Teniers;* Cattle and Dogs, *Cuyp;* Venice, *Canaletti;* Mrs. Porter, *Sir J. Reynolds.* The *Church*, rebuilt in 1805, in form of a Greek cross, and surmounted with a dome, contains nothing of monumental interest, but the interior is highly ornamented, and 4 pillars at the angles of the cross, which apparently support the dome, have an imposing effect. Each pillar is a block of freestone, 17 ft. in height and nearly 3 ft. in diameter. The river Frome has its rise within this park. In 1742, Alex. Pope, on his way to Bath for the benefit of its waters, was a visitor here, and gives an amusing account of the attention he experienced:—"I called at Sir William Codrington's, designing but for half a day, but found it impossible (without more violence than

ought ever to be offered to good nature) to get from thence till just now. My reception there will furnish matter for a letter to Mr. Bethel. It was perfectly in his spirit: all his sisters insisted I should take physic, preparatory to the waters, and truly I made use of the time, place, and persons, to that end. My Lady Cox, the first night I lay there, mixed my electuary, Lady Codrington pounded sulphur, Mrs. Bridget Bethel ordered broth. Lady Cox marched first upstairs with the physic in a gallipot; Lady Codrington next, with the vial of oil; Mrs. Bridget third, with pills; the fourth sister, with spoons and tea-cups."

24 m. *Tormarton Church.* There are remains of armorial devices, well preserved under projecting stone labels, on the ancient mansion of the family of de la Rivere, now a farmhouse. The tower and chancel of the *Church* are Norm., and the chancel arch exhibits 2 rows of zigzag moulding. John de la Rivere, who was buried in the chancel, restored the nave, temp. Edward III. The S. aisle is Perp., in which is a well-executed *hagioscope*, the central line of which bears directly on the N. corner of the altar-table. There is a *Brass* in good preservation for "John Seysyll, famulus reverendi dmi John Sendlow (= St. Lo) militis:" (d. 1493). A tablet in memory of Gabriel Russell, steward of the Marquis of Newcastle, has a quaint poetical epitaph.

3½ m. beyond Cross Hands and 26 from Cirencester *N. Dyrham*, *i.e.* Deor-ham, the scene of many military transactions in the wars between the Saxons and the Britons. A camp on *Hinton Hill*, enclosing 20 acres, was occupied by the Saxons in 577, when they gained a signal victory over the British, slew three of their princes, and took the cities of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath. This manor, in 1199, belonged to Ralph de Russell, ancestor of the Dukes of Bedford. In 1401 it passed with the heiress of Sir Maurice Russell to Sir Gilbert Denys, with whose posterity it continued until 1571, when it was sold to George Wynter, Esq., whose heiress carried it, in 1668, to William Blaythwayt, Esq., whose descendant, G. W. Blaythwayt, Esq., is its present owner. The manor-house has been inhabited by its owners from the earliest date. Leland speaks of Dyrham, "wher Master Dionise dwellithe, havinge a faire howse of Achelie stone and a parke." Sir Walter Dennys fought on the Lancastrian side, and was taken prisoner at Bosworth, and had to pay a large ransom, his life being spared through the intercession of his youngest son, who was in the service of Henry VII. Upon the old site William Blaythwayte, Esq., M.P. for Bath, and secretary of state to William III., erected the present spacious mansion in 1698, from a design by *Talman*. "It consists of two fronts, the principal extending 130 ft., with two wings and a quadrangle of offices. The windows are decorated with alternate pediments, and the cornice finished with trophies, urns, and a profusion of ornament. There is a large collection of valuable pictures by eminent masters. The pleasure-grounds, now adapted to modern taste, were laid out by *Le Nôtre*. Every caprice of the *Dutch style*, which could be effected by art, abounded at *Dyrham*, where such ornaments were so numerous and sumptuous as to defy both expense and imitation." The park, which is well planted, was first enclosed in 1512, by Sir William Denys, one of the esquires of the body to Henry VIII., from whom he obtained licence to impark 500 acres here. "The *Church*, a handsome building consists of a nave and side aisles; the S. aisle late Perp., and some other portions of earlier date." It

contains, upon a marble slab, the figures of a knight and a lady, the brass gone and the pediments only left, for Sir Morys Russell, 1401, and Dame Isabel his wife, with an inscription of six verses in Latin. In the S. aisle is an elaborate tomb, having under a canopy the recumbent figure of a man in armour, and his wife in a supplicatory posture, for George Wynter, Esq. (d. 1581), and his wife, and some well-executed marble tablets to the Blaythwayte family.

28 m. *Cold Ashton Church*, erected 1500, is a handsome Perp. building, with battlements and pinnacles to the tower and buttresses. In the parsonage-house, erected 1509, Sir B. Granville died after the battle of Lansdown in 1643.

2 m. W. of Cold Ashton to the l. of the Bristol road *Hamswell* (Major Davis).

3 m. W. of Cold Ashton, and halfway between Marshfield and Bristol, lies *Tracy Park* (Rev. C. R. Davy), once the seat of the Ridleys. It contains pictures by *Canaletti*, *Vandyck*, *Vanderneer*, *G. Poussin*, *Spagnoletto*, *Sal. Rosa*, and *Van Harp*. The collection includes portraits of Charles II.; the young Duke of Richmond; Earl of Portland; Cyril Arthington, M.P.; Vandyck's wife and child. In the grounds are the remains of a Roman villa.

2 m. east of Cold Ashton, and 8 m. from N. from Bath, *Marshfield* (1674), a large village, nearly a mile in length, with a handsome Perp. *Church*, having a tower at W. end, and some stone seats in the chancel, erected by the Abbot of Tewkesbury in the reign of Edward IV. There are some Druidical remains on Beck's Down in this parish. Three large stones 3 m. S. of Marshfield, mark the limits of Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucestershire, which touch at this place. From this circumstance the parish obtains its Saxon appellation of the *Boundary-field*. *Ashwick House*, 1½ m. S. of Marshfield (Mrs. Rock); *The Rocks* 1 m. beyond Ashwick and in the extreme corner of the county near the Shire stones (Mrs. Taylor), on an eminence commanding extensive views.

33 m. *Bath* (See page 77).

ROUTE 10.

OXFORD TO EVESHAM, BY CHARLBURY, ADELSTROP, MORETON-IN-MARSH, AND CHIPPING CAMDEN.

Great Western Railway; many trains daily in about 2 hrs.

63½ m. *Oxford Junct.* Stat. (*Hotels*: Randolph; Mitre; Clarendon; Roebuck).

The most Eastern part of Gloucestershire is reached from London by the portion of the Great Western system formerly known as the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line.

3½ m. *Yarnton Junc.* Stat. See Rtes. 3 and 12 for Witney and Fairford.

The E. E. *Church* contains some interesting old glass and carving, and a curious reredos with scenes from the life of Christ. A memorial aisle contains fine coloured tombs for Sir Thomas and Sir William Spencer and their wives. An altar-tomb has a *Brass*, in memory of William Fletcher, d. 1826. There is an Ear. Eng. cross in the churchyard.

7¾ m. Handborough Stat. Post

vehicles cannot be obtained at this place.

3 m. *Woodstock* (*Inn:* the Bear). Blenheim Palace, and it contents, &c., are fully detailed in the *Handbook for Oxfordshire*. The line on E. forms a junction with the London and N. W. Rly. near Islip.

2 m. S. *Northleigh*, the remains of an extensive Roman villa, discovered in 1815–17 deserve a visit. There is a very fine mosaic pavement, 28 ft. long by 22 ft. wide. Coins, chiefly of small brass, have been found at different periods.

13½ m. *Charlbury* Stat. (*Inn:* The Bell). *Lee Place* (Capt. J. Hampden Waller), a mansion erected 1640. The ceiling of the principal drawing-room was designed by *Grinling Gibbons*. W. of the rly. is *Cornbury Park* (the Lord Churchill). The mansion stands on the site of a former residence, known as Cornbury Hall, which was purchased by Lord Clarendon at the Restoration, and from which he took his second title.

17 m. *Ascott* Stat. The ch., principally Ear. Eng. and Dec., has some Norm. work.

18 m. *Shipton* Stat. (Post vehicles can be had by notice to Station-master.) (*Inn:* Crown.)

Shipton - under - Wychwood belonged to the Laceys of Pudlicote. The large and fine *Church* (restored by *Street*) is mainly Ear. Eng., but the chancel is Perp. with an E. window (Jacobean) "curious but ugly." The tower and spire are fine Ear. Eng. work. There are several Dec. recesses for tombs, now destroyed; but a good *Brass* remains (Elizabeth Horne, 1548), with a recumbent figure in a shroud. Adjoining the ch.-yard are some remains of Perp. buildings, of ecclesiastical character. *Shipton Court* (C. Samuda, Esq.) is a fine Elizabethan house, once a seat of the Reades.

2. m. N. *Bruerne Abbey*. Fishponds are the only remains of this once stately monastery.

21 m. *Chipping Norton* Junct. Stat. 2 m. E. *Sarsden* (The Earl Ducie). The first experiment of ploughing by steam was introduced by the late J. H. Langston, Esq., M.P., on this estate, which, previous to the Civil Wars, was the seat of Chief Baron Walter. There are some remains of the old manorial house, but the present mansion was erected by its late owner, who represented Oxford in many parliaments.

1 m. E. *Churchill* village, the birthplace, in 1732, of Warren Hastings, whose father was rector of the parish.

1 m. N. *Kingham Church*, chiefly of Dec. architecture. The arches separating the nave from the aisles and the tower are Perp. The reredos, the altar-table, and tile pavement were contributed by the late H. Grisewood, Esq. The altar is a fine specimen of work, having the figures of saints depicted in minute arcade work on its principal front. The *sedilia* reflect credit on the village mason. In N. wall of chancel is a Dec. tomb, which is considered to be an instance of interment neither in nor out of the church.

24 m. *Adlestrop* Stat. On rt. Adlestrop (*i.e.* Ædle Thorp, A.-S.), granted in 1554 to Sir Thomas Leigh. The elegant Elizabethan mansion (Capt. S. Arnold) stands on an elevation surrounded by pleasure-grounds laid out by *Repton*, and the natural beauties of the situation are much enchanced by his skilful arrangements. A stream of water passing through the flower-garden, where its progress downwards is obstructed at intervals by ledges of rocks, falls into a lake in view of the mansion, making a pleasing and natural feature in the landscape. The ch., rebuilt 1764, contains several

marble tablets for the family. Its E. window was filled with painted glass out of the proceeds of a bazaar held on the picturesque summit of Adlestrop hill, which commands extensive views and is strewn with large white stones called the "grey geese of A.," from a tradition of a woman driving her geese to a pasture, who, refusing alms to a witch, was punished by the wizard's converting the flock into stones.

1 m. left *Oddington Manor-house* (Hon. John Talbot Rice), situate on the Evenlode. The old ch., with its Norm. door, has been substantially restored. On opening a barrow here, in 1797, several skeletons were found, with spear-heads, beads, and various specimens of Saxon remains.

In this locality several parishes belonging to Worcestershire, yet wholly detached, are locally situate in either Gloucester or Oxford counties; and for some miles on each side of the rly., parishes of four counties are intermixed in a very unusual and somewhat perplexing manner.

1½ m. rt. *Daylesford House* (R. N. Byass, Esq.), a large house on a commanding situation in grounds judiciously laid out, including a fine piece of water. "The lords of this manor claimed to be considered as the heads of the distinguished family of Hastings, and, though not ennobled, were wealthy till they were overwhelmed by the great ruin of the civil war. John H. of that time was a zealous Cavalier, who spent half his property in the cause of the king, and purchased his own ransom by making over a large portion of the residue to Speaker Lenthall. Sainfoin was introduced from France in 1650 by John H., and first cultivated here. In 1715 Daylesford was sold, yet before the transfer took place the second son of the owner was presented to the Rectory, and he was grandfather of Warren Hastings, who was born in the adjoining parish of Churchill, Dec. 6, 1732, and was educated at the school in that village, where he nurtured in earliest youth the scheme of recovering the paternal estate. And when his long life, so singularly chequered with good and evil, with glory and obloquy, had at length closed for ever, it was to Daylesford that he retired to die." . . . "Literature divided his attention with his conservatories and menageries. He lived in the enjoyment of health such as is rarely enjoyed by those who attain such an age, and in his 85th year [A.D. 1818] met death with the same decorous fortitude which he had opposed to all the trials of his various and eventful life. Behind the chancel of the Ch. of Daylesford, in earth which already held the bones of many chiefs of the House of Hastings, was laid the coffin of the greatest man who has ever borne that ancient and widely spread name."—*Macaulay*, in 1841.

Warren Hastings purchased this estate in 1788, and expended upwards of 50,000*l.* on the house and grounds. His widow resided here until her death, at the age of 90, in 1837, when this property came to the son of her first husband, Sir Charles Imhoff, at whose decease in 1853, at the age of 86, it was purchased by Mr. Grisewood, who enlarged the mansion, and in 1860 replaced the *Church* erected by Warren Hastings with a cruciform edifice of larger dimensions and more correct architectural proportions. All the windows contain stained glass, and the stone work is carved and highly ornamented. It is Ear. Dec. as to style, has coloured marble shafts to windows; lower part of interior walls lined with alabaster, inlaid with coloured marbles; the carving abundant and carefully executed. A *Brass* to William Gardner, Esq., 1632, is interesting from the costume. By this alteration the grave of Mr. Hastings is now under the communion table; but in the church-

yard is a square stone pedestal, surmounted by an urn, inscribed only "Warren Hastings." The ancient church was exempted by the pope when the exercise of religious worship was interdicted, temp. John.

A white marble slab on N. side of nave bears this inscription:—"In a vault beyond the eastern extremity of this church lies the body of the Rt. Hon. Warren Hastings, of Daylesford. The first Governor-General of the British Territories in India, a member of the King's Privy Council, LL.D., and F.R.S. The last public effort of whose eminently virtuous and lengthened life was the erection of this sacred edifice, which he superintended with singular energy and interest to its completion. And in which, alas! the holy rites of sepulture were shortly afterwards performed over his mortal remains. He died 22 Aug., 1818, aged 85 yrs. and 8 months."

2 m. N.W. *Broadwell House*, more easily approached from Stow-on-the-Wold (E. Egerton Leigh, Esq.), a mansion rebuilt in 1757 by Dr. Chamberlayne, Dean of Bristol, who had acquired the estate by marriage with Miss Hodges. The *Church*, a small building in E. E. and Perp. styles, contains an alabaster monument having two figures kneeling with a child, in the dress of the times, for Henry Weston, Esq. (d. 1635) and his wife. A small dormitory adjoins the aisle appropriated to the family of Hodges, of whom Danvers Hodges, Esq., a Bencher of the Temple, died 1721.

Broadwell Hill Ho. (Piers Thursby, Esq.)

At *Donnington* hamlet, 2 m. N. of Stow, and lying between Broadwell and Longborough, the King's forces, under Lord Aston, were so completely defeated by Col. Morgan, in March 1645, that all hopes of preserving the garrison at Oxford were abandoned.

Near Donnington, *Banksfee House* (E. Temple Godman, Esq.).

Beyond Adlestrop Stat., close to the rly., is the Perp. ch. of Evenlode, a detached part of Worcestershire, bordered on one side by Oxfordshire and on the other by Gloucestershire.

28¾ m. *Moreton-in-Marsh* Stat. A small market town with 2000 Inhab., consisting of one wide street nearly half a mile long, having a linen-manufactory. (*Inn:* White Hart.) The ch. was restored and a spire added in 1860–61, at an outlay of 2000*l.* Its name is derived by Sir Robert Atkyns from its position on the trackway between Cirencester and the North; *Moor-ton*, *Hen* old, and *Mearc* a boundary, this being the extreme point of the county, and adjoining 3 others at one spot.

Moreton is a centre of several important thoroughfares which radiate from the town, and its station is much used, being the only one at which all trains call on their up and down journeys.

2 m. N.W. *Batsford.* This parish is a small entrenchment almost entire, supposed to be of Roman construction. *Batsford Park* (The Earl of Redesdale). The *Church*, rebuilt in 1861 in the Norm. style, consists of a nave, chancel, and tower. It contains a monument in black and white marble for Hon. Miss Mitford, and tablets for Lord Chancellor Freeman (d. 1719), Lord and Lady Redesdale, and Dr. Burton, Prebendary of Durham, once rector.

2 m. W. *Bourton-on-the-Hill. Bourton House* (Herbert East, Esq.). This parish was the inheritance and birthplace of the unfortunate Sir Thomas Overbury, whose death by poison in 1613 is recorded in the parish register, and that Sir Nicholas Overbury died in 1643, being upwards of 100 years old! In the ch., an extensive and massive building, the philanthropic clergy-

man, the Rev. Dr. Warneford, was buried.

2 m. S.W. *Seizincote House* (Sir Chas. H. Rushout, Bart.) is a handsome building in the Oriental-Italian style, topped with minarets, and surmounted by a bulb-shaped dome. It is approached through a park containing a large sheet of water, a Wellington pillar, a temple and fountain designed by the late — *Daniel, R.A.*

4 m. S.E. *Compton Parva.* This manor was given to Tewkesbury Abbey by Henry V., and in 1537 by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Pope. It was purchased early in the 17th centy. by Archbishop Juxon, who erected the manor-house in which he resided during the Commonwealth and fearlessly administered the rites of the Church of England. His nephew Wm. Juxon was created a baronet in 1662, an honour which expired with his son in 1739. On a point of land in this parish a pedestal, known as the *4-Shire Stone*, is placed to denote the spot at which meet the 4 shires of Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, and Warwick, the names of which are cut on the 4 sides of the pillar. This stone, 9 ft. in height, is traditionally considered to stand on a spot where a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Danes, when the latter, under Canute, were totally defeated by Edmund Ironside.

4 m. S.E. between Little Compton and Evenlode, *Chastleton Hall* (Miss Whitmore-Jones). This was one of the manors sold by Catesby to provide funds for carrying out the Gunpowder Plot. It was purchased by Walter Jones, a barrister, who erected, between 1603 and 1630, the present mansion, a fine specimen of Tudor architecture. The walls, and those of the tower, are of especial thickness. Arthur Jones, his son, was an officer in the royal army at the fatal fight of Worcester, but escaped being made a prisoner. During the usurpation Bishop Juxon, who resided in the adjoining parish, performed the service of the Church of England in the dining-hall of Chastleton every Sunday. The Bible used on these occasions continues in the mansion, where there is also preserved an interesting historical relic—a miniature of Charles I., which relates the principal events of his life by the aid of talc coverings. Four of these valuable memorials were made by order of Charles II., and one of them presented to Captain Jones in remembrance of his faithful services. Mr. John Jones, the last survivor of his family, bequeathed this estate to his kinsman, Mr. J. H. Whitmore, who assumed the additional name of Jones, and it has descended to its present owner. The ch., a Trans.-Norm. and E. E. edifice, has its tower curiously placed over the S. porch. There are *Brasses* for Katherine Throckmorton, 1592, with 5 sons and 5 daughters; 2. Edm. Ansley (d. 1613), with 7 sons and 3 daughters; 3. William Banks, Esq. (d. 1676).

3 m. by road N.E. *Todenham Manor*, which was appendant to the abbey of Tewkesbury. Soon after the Reformation it belonged to the Petre family, from whom it was purchased by Sir Charles Pole, Bart. The *Church* is a handsome building with a tower and spire, a chancel, N. aisle, nave, and 2 chantry chapels. The earliest portion is a fragment of the original Norman nave arcade. The present arcade is probably E. English, the other portions later. In the chancel are some stone stalls with canopies, and the stairs to the rood-loft.

5 m. N.E. of Moreton, on the Fosseway, is a point called *Porto Bello*, where cross-roads run E. to Shipston-on-Stour, and W. to Ebrington and Chipping Campden.

7 m. N.E. of Moreton, *Shipston-on-Stour* (*Inns:* George; White Horse), an ancient market-town with 2000 Inhab. It is an isolated portion of

Worcestershire, and has a tramway communication with Moreton and Stratford. The ch. has some Dec. portions, but it has been much modernised.

9½ m. *Tredington*, an extensive parish on the Fosseway. On the S. side of its ch. is an elegant cross of 14th-centy. work. The shaft is a slender tapering octagonal monolith 12 ft. 8 in. in height, mounted on four steps. "It is of 14th-century date, and is admired for its neatly attenuated shaft and fine proportions." A short distance from this village a branch road verges from the Fosseway to Stratford-on-Avon, passing through the hamlet of *Newbold*, in which ecclesiastical district a somewhat novel milestone —a reminder to the wayfarer—has been erected on the road, near the new lodge leading to Eatington Park. The memorial is formed of a double cube of hard stone, serving as base to an ornamental cross, which surmounts the whole. The sides are panelled, and on the west and east bear the arms of the see of Worcester and Shirley. On the south is the following inscription :—

"6 MILES
To Shakespeare's town, whose name
Is known throughout the earth;
To Shipston 4, whose lesser fame
Boasts no such poet's birth."

On the northern face is :—

"Crux mea lux."
"After Darkness, LIGHT;
From light hope flows,
And peace in Death,
In Christ a sure repose."
"Spes, 1871."

Round the base of the cross, which rises angular-wise from the weatherings of the pedestal, are similar sentiments in Latin : "Post tenebras lux," "In luce spes," "In obitu pax," "Post obitum salvus." It was designed and erected by the late Mr. E. P. Shirley, M.P., of Eatington Park. This stone is placed on a slice of Worcestershire, which strangely intrudes into the boundary of Warwickshire.

5 m. E. of Moreton, *Weston House* (Earl of Camperdown). A modern mansion. Weston was the patrimony of the Sheldons for centuries. "In 1684, Anthony Wood lost his generous and true friend Mr. Ralph Sheldon, at whose seat he was frequently, and who was a great assistant to, as well as encourager of, his studies. He was a munificent favourer of learning and learned men." In the hamlet of Little Wolford is a mansion of the Ingrams, a portion of which was erected in the 13th centy. The dining-hall, with its buttery hatch and minstrels' gallery, have been repaired and preserved as "a relic of bygone times" by the late Sir G. Philips, for the inspection of visitors.

6 m. *Cherrington Park* (Wm. Dickins, Esq.).

32 m. *Blockley Stat.* The village (2400 Inhab.), 2 m. on l. in Worcestershire, was a place of importance under the Saxon kings, at which period there was a flourishing monastery. In A.D. 855 this manor was given to the see of Worcester. In the reign of Queen Anne a silk-mill was erected here on the river Evenlode; there are now 6, employing about 600 persons. The perennial condition of this stream is thus noticed by Drayton :—

"Where out of Blockley's banks so many
fountains flowe
That cleane throughout his soyle proud
Cotswold cannot showe
The like; as though from farre, his long
and many hills
There emptied all their vaines, where with
those founts he fills
Which in the greatest drought so brimfull
still doe float,
Sent through the rifted rocks with such an
open throat
As though the Cleeves consumed in humour;
they alone
So crystalline and cold, as hardneth stick
to stone."
Polyolb., 14*th Song.*

The *Church* has a spacious nave and

N. aisle of late Perp.; the chancel is E. E., with portions of earlier date. The tower was erected in 1728. In 1838 the E. window was inserted and a new reredos added. The old rood-screen exists, with an addition of modern date along the top. In N. wall of chancel are *Brasses* for Wm. Tombarte, rector of Stretton-on-Fosse (d. 1510), and on the floor for Philip Wortham, an incumbent (d. 1485). On N. side are tablets for Hon. Miss Rushout, and several incumbents in the last centy. At E. end of N. aisle in a sepulchral chapel are marble tombs, with effigies in the costume of the 17th centy., for members of the *Childe* family, in excellent preservation. In this place are also, on a costly monument, 3 busts by *Rysbrach* of Sir John Rushout, Treasurer of the Navy, 1775; of Sir James Rushout, Ambassador to Turkey, 1698; and the Countess of Northampton, his daughter, 1750. Memorials of the Ladies Rushout, by *Moore;* for Sir James Rushout, 1705, and his lady; and for the first Lord and Lady Northwick. There is also for the late Lord N., who d. January 1859, æt. 89, a monument of white marble, with a well-executed design of "the Good Samaritan."

1 m. N. from Blockley is *Northwick Park*, the ancient mansion of the Childes, by whom it was sold temp. Charles II. It was new modelled in 1730 by Sir John Rushout from designs of the Earl of Burlington. A grand wing or gallery was added by the late Lord Northwick, who also contrived an ingenious circular staircase. The celebrated collection of paintings made by this nobleman was dispersed after his decease, but the mansion still contains a considerable number of valuable pictures. Addison, who was indebted for his seat in parliament to the friendship of Sir John R., wrote many papers for the 'Spectator' when a visitor at Northwick.

34 m. *Campden*, a second-class station.

1 m. l. *Chipping-Campden* (Inhab. 2500), a decayed corporate town of importance in earlier times, so called from A.-S. *ceapan*, to buy. (*Inn:* Noel Arms.) It has a street of good width, 1 m. in length. The Market-house, built 1624, is in the centre. Part of the Court-house is of the 14th centy. Two houses of 15th centy. are nearly opposite each other, one of which, with a good bay-window, was the residence of the Greviles. In 689 the kings of the Heptarchy held a solemn consultation here respecting a treaty with the Britons. In the 14th centy. this town was a flourishing mart for wool, and the residence of opulent merchants who exported it to Flanders. By some of these wealthy inhabitants the ch., a Perp. structure, perfectly symmetrical, was rebuilt and enlarged, and their coats-of-arms are affixed to portions of the building. Of these William Grevel (1401), is described on a monumental brass as "flos mercatorum lanar' tocius Anglie," and Marion his wife, 1386; they are represented standing in two niches, neatly adorned, and these embellishments correspond with the carved work in various parts of the building. There is a long marginal inscription. There are other brasses in equally good preservation for Wm. Welley, merchant, 1450, and Alice his wife; John Lethnard, merchant, 1467, and his wife Joan; Wm. Gybbys, 1584, 3 wives, 7 sons, and 3 daughters. The *Church* consists of a spacious nave, 2 aisles, and a tower 110 ft. high, light to the greatest degree, a pleasing specimen of the best Perp. At E. end are 2 chapels, that on the S. being a dormitory for the noble families of Hicks and Noel, and "is adorned with such noble monuments of marble as equal, if not exceed, any in England." Conspicuous among

them is an altar-tomb with recumbent effigies of Baptist Viscount Campden and his lady, supposed to be the work of the famous *Nicholas Stone*. Full-sized figures in an erect posture of Noel, Visc. Campden (d. 1642), and his lady (d. 1680), are highly finished though unnatural performances; and there is an exquisite bust of Lady Penelope Noel in a Vandyck dress. In the chancel is a canopied mattrass monument (1593) for Sir Thos. Smith, with his effigies in armour, 2 wives and 15 children kneeling. Two frontals (*holosericus*) for the altar, of white watered silk, embroidered with a representation of the Assumption, are in good preservation. Twelve almshouses, built and endowed by Lord C., form, with the ch. and the ruins of the old manor-house, a most picturesque group.

A Grammar School was founded and endowed, 1486, by John Varby, rebuilt in the Tudor style in 1858–64, at a cost of 1800*l.*, by the liberality of the trustees and landowners of the neghbourhood. The residence of the head master can accommodate 30 scholars. There are exhibitions of 80*l.* per ann. at Oxford.

3 m. *Campden House* (Earl of Gainsborough), a stone structure of 16th centy., with irregular gables, turrets, and transomed windows, having a terrace in front, pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill to the W. Family portraits, by *Lely* and *Kneller*, decorate the walls of the principal rooms.

Jonathan Hulls of this town is claimed as the original inventor of the steamboat. He patented his invention in 1736, its purpose being described "to tow vessels out of or into any harbour at every state of wind and tide or in calms." His project was sneered at and himself ruined by his experiments.

1 m. E. *Ebrington*, a parish in which the noble families of Fortescue, Gainsborough, and Harrowby enjoy estates. In the reign of Henry VI. a part of this parish was purchased by the celebrated lawyer, Lord Chancellor Fortescue, who was attainted as a Lancastrian after the battle of Tewkesbury, and his estates confiscated. He was, however, permitted to retire to his manor of Ebrington, where he died and was buried. Upon the death of Sir T. Brydges in 1471, who had obtained the estate, it was restored to the Fortescues, with whom it has since continued, and their title of Viscount is taken from this interesting property. In a field near the Vicarage human skeletons have been often disturbed, and quite recently the umbos of shields, iron spear-heads, bronze ring and pin, and a silver ornament, all of Saxon manufacture, were found.

The *Church* consists of a nave and semitransept with a low tower. The chancel is more modern, with historical paintings in the E. window, well executed, from the story of Joseph and his Brethren, with the arms of Sir Wm. Keyt, the donor. On a table-tomb, with a recumbent effigy in judicial robes, is a long Latin epitaph, descriptive of the talents and virtues of Lord Chancellor Fortescue, erected in 1677 by Robert F., Esq., and repaired in 1765 by Matthew Lord F. There are also monuments and busts for various members of the *Keyt* family, of whom Sir John K., an active royalist was cr. a Bart. 1660. His son Sir William erected their residence, Norton Hall, in an adjoining hamlet of that name, and it was burnt in 1741 by another Sir W. K., who in an insane fit immolated himself, and destroyed the title-deeds and family muniments. The estates were purchased by Sir Dudley Ryder, and were sold in 1866 by the Earl of Harrowby, whose residence is *Norton House*.

A new *Norton Hall*, near *Norton*

Burnt Hall, as it is called, is now owned by James Fenton, Esq.

2½ m. *Foxcote Park* (T. Gillow, Esq.).

3 m. *Alderminster Church*, cruciform without aisles, with a massive but low central tower. Part of the nave is Norm. with good doors N. and S., the rest of the ch. good E. E., with some later windows inserted. In the chancel is a handsome water-drain.

3 m. N. *Mickleton* (Pop. 900), called by Saxons *Mycclantune*, being at that period more considerable than other villages around, consists of one long street. The *Church*, E. E. with portions of Dec., consists of a nave, 2 aisles, and a spire of elegant proportions; it contains many good monuments for the families of Fisher and Graves, among which is one to the memory of Richard Graves, an eminent historian and antiquary, author of the 'Spiritual Quixote,' who died 1729; his collections are included in the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum. *The Manor-house* (S. G. Hamilton, Esq.), purchased by another Richard Graves, a lawyer of repute under the Commonwealth, adjoins the churchyard. Sir A. Keck, a Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal in 1688, was born here 1630.

In this parish the rly. is carried through a tunnel 970 yards long, a work of great expense and labour. The shifting of the soil on a slope of blue clay at Aston village compelled the engineers to divert the road and carry it through this formidable hill. From the beds of the lower lias in this tunnel a variety of fossils were obtained.

38¾ m. *Honeybourne Junct. Stat.* Two parishes here adjoin, both on the Ickneild Street, Cow and Church Honeybourne. The first belongs to the county of Gloucester, the other to Worcestershire. The Perp. *Church* of the former, which was allowed, a century ago, to fall into ruins, its nave and chancel being converted into labourers' dwellings, has been restored by the Worcester Architectural Society. The latter consists of a chancel, nave, and W. tower, with a handsome spire. The tower is peculiar, being narrower than the nave, and instead of a tower arch there is only a doorway communicating with the nave. It was repaired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

2 m. S.E. of Honeybourne, *Weston-sub-Edge*. The E. windows of its large E. E. ch. contain very good painted glass. On the Cotswold, within this parish, the once famous Olympic games were celebrated on the Thursday at Whitsuntide from the reign of James, until the Rebellion, and the place retains the appellation of *Dover's Hill* from their founder, an attorney of the locality, in whose praise all the contemporary poets wrote. The Annalia Dubrensia and Cotswold Muse contains verses laudatory of these sports, Ben Jonson congratulates his "jovial good friend Mr. Robert Dover on his great instauration of his hunting and dancing at Cotswold." Endymion Porter, Esq., M.P., a native of Aston-sub-Edge, and a gentleman attendant on James I., "to encourage Dover, gave him a suit of the king's clothes, with a hat, feather, and ruffs, in which he usually appeared accoutred and mounted as chief director of the games, which were attended by the gentry of the district."

3 m. W. *Newcombe House*, once a hunting seat of the Beauchamps, commands a most extensive prospect over the Vale of Avon. In front is an artificial mound called Caste Tump, designed to overlook the adjacent country. The cruciform *Church* of *Saintbury*, which has been modernized, has a Norman doorway, a double piscina, a graduated sedilia, and a *Brass* dated 1574.

3½ m. S.W. *Willersey.* Lands in this parish are charged with an annuity of £9 to the family of Pendril, settled by Chas. II., with similar charges in other places, in testimony of gratitude for his preservation in the oak. The *Church* is cruciform, with an embattled tower at the intersection, resting on clustered pillars, and having a groined roof beneath. It was restored in 1871, when a well-executed reredos and encaustic tiles were inserted. The building contains portions of various dates. The spouts are unusually large.

The rly. train on leaving this stat. makes its next halt at

Evesham Stat. (Rte. 26).

ROUTE 11.

HONEYBOURNE STATION TO STRATFORD-ON-AVON, BY LONG MARSTON.

Railway. 10 miles.

2 m. *Pebworth*, the first of several adjoining villages, celebrated in some doggerel verses attributed to Shakespeare, when under the inspiration of Bidford ale:—

"Piping Pebworth, Dancing Marston,
Haunted Hilborough, Hungry Grafton,
With Dodging Exhall, Papist Welford,
Beggarly Brown, and Drunken Bidford."

Rudder remarks, "There is not a good house in the village, nor any thing else that I could either see or hear of to distinguish it;" but in the parish are *Broad Marston* (Cotterell Corbett, Esq.), and *Pebworth Manor* (T. S. Shekell, Esq.).

4 m. *Long Marston* Stat., called also Dry Marston, from the parched condition of the lands in the summer months, and *Dancing Marston*, from the circumstance that a party of its villagers performed in character, from an early period, the Morris Dance through the district. The village enjoys a place in history from having afforded a night's shelter to Charles II. on his perilous journey after the battle of Worcester:—

"That night, according to designment, Mrs. Lane and her company took up their quarters at Mr. Tombs' house, at Long Marston, some three miles west of Stratford, with whom she was well acquainted. Here Will Jackson being in the kitchen, in pursuance of his disguise, and the cook-maid busy in providing supper for her master s friends, she desired him to wind up the jack. Will Jackson was obedient, and attempted it, but hit not the right way, which made the maid in some passion ask, 'What countryman are you, that you know not how to wind up a jack?' Will Jackson answered, very satisfactorily, 'I am a poor tenant's son of Colonel Lane in Staffordshire; we seldom have roast meat, but when we have, we don't make use of a jack,' which in some measure assuaged the maid's anger."—('The Boscobel Tracts.') The house stands near the church, and continues in the Tombs family. It is called by the villagers "The Old King Charles II." The jack is preserved, and shown cheerfully to visitors.

Dorsington.—The old ch. and part of this village were destroyed by fire in 1754, and the present small ch. is a brick edifice. The inhabitants have, from some unknown cause, obtained an unpleasant notoriety, "You are a *Dorsington Witch*,"

or "a regular *Dorsington Devil*," being household expressions in a Gloucestershire vocabulary. Bigland, instead of suggesting a probable origin for these sayings, writes, "In the course of topographic researches, many places necessarily occur which afford no materials of curious investigation: of this description is Dorsington."

6 m. *Lower Quinton.* The Dec. *Church*, with its lofty spire, is a conspicuous object in the scenery of the Vale. There is a raised tomb, with the effigies of a man in armour, for Thomas Le Rous, 1499; a grey marble tomb inlaid with brass under a canopy for Joan Clopton, 1430, with eight verses inscribed in margin; with tablets for the Lingens. *Radbrook* (R. Burton, Esq.), an old seat of the Lingens. Col. Roger L., of this place, a zealous Royalist, was taken prisoner at Goodrich Castle, 1646, and forced to compound for his estates. His descendant assumed the name of Burton on succeeding to the estate of Longnor in Salop. There is a tradition that Shakespeare was allowed to resort to the library of this old manorial residence.

4 m. on l. *Admington Hall* (C. Holland Corbett, Esq.).

On Meenhill, in this parish, is an extensive camp with double entrenchments, supposed to be the work of the West Saxons before the engagement between themselves and the Mercians near Campden. Extensive views are obtained from its fertile summit.

"Of all the hills I know let Mein thy pattern bee,
Who, though her site bee such as seems to equal thee,
And destitute of nought that Arden can him yield,
Nor of the special grace of many a goodly field,
Nor of dear Clifford's seat (the place of health and sport),
Which many a time hath been the muse's quiet port;
Yet brags not he of that, nor of himself esteems
The more for his faire site; but richer than he seems,
Clad in a gown of grasse, so soft and wond'rous warm,
As him the summer's heat nor winter's cold can harme;
Of whom I well may say, as I may speake of thee,
From either of your tops, that who beholdeth mee
To Paradise may thinke a second hee had found,
If any like the first were ever on the ground."

Polyolb., 14th Song.

6½ m. *Milcote* Stat. In this manor a disused place of burial filled with skeletons was found a few years since.

3 m. *Preston-on-Stour.* The old *Church*, which has some Norm. portions and a lofty tower with pinnacles, contains very good monuments for the Kemp and West families. The E. window is filled with stained glass which represents "the universal dominion of Death:" unusual and somewhat ill-adapted for a parish church.

Alscot Park (Mrs. West). A spacious mansion on a site sloping towards the river. This estate was purchased in the reign of George II. by James West, Esq., M.P. for St. Albans, and during many years a secretary of the Treasury.

1 m. *Weston-on-Avon.* The small ch. contains *Brasses* for Sir John Grevile, Lord of the Manor 1546, Sir Edw. G. in armour 1559, and for Edw. G. buried here 20 Hen. VIII., who was at the memorable battle of Spurs. It stands near the river, and opposite to *Luddington* ch. in which Shakespeare is supposed to have been married.

Weston manor belonged to Guy Earl of Warwick in 1400, to the Greviles, then to the Dukes of Dorset, and now to Lord Sackville.

1½ m. *Welford* village, in which is a village maypole painted red and white. The church, restored by the

late Countess De la Warr, has a lofty tower with pinnacles, and contains some good Norm. portions. The parish register contains an account of a very disastrous flood of the Avon in July 1588, which some critics have considered to be described in 'Midsummer Night's Dream' (act 2, sc. 1):—

"The winds piping to us in vain,
As in revenge have suck'd up from the sea
Contagious fogs; which, falling on the land,
Have every pelting river made so proud
That they have overborne their continents.
The ox has therefore stretch'd his yoke in vain,
The ploughman lost his sweat; and the green corn
Hath rotted, ere his youth attain'd a beard;
The fold stands empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the murrain flock:
The Nine-Men's Morris is filled up with mud;
And the quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are undistinguishable."

2 m. rt. *Clifford Chambers*, a small yet ancient *Church*, retaining a Sax. arch over S. door. In its chancel on an altar-tomb are *Brasses* of Hercules Raynsford, Esq., 1583, æt. 39, in armour, his wife, 2 sons, and a daughter. Also of Elizabeth Marrowe, with a child in her arms (d. 1601); and there is an imposing monument with 2 kneeling figures in the costume of the reign of James I., with a long inscription, for Sir Hen. and Lady Raynsford. Henry R., the last of this house, a strenuous Royalist, was forced to compound for his estates, which he subsequently sold to the Dighton family.

10 m. The railway, after crossing the River Avon, which forms the boundary of the counties, enters Warwickshire at

Stratford-on-Avon Stat. (Inh. 3872. *Inns:* The Shakespeare; The Red Horse). From this station passengers are conveyed by railway to Leamington, Warwick, and Birmingham.

ROUTE 12.

OXFORD TO CIRENCESTER, BY WITNEY, BURFORD, LECHLADE, AND FAIRFORD.

By Railway and Road.

OXFORD STATION. See Rte. 10.

4 m. *Yarnton Junction Stat.*, a branch rly. from this station is constructed to

7 m. *Eynsham Stat.* This small town stands in a locality which was the scene of several important engagements between the Saxons and Britons. A well-endowed Benedictine abbey once flourished here.

9 m. *South Leigh Stat.* John Wesley preached his first sermon in the Ear. Eng. church of this village. During its restoration (1871) some curious wall-paintings were found, the largest of which represents the "Day of Judgment," and under the pews a brass of excellent work and in good preservation representing a layman in a gown with long armless sleeves and lining of fur. It is for Wm. Secoll, 1557.

Stanton Harcourt Ch., with its many interesting monuments, can be reached at a distance of 2 miles from this station by pedestrians, crossing the Isis at Bullock-hythe.

11¾ m. *Witney Stat.*, a market town on the river Windrush (*Inn:* Marlborough Arms). The manufacture of blankets, whose peculiar whiteness was attributed to the sulphureous properties of the river, has much decreased. The ch., of 13th-centy. work, has been partly rebuilt. There is a crypt under the N. transept.

At *Cokethorpe Park* (Mrs. Strick-

land) is the celebrated picture of Sir Thomas More and his family, by *Holbein*; and a portrait of Angelica Kauffman struggling between the blandishments of Painting and Music, painted by herself; and others by *Vandyck*, *Poussin*, and *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

3 m. *Minster Lovel.* The picturesque church and ruins of the priory invite attention of the tourist. Here was born, 1767, Maria Edgeworth.

16¾ m. *Bampton* Stat. (*Inn:* The Talbot), a neatly built town, with a lofty cruciform ch., containing some good *Brasses*. There are tablets to the Horde family and for Archdeacon Phillips, whose son, the Herefordshire poet, John Phillips, was born in 1676 at the vicarage.

3 m. *Bradwell Grove* (John Fox, Esq.).

4 m. N. *Burford* (*Inn*: Bird-in-Hand), a small market town on the Cotswold, formerly a place of considerable traffic, on the principal thoroughfare between London and South Wales. It is irregularly built, but contains many old residential houses. *The Priory* (Miss Youde), a picturesque ruin, was granted by the Long Parliament to the Speaker, Lenthall, who died in the house about 1662. In the spacious ch. is a fine monument to Sir L. Tanfield, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1625. (See *Handbook for Oxfordshire.*)

19¼ m. Alvescot Stat.

23¼ m. Lechlade Stat. (New Inn.) *Manor-house* (George Milward, Esq.) (See Rte. 3).

From Fairford Stat. the traveller pursues the main road from Fairford to Cirencester.

26½ m. Fairford Stat. (*Inn:* The Bull). See Rte. 3.

2 m. l. *Maisey Hampton.* This aisleless cruciform *Church*, restored in 1872, has a low central embattled octagonal tower; Norm. chancel, with E. E. windows full of ball flowers and Dec. portions. The transepts contain windows of purest art of 13th-centy. work. They are of two lights, with a detached shaft. There is a wooden lectern with chains for the book. Sebastian Benfield, Margaret Professor at Oxford, a man of great learning in his time, was rector, and buried here 1630. The Rectory is a picturesque 16th-centy. structure, with gables.

3 m. The village of Poulton, a part of Wilts, here projects itself across the road.

4 m. *Eastington* village, otherwise Ampney St. Peter. The ch. was rebuilt in 1879. It was a small building of early 12th-centy. work. The features of interest have been carefully replaced, including a Norman north door and a small rose window in the tower. The rood loft stairs have also been preserved.

Half a mile to the left of Eastington and reached by a cross road in that direction which leaves the main road shortly after passing Eastington pond, is Ranbury Camp.

Ranbury Camp, a very important ancient camp, contains a level cultivated space of about 10 acres within the mounds which have been planted, and in some places the fosse is almost effaced. "It is situate midway between the Ickneild Street and the Ermine Way. It consists of a deep fosse with a high mound, enclosing a parallelogram." It is not known whether the works were of Roman or British origin, but there can be little doubt that they were carried out for the purpose of defence. No relics have been found in the inclosure.

5 m. in a field on the left Ampney St. Mary, is a small ch. with some remains of E. E. work. It is locally known as "*the Ivy Church.*"

5½ m. *Ampney Crucis.* The Manor House, once the seat of the Pleydells, now belonging to the representatives

of E. Blackwell, Esq., is occupied by Major E. M. Dansey. The E. E. *Church* has an embattled tower and many portions deserving notice. It has been judiciously restored. In the chancel is a white marble monument to Viscount Downe, mortally wounded at the battle of Campden, 1760, and to Robert Pleydell, Esq. (d. 1719), who endowed a school in the parish with 80*l.* a year for the instruction and apprenticing poor children—and to other members of the Pleydell family. In the N. aisle, on a free-stone monument, are the figures of a man in armour and of his wife. On the side, in relief, are the figures of five sons and seven daughters in the attitude of prayer. There is no inscription, but the coats of arms show it to be of a member of the Floid, or Lloyd, family, which was for a short time connected with this parish, although settled at Whitminster.

9 m. CIRENCESTER (Rte. 2).

N.B.—A railway from Fairford to Cirencester, now in course of construction, will be opened in 1884.

ROUTE 13.

FAIRFORD TO BIBURY AND CIRENCESTER.

By Road.

An alternative route from Fairford to Cirencester takes the tourist through the interesting villages of Quenington, Coln St. Aldwyn's, Bibury, and Barnsley, skirting Fairford Park by a road leading north.

2 m. *Quenington* Norm. *Church* has two doorways of remarkably rich design. The subject over the N. door is the Triumph of Jesus over Satan: over the S. the Saviour Enthroned Crowning the Virgin; around are the Evangelistic symbols, two smaller figures, and a curious representation of a church. It is now under restoration.

3 m. *Coln St. Aldwyn's.* The church, given in 13th centy. to Gloucester Abbey, is Norm. and E. E., and contains a memorial window fitted with good stained glass, to Susan, Lady Hicks Beach (d. 1866), and a tablet for Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bt., M.P. (d. 1854). The tower, erected by Abbot Gamage, retains the initials of J. G.

1 m. rt. *Williamstrip Park* (Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks Beach, Bt., M.P.), erected on an elevated spot, temp. Geo. I., with many subsequent additions and improvements. In 1670 this estate belonged to Henry Powle, Speaker of the House of Commons, and M.P. for Cirencester. With his daughter and heiress it came to the Iretons, and afterwards by purchase, through the families of Forester, Praed, and Blackwell. In 1784 it was sold to the ancestor of its present proprietor.

Hatherop Castle (T. S. Bazley, Esq.), on an eminence on the north-east of Quenington, about a mile distant, rebuilt by the first Lord de Mauley, then purchased by the Maharajah Duleep Singh, and sold to the present occupier, has, during the last 200 years, been conveyed by heiresses through the families of Blomer, Webb, and Ashley. The unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater married a daughter of Sir John Webb of Hatherop, and it was from this place he set out on his fatal expedition in 1715. Previous to

the suppression of religious houses, this manor belonged to the nunnery of Lacock. The ch., erected in the 15th centy. by the nunnery of Lacock, contains many well-executed monuments. A circular encampment, called *Dene*, is on this estate, in the immediate vicinity of the Ickneild Street and Saltway. It is on a knoll, and contains an area of about 11 acres of cultivated ground. The single fosse which surrounded it is nearly obliterated. It seems formed in communication with Windrush Camp, 3 m. distant in a straight line.

5 m. *Bibury*, on the banks of the *Coln*, which joins the Isis at Lechlade. The spacious manor-house (W. Flux, Esq.), erected in 1623 by Sir Thomas Sackville, has the founder's arms over the porch. It passed by marriage to the Warnefords, and by the same means to the Cresswells. It now belongs to Lord Sherborne. Situated on an easy eminence, it commands the river, and the hills above it, covered with low wood of the most variegated foliage, which, contrasted with the Downs on the summit, complete a scene perfect in its kind."—*Bigland.*

Ablington (M. W. Wilson, Esq.), a mansion, erected 1590, with modern additions by the Coxwells, belongs to their descendant R. Coxwell Rogers. Esq. The *Church*, restored in 1863 by *Sir G. G. Scott*, is capacious and handsome, having a fine tower, spacious chancel, nave, 75 ft. 5 in. by 22 ft. 6 in., two aisles outlying, and a S. porch. It was re-erected by the convent of Oseney, and at W. end of N. aisle are good Perp. windows and several parts of an earlier date. The north and south doors are Norman, and some portions of the edifice are of that period.

8 m. *Barnsley Park* (W. A. Wykeham-Musgrave, Esq.), erected in the Italian style for H. Perrot, Esq., circ. 1730, has a lofty saloon with well-executed frescoes. Edward III. gave this manor to the Earl of Kent, and it descended to the "fair Maid of Kent," wife of the Black Prince. Reverting to the crown, it was granted to the wealthy family of Bouchiers, by whom it was long held, and from whom it devolved by marriage to the Perrots, whence in 1778 it came to the Musgraves. The ch., an ancient building, with later additions, has all its windows filled with stained glass. The chancel window is a memorial one to Mrs. Howman.

A mile after passing through Barnsley the traveller falls into the old Roman Ickneild way which takes him on to Cirencester, about 3 m. from the junction of the roads.

ROUTE 14.

OXFORD TO CHELTENHAM, BY STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, ICOMB, AND BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.

By Rail.

A branch from Chipping Norton Junction (see *Handbook for Oxfordshire*) places Oxford in direct communication with Cheltenham.

Leaving that junction the traveller goes due west across the heart of the Cotswold upland country.

1 m. W. *Bledington Church*, a fine structure, contains a variety of old stained glass of a valuable and interesting character; a hagioscope from the aisle to the chancel; rood-loft stairs; an aumbrey and a Norm.

font. There is a sanctus bell-cot at the junction of the nave and chancel.

2½ m. S.W., *Idbury Church* has a rich Norm. door-frame, an elegant bell-cot, with pinnacles and large Dec. windows to its chancel and N. aisle.

3½ m. *Stow-on-the-Wold* Stat. is placed at the foot of a hill about ½ m. from the town.

Quar Wood (T. W. Stubbs, Esq.). In the grounds is a celebrated spring always supplied with clear fresh water, known as *St. Edward's Well*, and named after some Saxon king or martyr, or local hermit.

The former name of the town and the healing qualities of the spring have been thus versified by a provincial poet:—

"The town was styled St. Edward's, as they tell,
Because near to it stood a famous well,
Which was of yore, for so historians paint,
Sacred in annals to that patron Saint.
This wonder-working water, we are told,
Had strong effects upon both young and old;
Scorbutic humours from this curious tank
Were purged away; its waters being drank,
Weak nerves astringed recovered former might,
And eyes quite dim were once more blest with sight."

Stow-on-the-Wold. 1636 Inhab. (*Inns*: Unicorn and Talbot). An ancient and clean market-town irregularly built on an exposed position on the Fosseway, and insufficiently supplied with fresh water. It was first built in a wood, hence the word *wold*, *Saxonice*, a wood, and the traditional couplet—

"A squirrel can hop from Swell to Stowe,
Without resting his foot or wetting his toe."

The *Church*, constructed by the monks of Evesham, contains specimens of all the styles from the Norman downwards. There is Norm. and Trans. work in the South or Maugersbury aisle, and Ear. Eng. in the transept or Donington Aisle. The Ear. Eng. of the N. aisle is much admired. There is Dec. work in the large chancel, with trussed rafter roof, and the choir is a grand feature. The Perp. period is represented by the windows in the Donington Aisle, the clerestory, and the tower, the latter being a fine ashlar structure of the 15th centy., 80 ft. high, in four stages, adorned with pinnacles, and a conspicuous landmark for many miles. In the wall near the E. end of the chancel and N. aisle are hagioscopes. Traces of two altars may be seen. The sanctus bell-turret remains at the E. end of the nave, and in the tower is a good ring of six bells, the oldest of which is dated 1606, with the inscription, "God save King James." Another is dated 1620, and inscribed—

"With a merrie note, now God permit
That I long time my place may fitt."

Another has—

"Fear God, let love increase;
Obey the King, and live in peace."

The large Dec. window is blocked up by an organ-gallery. There is a painting of the Crucifixion (by *Caspar de Crayer*) given in 1838 by Mr. Chamberlayne, in memory of whose ancestors there are marble tablets in the chancel and windows filled with stained glass. The ch. was restored about the year 1682, with the proceeds of a fine, or commutation for penance, paid by Lord Wharton's son, who had entered a neighbouring church while in a state of drunkenness, rent the Bible, rung the bells backwards, and cut the bell-ropes. *St. Edward's Hall*, in the Market Place, was erected in 1879 by the trustees of a local fund, and contains a ball-room, reading-room, library, &c. The town is supplied with water raised from a very deep well with a force-pump. *Fosse Cottage* (F. R. V. Witts, Esq.).

Stow is 3 m. by road W. of Adles-

trop stat. on the main line. (See Rte. 10.)

3¼ m. E. *Maugersbury* (H. Ingles-Chamberlayne, Esq.), a stone mansion on an elevated position, a seat of the Chamberlaynes since 1563, before which period it was a hunting-lodge of the abbots of Evesham. The family of Chamberlayne is descended from John, Count de Tankeville, who came in the train of the Conqueror from Normandy, and Richard de T., being principal chamberlain to Stephen, assumed that name. John Chamberlayne, its owner, in the reign of Charles I. was an active royalist, and was obliged to compound for his estates. He survived the Commonwealth, and died in 1668.

2 m. S.E. from Stow Station is *Icomb*, pronounced Ic-comb, an isolated spot of Worcestershire in two hundreds and two counties. The boundary of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire ran through the fireplace in Icomb tower, so that it was a saying—"You can boil your kettle in Gloucestershire and drink your tea in Worcestershire." The word *Ycwm* describes its situation on the banks of the Evenlode. King Offa gave Icomb to the prior and monks of Worcester, and it was set apart to supply provisions for the monastic table. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are now the lords of the manor. The parish includes a British settlement, and on the brow of Icomb Hill is the agger of a camp, an earthwork overlooking the great Fosseway which runs below; and there is another singular earthwork called "The Drum"—oblong, with circular projections at the corners. In the village is a remarkable manor-house, built of stone, called "Icomb Place," the residence of the Blackets in the 15th century. This mansion is a unique specimen of its age, and an object of interest to antiquaries. It is now occupied by a worthy agriculturist, who kindly permits visitors to have access to the house. The edifice consists of buildings surrounding two quadrangles, with characteristic gateway, flanked by buttresses, with an apartment above, surmounted by an embattled parapet. The original gates of oak remain, thickly studded with nails, and most of the original fittings of the apartments still exist, including internal shutters, wainscots, massive tables, and a fine roof of the same period. A halberd has remained in the hall for centuries. In one of the kitchens a never-failing stream, conducted from a neigbouring spring, is caught in a trough, and passes through an opening in another wall to an external watercourse. The dining hall, with its minstrels' gallery, daïs, screen, and ancient table, 22 feet 8 inches long and 5 inches thick, the buttery, the chapel, solar, bed-chambers, and attics remain unaltered. In one of the windows is the inscription:—

"Let others learn to live; there's nothing I
Esteem worth learning but the way to die.'

One of the most perfect and interesting parish churches is that of Icomb, the greater part of it having been built between 1220 and 1230. It consists of chancel, nave, south transeptal chantry, and western tower. The chancel is an exquisite specimen of E. Eng. work. In the east wall there is a triple lancet, with broad divisions between each light, well splayed, and having branded detached shafts and richly moulded arches, with dripstone following each light. There are three lancets in each side wall, north and south, with rere-arches supported by corbels of various designs,—that near the south-west angle by two heads conjoined, probably the founder and his wife, temp. Henry III. To the east of this window is an E. E. priest's door. At the south-east of the chancel is a piscina, with two tre-

foiled compartments. At the base of the north wall are the choir seats of stone. The eastern gable coping is enriched with the dog-tooth ornament, and surmounted by a cross. There is an opening from the chancel in the south-west angle which may have been a hagioscope to the chantry or an entrance to the rood-loft. The chancel arch is plain E.E., resting on square piers. An arch at the S.E. of the nave opens into the chantry. To the west is a porch, of the date of the chancel. The tower is of later date. A Norman processional door in the north wall is a fragment of a former ch. The transeptal chantry contains E. E. and Perp. work, a piscina with projecting basin, and an arched recess with tomb and recumbent effigy of Sir John Blacket, one of the heroes of Agincourt, who bequeathed his body to this ch., and 3*s.* 4*d.* to the mother church of Worcester. Above the effigy, and cut through the wall underneath the canopy of the tomb, is a small pointed light, probably a "squint" to the altar of the chapel, in which there is a good Perp. window.

This model of an Ear. Eng. ch. was thoroughly yet judiciously restored in 1870.

2 m., on the road leading from Stow to Burford (12 m.), *Rissington Wick*, the first of 3 parishes having a similar denomination, from their position on the slope of the Cotswold, *i. e.*, rising town; its ch., restored 1863, exhibits portions of Norm. and E. E. styles. *Wyck Hill House* (F. J. P. Butler, Esq.).

3 m. *Gawcomb House* (E. Nichols, Esq.). 4 m. *Westcote Church* is a small building of E. E. style. In the churchyard is a fine specimen of the sculptured base of a preaching-cross. The base is an octagon formed by 8 niches with trefoil heads, in which are mutilated figures. It is considered to be a work of the 13th centy.

1 m. S. *Little Rissington Church*, of mixed styles—the arches dividing the N. aisle being Norm., the chancel E. E., the windows of the nave Dec., the porch and tower Perp. In 1850 the building was thoroughly and judiciously restored.

2½ m. *Great Rissington.* This cruciform ch. exhibits a combination of styles, including Norm., E. E., Dec. and Perp.

2 m. S.W. *Lower Slaughter* (C. A. Whitmore, Esq.). In this pleasing village, having a trout-stream running through the middle of it, near the Fosseway, a figure of Pallas was found, and is engraved in Camden's 'Britannia.' The manor has belonged to the *Whitmore* family since 1605. The mansion was erected circ. 1770, and together with the ch. was restored at great expense and in the best taste by the father of the present owner, C. S. Whitmore, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Gloucester.

3 m. *Upper Slaughter.* The interesting old parish *Church* has been restored, some fine Norman arches being discovered behind the plaster. In 1855 an elaborate sepulchral chapel was added to the ch., containing a richly sculptured altar-tomb of Anglesey marble, to Rev. F. E. Witts (d. 1854); erected by contributions of the gentry of the district in which his useful and intellectual career was passed. In the chancel is a monument to Andrew Wanley, Esq., of Eyford, d. 1688; also a brass tablet to the memory of John Slaughter, d. 1583. The principal mansion in the village is the residence of Rev. E. F. Witts, the Lord of the Manor. The "*Old Manor House*," now used as a farmhouse, was once the residence of the Slaughter family, and is a fine Elizabethan mansion, having the arms of its former owners over the porch. In this parish is *Copse Hill*,

the residence of H. A. Brassey, Esq., M.P.

7 m. *Bourton-on-the-Water* Stat., (1157 Inhab.) (Railway, Wellington, and New Inns). The houses, though detached, form a long street on either side of the river, which is a confluence of streams 30 ft. wide, but not distinguished by name until it reaches the parish of Windrush. A few furlongs from this village is a camp enclosing about 60 acres, in which 147 swords, coins, pottery, and other vestiges of Roman occupation have been discovered; the coins include those of Vespasian, Antoninus, Probus, Constantine and his sons, Julian the Apostate, Carausius, &c. The ch. was erected in 1784 on the site of the original edifice. The construction of the further portion of the rly. between this locality and Cheltenham is for the present abandoned.

Bourton-on-the-Water Stat. is the nearest to Northleach (see Route 18).

4 m. on l. *Farmington Lodge* (Edmund Waller, Esq.).

3½ m. from Bourton Stat. *Notgrove* Stat. This manor passed, in the reign of Henry IV., on the marriage of the heiress of the Brownings to Sir Guy de Whittington, a nephew of the famous Lord Mayor of London, and was possessed by their descendants until the reign of Elizabeth. In the *Church* are two recumbent effigies for two members of this family, conjectured to represent John Whittington, sheriff of this county, 1517, and his son Alexander. A fine old carved screen divides the nave from the chancel, a part of the edifice of much interest to the antiquary. It is of the later part of the fourteenth century, lighted by 2 square-headed windows on the south side. It has no light at its eastern end, and by careful stripping during its restoration in 1871, niches were found which had contained sculptured historical groups, and the walls covered with fresco paintings of Scriptural subjects solve the rather interesting question of how a blank east wall was treated, the whole scheme of the original sculptured and coloured decoration coming to light. These and other interesting features render this church well worth a visit. The two windows are filled with the figures of the Evangelists and St. Bartholomew in stained glass by *Clayton and Bell.* There is a socket of the ch.-yard cross, with a part of an octagonal shaft of 14th-centy. date.

From Notgrove the railway passes by Andoversford (see Rte. 18) to *Cheltenham*, about 19 m. in all from Chipping Norton Junction.

ROUTE 15.

CIRENCESTER TO GLOUCESTER, BY DAGLINGWORTH, DUNTESBORNE, AND BIRDLIP.

By Road. 17 miles.

The communications between these important stations of Roman occupation is by the Ermine Street Road (one of the most perfect works of the Romans, and still serving its original purpose as a public road between Cirencester and Gloucester).

1 m. *Stratton* village, which contains many good private residences, is within the parliamentary boundary of Cirencester, and obtained its name from its position on the Roman paved

way. The ancient church has a nave and chancel, to which a north aisle was added some years ago. At a short distance beyond the village a highway on l. leads to

3 m. *Daglingworth.* The *Church* is very ancient, by some thought to be Saxon. Over the S. door is a *Saxon Sun-dial.* Here pavements and vestiges of an advanced military camp has been discovered.

On the roadside are the remnants of an ancient manor-house, of which the porch, staircase, large hall, and anterooms are traceable. It is supposed to have belonged to the Bloets, owners of the manor during two centuries prior to A.D. 1500. In 9 Hen. III. Wm. Bloet gave the advowson of this ch. to the nuns of Godstowe, who presented to the Rectory until the suppression of religious houses. The remains of an ancient dovecot are near this building. The *Church* is considered by some antiquaries to be of Anglo-Saxon origin, by others to be of Anglo-Saxon character erected in the Norman period. Some portions of the building are constructed in the style of masonry known as "longs and shorts"—first a long stone running up the angle, and then a short tie or length of stone going into the wall; the stones being of similar dimensions, yet placed in opposite directions. The chancel arch is peculiar to early masonry, bearing such small proportion to the ch. Inside this arch there are some curious early sculptures, one representing the Crucifixion, the legs of Christ not being crossed,—a mode of representation which prevailed previous to the 11th centy. The window of the vestry has been formed with a Roman votive altar, on which some letters are discernible. The tower is of 15th-centy. date, and the aisle was added at the restoration of the ch. in 1863. In the ch.-yd. is a cross of massive construction, supposed to be coeval with the ch. It has a square shaft mortised into a socket resting on two heavy steps.

2½ m. on E. side of the Ermine Street, Dagham Down is remarkable for a singular kind of stone. "It is found near the surface, upon a bed of fine black earth in detached blocks of the most grotesque formation, with abundant circular perforations of several inches diameter, and delicately smooth. The consistence of these is so firm as to resist the effects of weather, and they are frequently of a large size. When used for ornamental purposes in rustic buildings they seem to answer the leading idea of that order in a manner not to be attained by anything artificial. There is also another stone of very close grain full of petrifactions, and resembling the marbles of Derbyshire when polished."—*Bigland.*

Pursuing the same highway from Daglingworth,

4 m. *Duntesborne Rous.* — This manor obtains its second appellation from Sir John Rufus or de Rous, whose descendant Lord of the Manor was attainted of treason in 1322. Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, gave this manor to the Fellows of Corpus College, Oxford, who are its present owners. The *Church*, a small building displaying Norm. and Ear. Eng. portions, has a *crypt* of round barrel vaulting under the chancel, once a chapel entered from the W. end of the chancel: but now a coal-cellar entered by a modern door from the churchyard. Herringbone work exists in the walls. There is no E. window, the chancel having only a narrow Norm. window on each side. There are two early wall paintings and a row of stalls. Near the S. porch is an Ear. Eng. preaching-*Cross* unusually perfect—"a slender octagonal monolith, 8 ft. 7 in. in height, is mortised into a square socket placed on a basement step."

5½ m. *Duntesborne Abbots*, where, in July, 1644, the Royalist army

under the command of the King were quartered. Several barrows exist near the road, raised after a murderous conflict with the Danes. In one of these, called "Jack's Barrow," when opened in 1834, were found, in a square stone chest, a sword of gigantic length, and a curious earthen vessel, perforated for the action of fire, in which the heart of the Danish general, slain in the conflict, was probably consumed.

The ch. was restored for the most part at the expense of W. H. Baillie, Esq., in 1872.

From Duntesborne Abbots the Ermine Way may be reached at the Four Mile Inn, and the traveller pursue his way to Gloucester thereby, as follows:

Near the Four Mile Inn, and about a mile from the road is seen

1½ m. on rt. *Cotteswold House* (B. Cope, Esq.), a modern freestone residence, erected on a sloping bank, in a very inaccessible position for vehicles.

5½ m. Beech Pike. On left Winston ch., a small, old building, with only nave, chancel, porch and small saddle-backed tower. The north and south doors are of interesting Norman work, as also the chancel arch, the nave, and one of the north windows. There is no east window. It was entirely restored in 1876, at a cost of above 900*l.*

1 m. on rt. Combend. In 1779 the foundations of a Roman house were discovered, in which was a room 56 ft. by 14 ft.; and in 1787 another house was discovered near the same spot, consisting of 6 rooms in a parallel direction, some of which had tessellated pavements and a hypocaust; amongst the ruins were tiles of a rhomboidal form, in which were the iron nails which fastened them, fragments of glass, columns, &c.—*Bigland*, 409. A sculptured tablet found in these rooms is in the Lysons Collections.

6¾ m. the small *Church* of *Elkstone* has a handsome late Perp. tower opening into the nave, under a lofty E. E. arch. The chancel is very curious, being only 12 ft. in height, having some fine Norman groining, and arches enriched with scrolls of various elaborate sculpture, with a staircase leading to a chamber over it, which has no apparent opening to the nave but a lancet window E. The walls of the N. and S. door are Norm., and the cornice of the N. enriched with carved heads: several later windows have been inserted in both nave and chancel, but the E. window, a small one, is a remarkably fine specimen of Norm. enrichment both within and without. There is a handsome Perp. font and the steps and base of a good stone pulpit.—*Rickman.* Over the chancel is the unusual instance of a dove-cot, and the walls are pierced for the access of the birds. Over the S. door is a early *bas-relief* representing the Saviour enthroned, and holding a book with his symbols, a lamb and a dove. Under the roofing on each side of the ch. on the outside is a series of sculptured heads of men and of animals placed horizontally. The manorial estate passed from the Aston to the Poyntz family in the reign of Richard II.; the Huntleys of Frocester were its next lords: and in 1630 it was purchased by William, Lord Craven, at whose cost the tower was built.

7½ m. Brimpsfield. A castle was erected here by the Giffards early in the 12th centy., which was demolished by the army of Edward II. on their route between Cirencester and Worcester, on account of the hostility of its owner to the De Spencers. A ditch around a rampart covered with brushwood marks its site near the ch., which is part of the once flourishing Benedictine Priory. The park was a chartered enclosure, now occupied as a farm. William of Worcester,

writing in 1440, notices "Bremysfelde Parke versus Glocestre per VI. mil. in via vocata Le Fosse ultra Syssetre."

The *Church* consists of a nave and a chancel, without an opening in its east wall. It is conjectured to have been part of the alien Priory of Benedictines, suppressed by Henry V. In the ch.-yd. is an ancient Maltese cross.

Frome rivulet, the source of Stroudwater, rises here.

9½ m. *Birdlip* (qy. the Bird's Leap). Invalids are frequently sent from the vale to recruit their health in this healthy spot on the Cotswold after severe illness from febrile attacks. (*Inns:* Black Horse; George.) The *Ermine Street* road is carried down the scarp of the hills at one of the highest points of their range, 970 ft. above the Severn. From this eminence the rich vale of Gloucester is expanded to the view, and terminated by the blue mountains of Malvern, which relieve the extreme flatness of the other parts, and give a beautiful effect to the whole. The most striking feature in the landscape is the great Consular way, which leads from the base of the hill to the city of Gloucester in a straight line of 6 m. extent. This, though certainly unpicturesque, gives some idea of the masters of the world, whose public works could be thus completed without the intervention of private property.—*Bigland.*

Birdlip Hill and the woods of Cranham are favourite resorts for tourists and picnic parties, not only from Gloucester and Cheltenham, but from more remote places. These woods extend from Birdlip village for some distance along the slope of the range of hills, and the beech-trees, which flourish with great luxuriance, afford not only shade but an infinity of pleasing walks to visitors in summer time. Rudder writes of this much-frequented spot, "If it were possible that the eye could be raised above the horizon so as at once to comprehend this and the several adjoining parishes as far as Edgeworth and Bisley he would be highly delighted with the multiform appearance of hills and dales, woods and pastures, watered by so many streams meandering in a thousand different forms. There are landscapes which have more of the great and wonderful, but few more truly picturesque or of greater rarity than this would be." "Roman pottery was mostly made in the neighbourhood of places in which it is found; those kinds of it found at Corinium were probably made at some places on the escarpment of the Cotswold hills, where clays of the upper lias shale are in great abundance, and to this day *Cranham*, where probably most of the common Roman pottery was manufactured, furnishes vessels of the same material. *Imitation* Roman vases made at Cranham are buried and dug up when opportunity serves, to impose on unwary and young antiquaries." —*Buckman and Newmarch.*

[There is a much frequented road leading from Birdlip to Cheltenham, 5½ m., passing by Crickley Hill, commanding extensive views over the vale in the direction of Tewkesbury and Malvern. Passing on the slope of *Leckhampton* (pronounced Lackington) hill (978 ft.), the oolitic escarpment of which is of interest to the geologist, and affords a view of the Estuary of the Severn from Newnham to Upton. A curious isolated pinnacle of the rock, known as "*The Devil's Chimney*," is a favourite resort of pedestrians. In a depression of this oolite, called *Hartley Bottom*, is a magnificent beech-tree, 17 ft. in girth.

In 1845, in digging for gravel on the hill above the manor-house, a

skeleton was discovered, quite perfect, with the frame of an iron cap fitting to the skull, consisting of an iron hoop and two bars crossing each other in a knob at the head. A British camp—"a large fortress, two sides of which are defended by a single bank and ditch, the steep escarpments of the hill being a sufficient defence on the others"—rises immediately over the spot where other relics have been found, and large traces of early burials are discernible within a few yards of it. Unburnt pottery of the rudest description has been dug up, and bodies, interred in a very early and unusual manner. The rare frog-orchis (Hebeccaria viridis) grows on this spot. *Leckhampton Court*, the property of the Rev. C. B. Trye, of the ancient Gloucestershire family of that name, formerly of Hardwicke, an old mansion on the slope of the hill. *Hill House* (G. B. Witts, Esq.). *Bartlow* (Major Barnard).

Leckhampton Church has been rebuilt with a lofty central spire, except the tower and chancel, which are stone-vaulted, the latter having a room over it, and the former bearing a lofty stone spire. There is a large sculptured head of St. Peter in the chancel, over which there is an odd kind of roofing. In the S. aisle there are the recumbent effigies of a knight and lady, supposed to represent Sir John and Lady Giffard, of the reign of Edw. III. The font is Ear. Norm. date. There are recumbent stone figures in the ch.-yd. of notables whose memories have passed away.

5 m. *Cheltenham* (see Rte. 2A).]

11½ m. *Witcombe Park* (Lady Cromie), a fine old mansion in a park, on the slope of the hill, screened by beech woods, the seat of the Hicks family since 1600. The remains of a Roman villa, with baths, discovered in 1818, are carefully preserved and are accessible to visitors. There is a path from Birdlip village to these remains, which is usually adopted by visitors, who leave their vehicles at the inn. An extensive reservoir supplies Gloucester with water. The small church contains tablets to Sir M. Hicks and others of that family.

13 m. *Brockworth.* This manor belonged to Llanthony Priory, and in 1541 was given by the king to John Guise, Esq., in exchange for their ancient possession of *Aspley* Guise in Bedfordshire. *Cooper's Hill* was during several descents the seat of the Theyer family. Its owner at the suppression of religious houses had married a sister of the last Prior of Llanthony, by whom the monastic library was conveyed to this house. It was greatly enriched by John Theyer (grandson of the recipient), whose life and productions are detailed in the 'Athenæ Oxonienses.' After his decease in 1678 this library, including 800 MSS., were purchased by the king and were part of the royal collection given by King George III. to the British Museum. *Wellclose House* (W. Davis, Esq.). The ch. dedicated to St. George has some good early Norman arches, and contains a well-executed tablet to Sir Christopher Guise, Bart., the purchaser of Rendcomb, who died 1670.

2 miles to the rt. and behind Brockworth is *Badgworth.*

(4 m. S.E. from the Cheltenham Stat.) *Badgworth Church* has a square embattled tower, with nave, south chapel, and chancel, and has been restored in good taste. The coved timber roof of the chancel is supported by corbels of carved stone, representing full-length figures of angels in the act of playing on various musical instruments, tastefully sculptured. The chancel and E. window have been restored, and the lateral windows are filled with stained

glass. The principal feature in this ch. is the chapel of St. Margaret, which is separated from the nave by three pointed arches, and was probably founded by Margaret, Countess of Gloucester, who, with her husband, were seized of Badgworth in the reign of Edward III. The decorated windows of this chapel are extremely beautiful; they are of two lights, enriched with the ball-flower even to the foliations of the lights, and their mouldings are numerous and varied. The circular doorway is similarly enriched with the ball-flower. The southern restored porch retains its old oaken door, and massive oak parish chests appear on either side of the porch itself.

Badgworth Court (Mrs. Selwyn Payne). *The Greenway* (W. Fowler, Esq.).

15 m. on rt. *Churchdown* (a Stat. on the rly.), pronounced "Chosen," an outlier of the oolite escarpment, 4 m. in circumference, rising 500 ft. above the plain. It affords an example of a hill formed by denudation, such as may be observed in a very prominent degree along parts of the Vale of Worcester and Gloucester shires. The quarries on the tabular summit are scantily covered with yellowish sandy loam, containing spheroidal concretions of hard calcareous grit, called "men's heads" by the workmen. These nodules resemble those which mark the lines of stratification in the coast cliffs near Bridport.—*Murchison.*

Near the summit this hill breaks into irregularities, on the highest of which is the *Church*, of late Pointed style and square pinnacled tower at its W. end thus inscribed—"This bel hous was buylded in the yeare of our Lord God 1601." It is placed on the verge of an irregular-shaped camp, much injured by the quarriers, of which the ramparts, covert way, and well remain. The vallum on the S. side is placed on the edge of a very steep glacis of the hill. The *Church* consists of nave, chancel, aisle and parvise porch, the latter a good specimen of groined work. The windows are filled with Perp. tracery, and there are some zigzag mouldings of a doorway, relics of semi-Norman work. In the chancel is a tablet to the memory of Sir Robert Austen, Bt., of Dartford (d. 1743), and also for the Windowe family.

15½ m. *Barnwood.* In this parish Sir Edmund Sanders, appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1683, was born of parents in humble circumstances. Lord Campbell says he ran from home to avoid the cruel treatment of a step-father, and obtained a place in an attorney's chambers in London, where he educated himself in writing, and by diligence obtained means to enter an Inn of Court, and eventually to attain one of the highest dignities of his profession. He left a legacy of 20*l.* to the poor of Barnwood (see Fosse). The *Church*, approached by an imposing avenue of elms, has a good Norm. arch between the nave and chancel, and various portions of later date. The tower was added in 1514 by Parker, last abbot of Gloucester, whose arms occur on an escutcheon near the doorway. There is a font of Perp. work and of unusual size, once richly decorated with sculptures.

The *Barnwood House* Hospital for the Insane is an excellently arranged establishment for 140 patients, under the superintendence of Dr. F. Needham, and is managed by a committee of county magistrates. Paying patients, ladies as well as gentlemen, are received; whilst others, who can less afford it, are taken at little more than nominal rates. The pains and ability with which this asylum is managed go far to render it as perfect an institution for the treatment

and care of the insane as it is possible to arrive at.

16 m. Wootton Hamlet, now a suburb of Gloucester.

16½ m. **Gloucester.** (See Rte. 1.)

ROUTE 16.

CIRENCESTER, BY EDGEWORTH AND BIRDLIP, TO GLOUCESTER.

A most charming alternative route from Cirencester to Birdlip is by Lord Bathurst's Park, Edgeworth, and Miserden, instead of by the direct Ermine Way.

Passing through the park to a spot known as Park Corner, 4 m., and there turning to the right, in another mile cross roads are reached, where turning to the left the traveller passes

5 m. *Duntesborne House* (W. Hunter Baillie, Esq.), erected in 1750 on a peculiar plan by Sir Mark Pleydell, by whom it was bequeathed to his relative, the Earl of Radnor. It stands on a slope of the wolds, overlooking a deep valley clothed with a varied foliage, and commanding most pleasing scenery. This spot became the retreat, in 1819, of the eminent physician, Dr. Baillie, who hoped at this salubrious spot to arrest in retirement that failure of strength which was ascribed to the fatigues of business. He died here in 1823, and there is a tablet to his memory in the E. E. ch. "Justice cannot be done to Dr. Baillie's medical character unless that important feature in it which appeared in every part of his conduct and demeanour, his religious principle, be distinctly stated and recognised."—*Sir H. Halford.*

6 m. on the opposite hill side in a lovely situation, *Edgeworth Manor* (Francis James, Esq.), erected on the site of a Roman villa, the masonry of which is visible in the cellars. The present house was built originally about 1700 by Nat. Ridler, but has been much altered and enlarged by the present possessor. The drawing-room is lined with oak panels carved with Scriptural subjects and heraldic devices, collected by a previous owner, E. Hopkinson, Esq.

In 1844 some curious early Egyptian remains were dug up in the gardens, supposed to have been concealed by the Roman occupants on leaving the kingdom A.D. 409.

Near the mansion is an hexagonal canopy of early Elizabethan work, surmounted by ogee arches and terminated by a figure of Aquarius, erected 1636 over a conduit in Gloucester. In 1837, on its threatened destruction by railway works, Mr. Hopkinson, the owner of Edgeworth, purchased this interesting architectural relic, and reconstructed it in this sequestered spot. The Anglo-Norm. *Church* consists of a nave, tower, and chancel, with piscina, sedilia, and roodloft-stairs entire. The chancel, restored 1867, is of Norman architecture, whilst the remainder of the ch. was restored chiefly at the cost of the late H. G.W. Sperling, Esq., who then owned the manor, in 1872.

9 m. *Miserden.* A small yet neat village of timbered houses of recent date. *Miserden Park* (E. A. Leatham, Esq., M.P.) is an ancient mansion on an eminence, and traditionally reported to have been erected with the materials of the castle of the Musards,

its early possessors. The rooms are spacious, and the chimney range in the dining hall is ornamented with the arms of Sandys carved on wood. It was garrisoned by 300 men of the Parliamentary army in the Civil Wars. This manor was, with other estates, given by the Conqueror to Hascoit Musard, a Norman who subsequently attained baronial rank. It continued with his descendants to the reign of Edw. II., when it was escheated to the Crown. Hen. VIII. gave this manor to Sir Anthony Kingston: it next belonged to the Jernegans of Norfolk, of whom it was purchased in 1608 by Sir W. Sandys, whose descendants retained it for several generations.

It eventually became the property by purchase of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Rolt, who raised himself to be the representative of the Western Div. of Gloucestershire, his native county, was some time Attorney-General, and afterwards a Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery; at his death it was acquired by the present owner.

The Park, which is watered by the small river Frome, is renowned for the growth of its beech-trees.

The Anglo-Saxon *Church of Miserden*, restored in 1868, consists of a nave, a low embattled tower, and two small transepts of modern structure. "In a chapel on south side of chancel is a costly marble altar-tomb, with the recumbent effigies of Sir William Sandys and his lady, in alabaster, their heads resting on a cushion and their feet on their separate crests: the former (d. 1640) in a suit of armour, the lady (d. 1644) attired in the most fashionable dress of that age. The sculpture is accurately copied from paintings of the knight and his lady by Sir Cornelius Janssen, which were sent to Italy for that purpose. The lace, bracelets, and even the nicest parts of the lady's dress, are most exquisitely finished. On the sides of the tomb are the kneeling figures of their ten children in their usual costume. This superb monument cost 1000*l.*, and is in an excellent state of preservation.—*Bigland.* An altar-tomb with a cumbent figure of a man in armour represents William Kingston, Esq., Sheriff of the County (d. 1614). A stone monument of a man and woman in a kneeling position, with four children, is in memory of Anthony and Alice Partridge, 1625.

Sutgrove (Mrs. Daniel Mills) stands off the road to the left between Edgeworth and Miserden, a slope commanding an extensive prospect. *Wishanger*, during many years a seat of a family named Partridge, is a timbered mansion of the 16th centy. This is on a cross-road from Miserden to Birley, by which the traveller might reach Stroud if he pleased in about 7 miles.

The highway is continued beyond Miserden through Cranham Wood to Birdlip, where it joins the road to

Gloucester Stat. (see preceding Route and Rte. 2A).

ROUTE 17.

CIRENCESTER TO CHELTENHAM, BY CUBBERLEY, SEVEN WELLS, AND CHARLTON KINGS.

By Road. 15 miles.

This route commences by the Ermine Street Way to Stratton, beyond which a new road on rt. leads by Baunton to Perrots Brook, 3 m.

Baunton was the property of a

family named George, of whom John George was M.P. for Cirencester before, during, and after the Commonwealth. At Perrots Brook on rt. a highway leads to the Fosseway and to Chedworth. On l. ½ m. is

Bagendon. This small *Church* is in the Norman style, and contains some neat memorial tablets. In the E. window is some good painted glass of 15th-century work, on which are displayed the arms of Sir Wm. Nottingham, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1479–83, whose parents resided in Cirencester.

Bagendon House (James Capel Croome, Esq.)

4 m. *North Cerney House* (W. Fielder Croome, Esq.), erected in 1780 for Col. Tyndale, whose ancestor purchased the estate from the family of Rich. On the Downs horse-races were formerly held which enjoyed an extensive local reputation. The vestiges of a Roman outpost, with circumvallations, can here be clearly traced at the back of the mansion.

The Perp. *Church*, a cruciform structure, contains good stained glass and modern memorial windows. The east window is of beautiful E. English work, lately restored from traces found in the pointed arch on the inside. The pulpit is of stone, with some good sculptured work. In the S. aisle is a monument to Thomas Rich, a Master in Chancery (d. 1647), inscribed with the names of his ten sons and five daughters. The ancient preaching-cross stands near the S. porch on three steps. The shaft is a tapering octagon formed of two stones, united by an iron clamp.

[2 m. E. of N. Cerney by cross-road, in the hamlet of *Calmsden*, is a picturesque wayside cross, supposed to have been erected by the Knights Templars of Quenington, who held large possessions here. "There is something in the building itself, grey and weather-beaten as it is, which conveys to the eye an idea of chasteness in the design such as we are accustomed to associate with monuments of this description appertaining to the early part of the 14th centy. The structure consists of 4 steps, and a pedestal or socket, into which is inserted a taper octagonal shaft, surmounted by a cube whose sides face the four cardinal points. The site of the cross is extremely well chosen. Elevated on a rising slope on the N. side of the glen, it stands out a conspicuous object from whichever side it is approached, and the visitor cannot fail to be struck with the beauty of this sequestered nook, shaded as it is by the luxuriant foliage of some fine old elms."—*Pooley.* There was formerly a chapel in this township.

3 m. beyond this cross is *Chedworth* Perpend. church, which contains a pulpit of carved stone of excellent workmanship.]

Pursuing the Cheltenham Road from N. Cerney,

5 m. *Rendcomb Park* (J. Taylor, Esq.), an ancient demesne on the river Churn, of great extent, and enriched with ornamented spreads of wood. This manor was possessed at the Conquest by the Saxon chief Aluric, and has enjoyed from that period a succession of notable owners. By Wm. I. it was given to Turold; by Wm. II. to Robert Earl of Gloucester, whose heiress took it to the De Clares; on the death of Gilbert de Clare at Bannockburn, it devolved on his sister, wife of Piers Gaveston; her daughter and heiress married Lord Stafford; on the attainder of Stafford Duke of Buckingham, who was slain in the Wars of the Roses, it was given by Edw. IV. to Neville, E. of Warwick; at his death it was purchased by the wealthy merchant John Tame, whose son, Sir Edmund T., dying s. p., Rendcomb passed to his sister, Lady Stafford. In 1571 it

was sold to the Berkeleys, and by the latter in the reign of Charles II. to Sir Christopher Guise, who was created a baronet in 1661, erected a new mansion, and died in 1670. His successor Sir John Guise was an active supporter of the Revolution in 1688, when he raised and clothed a regiment at his own expense, in command of which he obtained possession of Bristol for the Prince of Orange against the efforts of the Duke of Beaufort and the friends of King James. He was elected M.P. for his county six times, and died from an attack of small-pox in 1695, a few weeks after his re-election to that parliament. His excessive zeal involved him in serious quarrels with his opponents, and he had a very narrow escape of his life in a duel with Sir R. Atkyns, junr., at *Barret's Brook*:—"Sir Robert ran Sir John through the body, he falling at the same time into a saw-pit, the sword breaking in his body." His son, another Sir John, was a representative of the county, and died 1735. On the demise in 1783 of Sir W. Guise, Bt., Rendcomb was inherited by his only sister and her husband, Dr. Shute Barrington, Bp. of Durham. In 1864 it was purchased by Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart., M.P.; who erected a mansion in the Italian style, from designs of *P. Hardwicke*, on the site of the old house, near which an elm, planted in 1666, commemorates the fire of London; it is a remarkable tree, 100 ft. in height, and 36 ft. in girth.

Pope, writing from Rendcomb in 1721, observes, "I look upon the mansion, walls and terraces, the plantations and slopes which Nature has made to command a variety of valleys and rising woods, with a veneration mixed with pleasure."

The *Church*, erected by Sir E. Tame circ. 1520, contains ancient glass of excellent quality and in good preservation, being the surplus glass not required for Fairford Ch.: the corbels are unusually rich, with the letters E. T., and the building, lately restored, is an excellent specimen of the Tudor style. There is an altar-tomb for the Berkeleys, and a memorial chapel in which members of the Guise family have been buried from 1695–1864. The Anglo-Norman font, sculptured with figures of the Apostles, is in good preservation. It properly belongs to the chapel at Elmore Court, but was removed at some period to Rendcomb, and converted into a garden ornament. At the request of the present rector, it was presented to him by the late Sir John Guise, Bart., and restored in Rendcomb Ch. to its sacred uses, thus introducing a Norman feature which it may some day puzzle the archæologist to account for. Three steps and a portion of an octagonal shaft are the only remains of the ancient cross.

7½ m. *Colesborne Park* (J. H. Elwes, Esq.) a handsome Elizabethan mansion, erected from designs of *David Brandon*. The Perp. ch., in the shape of a long cross, with transepts, a tower, and a porch, has been judiciously restored at the cost of Mr. Elwes, and with the neatly-built school-house and cottages renders this in every respect a "model village." The remains of a Roman villa were discovered here in 1779, containing a pavement 56 ft. by 14 ft., with the tessellated pavement of a room adjoining; near it was a range of 6 apartments 12 ft. square.

An eminence known as *Colesborne Pen* is one of the highest summits of the Cotswold range.

10 m. *Cowley Manor House*, rebuilt at the close of the 17th centy., underwent extensive alterations from its former owner, J. Hutchinson, Esq.

The ch., a good example of Ear. Eng., containing a recumbent effigy without armour, with a talbot couchant at the feet, of the 14th centy., was restored in 1872.

10½ m. Cubberley *Church*, enlarged in 1330 by Thomas Berkeley, whose sepulchral effigy still remains. "Various monuments of the sculpture of a remote era are still undestroyed. Two recumbent figures on either side the altar, in the dress of the 14th centy., are probably Sir Thomas Berkeley and his wife Joan, who subsequently married Sir Wm. Whittington, the father of the celebrated Lord Mayor of London. A semi-effigy of a knight holding *a heart* upon an escutcheon is that of Sir Giles de Berkeley, whose body was interred at Little Malvern, and *his heart* in this church in 1295. A recumbent figure of a female of about a yard in length, and many slabs mutilated, broken, and robbed of their brasses, still exist."—*Bigland.* The salubrity of the locality is best evidenced by the tablets to 5 of its rectors, who died at the respective ages of 105, 97, 85, 75, 92.

It belonged in the civil wars to the Earl of Downe, by whom Chas. I. was several times entertained in 1643.

Pegglesworth, on rt., is another of the high summits of the Cotswold.

11½ m. The Seven Wells, or Seven Springs. This spot commands a prospect from Worcester city to the Downs above Marlborough. Many small springs gush out of the rocky ground, and flow into a pond within the boundary of a tastefully arranged garden. This is the source of the river Churn, the most inland of the streams which fall into the Thames, and it has therefore been considered by many, including Leland, to be the true head of that river. "The principal Hedde," he writes, "of Churn risith at Coberle, wher is the Hed Howse of Sir John Bridges."

13 m. *Charlton Kings* (3950 Inhab.), an extensive and fertile parish, watered by the River Chelt, contains a number of detached residences, tenanted by persons in good social positions. The parish *Church*, a large yet plain building, has some E. E. and Perp. portions and is filled with memorials of former inhabitants. It has lately been thoroughly restored. There is a very fine *Churchyard Cross* of 15th-centy. date; a tapering octagonal shaft 7 ft. in height is fixed in a massive octagonal socket placed on two steps. The square block affixed to the shaft is modern.

Another *Church*, "the Holy Apostles," built at the expense of C. E. Higgs, Esq., at a cost of 7000*l.*, was opened in 1871. Great taste has been lavished upon it. The stem-like pillars of the nave, supporting the symmetrical Perp. arches, are enriched with chastely-chiselled capitals—the subjects upon which the sculptor has exercised his art being common groupings of leaves and fruit, flowers and birds. In the nave, every corbel has been carved into the head of primitive apostle or modern martyr; in the aisles, the window arches terminate in chiselled faces of some of the world's greatest thinkers and philosophers, including Luther to Melancthon; in the chancel, the sculptor and decorator have vied with each other in producing rich and varied effects; the walls are encrusted with groups of angels in various positions of worship or adoration, and the roof is a burnished vault, glowing with gold and pigments of various colours. The maple-stained woodwork of the roof is elaborately decorated with crosses, monograms, and ecclesiastical symbols. The alternation of Bath and dark grey Forest stone in the chancel arch and the arches of the chancel aisle produces a happy effect. The three-quarter figures of the Apostles, between the arches of the nave, are boldly and effectively carved, and the clerestory is a good contrast from the simplicity and comprehensiveness of its design. The church is built in the Geometrical Decorated

style, and consists of a nave, 82 ft. by 25 ft. and 45 ft. high; with side asles of similar length, 12 ft. wide. The chancel is 40 ft. by 21 ft. with an apsidal termination, and is lighted by five two-light windows. There are also north and south chancel aisles. The chancel is divided into two parts by a sanctuary arch over the altar-rails, which is supported by marble columns, two on each side, resting on corbels of groups of angels playing on musical instruments. Between the arches of the nave are twelve three-quarter figures of the Apostles, enclosed in circles. There is an entire absence of plastering throughout the interior, the whole being lined with Bath stone, the chancel and chancel-arch being made more striking than the other parts, by the introduction of blue Forest stone. The upper part of the pulpit is of oak, resting on a base of Caen stone and marble. The reredos is of Caen stone, alabaster and marble, and is divided into three compartments, the centre one being occupied by a carving, representing the Last Supper. The font (the gift of the late Rev. H. G. Liddell) is octagonal, with carved subjects on every side, from the Old and New Testaments; the bowl is of Caen stone and alabaster, supported on a grey granite base. The west window is filled with *Hardman's* stained glass, and is in memory of the late Mr. E. Potter of East Court. A tower and spire are to be added. *Charlton Park* (L. Clowes, Esq.), *Battledown Knowle* (S. H. Gael, Esq.), *Stanley Lodge* (Sir Brook Kay, Bt.), *Bafford House* (Lady Leighton), *Whithorn* (Col. Holmes).

15 m. *Cheltenham.* (See Rte. 2A.)

ROUTE 18.

CHELTENHAM TO BURFORD, BY NORTHLEACH.

By Road. 22½ miles.

The Turnpike Road between Cheltenham and Burford was once the direct route from South Wales and Herefordshire to the metropolis. Since the opening of the G. W. Railway through traffic has been diverted to the more expeditious mode of conveyance, but this thoroughfare has remained of importance to the inhabitants of East Gloucestershire, who, though often promised, have only lately by means of the Cheltenham and Banbury Line obtained the facilities of railway travelling.

4 m. *Dowdeswell.* The cruciform *Church* has a transept of equal height and dimensions. The tower was erected 1577. A brass effigy of a man in a robe diapered with roses and fleurs-de-lis in the chancel is, according to Gough, intended for Robt. Eglesfield, founder of Queen's Oxford, who died 1349. There are marble monuments for members of the Rogers family, with a bust of Wm. Rogers, Senior Master in Chancery, who died 1734; for Edw. Rich, Bencher of Lincoln's Inn (d. 1680).

4½ m. on rt. *Dowdeswell House* (R. Coxwell Rogers, Esq.). A mansion in the Corinthian style, placed on an eminence, and embosomed in the wood of a deer park, having in front a sheet of ornamental water formed by widening a small stream which rises in the parish. This manor was

purchased from Sir Ralph Sadler in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by an ancestor of its present possessor.

5 m. *Sandywell Park.* On digging the foundations for this mansion, erected temp. Geo. I., leaden coffins were disturbed near the surface, supposed to be of Romans after their conversion to Christianity. This estate was obtained by Sir John Denham, the author of 'Cooper's Hill,' next by Sir Wm. Morley, and then by James Earl of Derby, coming to each of them by marriage with heiresses. It subsequently belonged to Henry Lord Conway, of whose son, the Earl of Hertford, it was purchased by T. Tracy, Esq., M.P. for this county, 1763-70. It is now occupied by patients mentally affected.

A pleasing and varied ascent, 5 m. through the minor valleys of the Cotswolds, prettily varied by swells, slopes, and falls, and charmingly wooded, leads to *Andoversford Inn* and posting-house, near which a sharp encounter took place between the 2 parties in the civil wars, and 2 officers with 25 soldiers were taken prisoners by the Royalists.

[1 m. to left from Andoversford is *Whittington.* A bronze celt was found here in 1861, 5½ in. in length, of the wedge form, and the centre of the blade embellished with a series of lines. In the Anglo-Norm. ch. are figures of Crusaders and an elaborate marble monument for Thos. Tracey, M.P., d. 1770. *The Court*, an Elizabethan mansion, was restored in 1865.

From Whittington is reached, through Syreford, 2 m. left,

Sevenhampton (Mrs. Lawrence), in whose possession is an interesting relic of Anglo-Saxon work of the 10th or early part of the 11th centy., found on sinking the abutments at the Haw bridge—10⅜ inches in diameter, and 1⅝ in. high. It is supposed to have been used as a laver bowl for washing the hands after meals. The centre compartment contains a representation of a man dying, with two figures (*Parcæ*) before him, one holding a pair of shears, the other a lock of hair; "SCILLA . METENS . CRINEM . MERCATUR . CRIMINE." Above is the History of Ganymede, "ARMIGER . ECCE . JOVIS . GANIMEDEM . SUSTULIT . ALIS."—1. Ganymede, "PORRICAT . UT . SCIATOS . DIS . CONVIVATIBUS . APTOS."—2. History of Orpheus and Eurydice, "LEGIBUS . INFERNI . MOTIS . PROSERPINA . REDDI." "EURIDICEM . JUSSIT . SEDEAM . MORS . ATRA . REDUXIT."—3. Ceres and Triptolemus, "MATER . LARGA . CERES . MISERATA . FAME . PEREUNTES." "TRIPTOLEMI . MANIBVS . COMMISIT . SEMINIS . USUS."—All the figures are engraved in outline. It is possible that at the dissolution of alien priories, in the reign of Henry V., or at the general suppression, in 1534, it was thrown into the river for the purpose of concealment, and, being buried in the sands, could not afterwards be found.

"The *Church* is part E. E., if not of an older date. The tower, which is Perp., is not of the full width of the south transept, so that the S.W. angle rests on a detached pier which forms a remarkable and very picturesque feature in the interior. There is some good mediæval domestic work in this and the adjoining parish of Whittington."—*Petit.*

On *Wycombe* farm extensive remains of Roman occupation were discovered in 1861. This place is conjectured to have been the site of a large military station with an adjacent town of some extent. The vestiges explored were traced over an area of 30 acres, disclosing foundations of extensive buildings, including a semicircular wall 75 ft. in length, part of an amphitheatre or place of public resort. Articles in great variety were found; objects

in iron and in bronze; beads and other specimens of glass; pottery in large quantities, including two jars nearly perfect, and figured Samian; boar tusks, deer horns, &c.; broken statues, sculptured stones, some stone altars, &c., some evidently of British work. More than 1000 coins were found, a number of large brass of Germanicus, Alexander Severus, Antoninus, Constantius, and Diocletian. The most interesting article discovered was a bronze draped statuette of Mars, of highly finished workmanship, measuring 3 ft. in height. An engraving of it may be seen in the 'Gentlemen's Magazine,' Oct. 1864: "The paludamentum thrown gracefully over the shoulder, and the greaves which it wears, are considered by some antiquaries of eminence to be unequivocal evidence of Grecian origin—by others it is held to be Roman."—*Ib.*

½ m. further north, and behind Sevenhampton,

Brockhampton Park (G. C. Colquitt Craven, Esq.) is a stone mansion in the mediæval style, enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1864, placed on a slope in a secluded but picturesque ravine.]

7 m. The village of Shipton Solers, from which by a road to the right by Frog Mill Inn is reached in 2½ miles,

Withington, a manor given to the see of Worcester under the Heptarchy. The *Church* (restored 1872) has Norm. portions, with others of a later character. The N. and S. doors and the arch leading to the chancel are ornamented with zigzag mouldings. The S. transept was a burial chapel of the Lords Chedworth. There is an altar-tomb (1642), with the recumbent figures of a man and woman, for Sir John Howe, his wife, and eight children; another for Rev. W. Osborne, with a quaint Latin epitaph; brass plates for Mrs. Knolles, d. 1614; Dr. Falkner, d. 1709.

In 1811 the foundations of a Roman villa were discovered near the Colne with several curious mosaic pavements—portions of which laid on slabs of Portland stone are in the British Museum.

From Shipton Solers ½ m. left is *Shipton Oliffe.* Norm. Ch. restored in 1868.

10 m. a cross-road to rt. leading 1 m. to

Compton Abdale, or "*Compton-in-the-Hole.*" This manor belonged in 1608 to Sir Richard Grubham, Bart., from whom it descended to his nephew Sir John Howe, whose son Sir Richard erected a substantial mansion (now a farmhouse) with gardens on the bank of the River Colne.

12½ m. on left of the road, *Hampnett.* Upon opening in 1781 a small part of a tumulus, near the Roman Fosseway in this parish, it was found to be full of graves made of rude massy stones collected together, some of them about 6 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 1½ ft. thick; these were put in or on the ground sideways, in rows, and the bodies deposited north and south in the compartments. The whole was covered over with lesser stones and earth, which made the tumulus, though several of the larger stones appeared above the surface. Each compartment contained a body. The tumulus was 20 yards long and 10 broad. In the small ch. are marble tablets for two ladies of the Howe family, with elaborate details of their accomplishments.

13 m. the Ermine Way is crossed at rt. angles; and in ½ m. more the traveller reaches

13½ m. *Northleach* (*Inn:* Wheatsheaf), a small town on the river Leach (Pop. 1500), in a healthy yet desolate hollow of the Cotswold range, and on the Roman Fosseway, once a flourishing seat of the clothing-trade. The large and handsome Perp. *Church*, nearly uniform in plan,

consists of a nave, aisles, lofty embattled tower, chancel, finely arched western porch, early font and stone pulpit. The building was indebted to one clothier, John Forty, for its roof, 1458; and to another, William Bicknell, for its south chapel and perhaps for its unusually fine porch, 1849. It contains several monumental *Brasses* in excellent preservation, of merchants engaged in the wool trade of the 15th centy., with the woolpack and fleece denoting their occupation. Thos. Forty (1447); John Forty (1458); Wm. Scots (1420); William Lawnder, a priest in surplice (1530); on S. wall of S. transept, acrostic of 20 verses for Mawd Parker, who died in childbirth, 1584; Robert Serche and Anne his wife, with 3 sons and 1 dau., 1501. A woolman and wife, c. 1485, with 2 sons and 2 daus. Thos. Bushe, woolman and merchant of the staple, of Calais, 1525, and his wife Joan, 1526, with canopy and inscription. The sedilia are perfect, but E. and W. windows are blocked up.

The patronage of the well-endowed grammar school, founded by Hugh Westwood in 1559, is vested by statute in the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford.

From Northleach 2½ west by the Ermine Way,

9½ m. *Stowell Park* (Earl of Eldon) was purchased by the late distinguished judge, Sir William Scott, and from this estate he took his title on his creation as a peer in 1821. It belonged early in the 17th century to Sir Richard Grubham, from whom it was inherited by his nephew Sir John Howe, who was elevated to the peerage in 1741 as Baron Chedworth, a title which became extinct on the death of the fourth baron in 1804. Stowell Park was the residence of these noblemen until 1781. This place was of residential importance under the Tudors. Leland remarks, "The elder house of the Tame's is at Stowel by Northleche. Mr. Horne of Oxfordshire, dwellinge by Langeley, hath married this Tame, daughter and heir, and shaul have by her 80 li of land by the yere." The heiress of Horne married Anthony Bourne, by whom this property was sold to Sir Richard Atkinson of Oxford, whose son Robert A., recorder of that city, rebuilt the mansion in the reign of Elizabeth. On this estate, under the *Chedworth* woods, a *Roman villa* accidentally discovered in 1864 by a gamekeeper seeking a stray ferret and pulling out a quantity of tesseræ, has many attractions, not only from its sequestered position, its tessellated pavements and extensive appurtenances, but because it enables us to understand to a certain extent the country life of an influential Romanized Britain. This historic relic has been rescued from oblivion by the diligent research of Mr. Farrer and the liberality of the Earl of Eldon. It consists of 20 chambers communicating with a corridor of great extent. The tessellated pavements are in good preservation, and in the principal apartments show a beauty of design and an elegance of form and colour equal to any yet discovered in this country. The bath establishment is unusually extensive and complete. The original walls are standing to the height of 4 ft. Coins, consular and imperial, with a vast quantity of most curious and interesting objects, have been brought to light, and are carefully preserved, — articles of domestic use in glass, earthenware, and iron, monumental remains, tablets, altars, statuettes, relievi, a large mass of iron, apparently for manufacturing purposes, and a pair of compasses of larger dimensions than hitherto known of the Roman era. In the immediate neighbourhood of the villa are the foundations of two temples, one round, the

other square, the latter of considerable area, and from the portions of its massive architrave still preserved, probably a building of architectural importance. These two sacred buildings suggest the presence of a considerable colony of worshippers. Two tumuli close by prove that an earlier and ruder race had preceded them at this locality. In one of these mounds, under a great heap of stones, was found a stone cist, containing a black fictile vessel, full of burnt bones. No metal was found with this interment, but a few flint chips, and there is a remarkable scarcity of weapons, statuary, and pottery. And not the least interesting are 4 stones inscribed with the sacred monogram, the Greek "Chi" and "Rho" in combination, forming CHR., the first letters of the name of Christ. Substantial buildings have been erected by the liberality of Lord Eldon to protect these remains from the weather. In them every object of interest that has been discovered is arranged and classified. The ancient walls are protected by copings formed of the original roofing tiles which covered the villa. Stoves have been placed within the sheds, and every precaution taken to preserve these monuments from further decay or injury. There is also a residence for a curator, under whose superintendence these interesting remains can be inspected.

1 m. N. of Northleach at Norbury is a large camp with a double agger, supposed to be Roman, enclosing an area of 80 acres.

At *St. John's Ash*, near the Great Fosseway, Roman remains and coins have been discovered.

15 m. on l. *Farmington* (Edmund Waller, Esq.).

16½ m. on left, *Sherborne Park* (The Lord Sherborne), restored 1831, an Elizabethan mansion, improved at the Restoration from designs of *Inigo Jones*, once a hunting-seat of the abbots of Winchcomb, stands in a fertile valley, watered by one of the tributaries of the river Windrush. This estate, which belonged to Winchcombe Abbey, was acquired in 1553 by Thomas Dutton, Esq., since which period it has been the residence of his descendants. William Dutton, who inherited this property on the decease of his uncle in 1656, was eldest son of Sir Ralph D., a gallant cavalier and a Gentleman of the Chamber to Chas. I. His estate was confiscated for his fidelity to his sovereign, and he met with a premature death in 1646 by the wreck of the vessel in which he embarked for the Continent. His son was an intended husband for one of the Protector's daughters. Sir Ralph Dutton, M.P. for Gloucestershire 1679-98, entertained the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth at Sherborne in 1681. James D., Esq., M.P. for this county, was raised to the peerage in 1784 as Baron Sherborne. The *Church*, enlarged in 1850 by the late Lord S., adjoins the house, and consists of a nave, chancel, tower, and handsome spire. In the chancel are monuments in white marble for Sir John D., Bart., in a Roman dress, by *Rysbrach*—he was M.P. for this county, 1727-34, and died 1742 — and for J. Lennox Dutton, Esq., d. 1776, by *Westmacott*. There are tablets for 1st Lord Sherborne, d. 1820; the Princess Bariatinsky, his daughter, d. 1807; Lady Sherborne, a figure of Faith, life-size; also a full-length figure of John D., Esq., d. 1656, covered by a winding-sheet, the folds of which are skilfully disposed. This gentleman having been imprisoned for refusing to contribute to the loan for ship-money, was elected M.P. for Gloucestershire in 1640 by those who smarted under the acts of the Government; but perceiving that the popular party were more anxious to overturn than establish

[*G., W. & H.*]

the Constitution, he joined the Royalists in Oxford, and sat in the parliament there, for which conduct he was denounced as a delinquent, and heavily fined. There are two parks belonging to Lord Sherborne, one adjoining the mansion, the other a short distance from it, having a lodge house within its enclosure. Bradley, Regius Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, was born here in 1692 of humble parents.

18½ m. on left of road, *Windrush*, which confers its name on the stream which rises at Guiting and joins the Thames at Newbridge. Entrenchments and tumuli prove this locality to have been the scene of military transactions between the Britons and Saxons. In the quarries bivalves and a variety of fossil remains abound.

Behind Windrush lies *Barrington Park* (Edw. Rhys Wingfield, Esq.), purchased 1734 by Lord Chancellor Talbot, Baron of Hensol, who erected the mansion on an eminence 300 yds. above the river Windrush. It is spacious, in the Doric style, and situated in a well-timbered park nearly 3 m. in circumference. Here he enjoyed field-sports in his leisure hours, and dispensed a cheerful and liberal hospitality. His sudden decease at the age of 57, whilst enjoying his high dignity, occasioned general consternation and regret. His abilities and virtues are noticed by contemporary writers of each party and sect, and are thus alluded to by *Pope*:—

"Who is it copies Talbot's better part
To ease th' oppress'd, and raise the sinking heart?
Where'er he shines, O Fortune, gild the scene,
And angels guard him in the golden mean.
At Barrington shall English bounty stand,
And Hensol's honour never leave the land:
His glories in his progeny shall shine,
And propagate the virtue still divine."

"He was an illustrious exception to the venality charged upon the profession of the law: his life was moral, his heart was good, and his head was clear; nor did ever man fill that high station with greater abilities and approbation of the public."—*Tindal.*

This estate, part of the possessions of Llanthony Abbey, was granted in 1541 to John Guise, Esq., in exchange for Aspley Guise, Beds, and sold by him in 1553 to Richard Monnington, Esq., with whose heiress it passed to Reginald Bray, with whose posterity it continued 200 years. Of them, Edmund B. was M.P. for Gloucestershire, and William B. for Monmouth in 1720. A deer-park existed here in the time of the abbots. It was purchased by Lord T. for the use of his son's wife Mary, daughter and heiress of Adam de Cardonnel, Esq., Sec.-at-War.

The *Church*, a fine specimen of Perp., erected 1511, contains elaborate monuments for former proprietors. In the aisle is the effigies of Captain Edmund Bray in armour, with a sword on his *right* side. This peculiarity arises from his having accidentally killed a man at Tilbury Camp, and in proof of his regret at the occurrence having determined never more to use his right hand. In the chancel is a monument, by *Nollekens*, for Mary Countess Talbot, with her bust, in marble; though for Lord T., who was by his express desire buried here in Feb. 1737, there is no sepulchral memorial.

A portion of this parish, formerly part of Berks, has become by legislative enactment part of Gloucestershire.

19½ m. *Little Barrington* (R. H. Hurst, Esq.). A ch. is mentioned in Domesday as then existing here, and the present structure would seem to be that edifice with a few alterations. It has an embattled tower, and contains tablets for the Greyhurst and Greenaway families.

22½ m. *Burford* (see Route 12)

(*Inn*: Bird-in-Hand). "In 1695 the king reached this town, when the whole population met him and entreated him to accept a small token of their love. Burford was then renowned for its saddles. One inhabitant of the town in particular was said by the English to be the best saddler in Europe. Two of his masterpieces were respectfully offered to the king, who received them with much grace and ordered them to be especially reserved for his own use." —*Lord Macaulay.*

From Burford it is 4 miles to Bampton Stat. or to

Witney Stat. (see Route 12).

ROUTE 19.

CHELTENHAM TO STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, BY ANDOVERSFORD.

By Road.

From Andoversford Inn, instead of taking the branch road to the rt. which has been followed for the last few pages, the traveller may proceed by the left hand road to Stow-on-the Wold.

8½ m. from Cheltenham a road leads in 1½ m. rt. to Salperton.

8 m. *Salperton Park* (T. Beale Brown, Esq.). 1½ m. on rt.; a large collection of paintings by ancient and modern masters. The small ch. a good specimen of an Ang-Norm. structure, contains some modern tablets and painted glass This estate belonged to the Knights Templars and to other religious houses. At the Reformation it was given to Winchester College.

12 m. *Naunton*, a straggling village pleasantly situated in a valley watered by the Windrush, which is mentioned by Leland as "*Penoke well*, counted of sum for one of the farthest of Tamest heddes, a mile from Hayles in radicibus de Coteswolde to Nanton village to Burton, and sumwhat beneth Burton Cummeth into hit a water rising at Kenshalle, in Coteswold and thens to Hinchwilke, whereabout yt renneth undre the grounde." The *Church* is a handsome structure in E. E. style, with an embattled tower. It has a N. transept appropriated as a place of sepulture for the family of Ayleworth. Clement Barksdale, the author of the 'Cotswold Muse,' and other works, who experienced great vicissitudes during the Commonwealth, was presented to this benefice in 1660 by Chas. II., and died here 1670.

[From Naunton Inn by road to the northwards

1 m. *Guiting Grange* (J. Waddingham, Esq.), once a country seat of the abbots of Bruerne. "The ch., a small Norm. edifice with 2 doorways, has an arch into the chancel, with enrichments."—*Rickman.*

4 m. *Temple Guiting House* (G. C. Talbot, Esq.). Ch. Ch. Oxford is the principal owner in this parish, but property has long been held of the college by the Talbot family on a copyhold tenure. In the *Church* is a marble tablet with an elaborate epitaph to Rev. Dr. Talbot (d. 1785), younger son of the Lord Chancellor. The tower is a pleasing specimen of good Perp. masonry. A cross in the churchyard is of singular construction, and of 15th-centy. date. The shaft, a tapering octagonal monolith, 9 ft. 10 in. in height, is inserted in an octagon socket without any steps.]

15½ m. *Eyford House* (Sir Thomas

Bazley, Bt.). This house, which has been rebuilt on a new and more elevated site by the present owner, belonged to the Wanleys, then to the Dolphins, and General Devesnes des Pontès, an officer in the French army, acquired the property by an irregular marriage with Mrs. Dolphin, whose unhappy and singular career was the subject of discussion in our Equity Courts 1861. He devised it to Mrs. D'Arcy Irvine, of whom it was purchased by its present owner. This estate was the favourite retreat of the Duke of Shrewsbury from official labours, "being delighted with the solitaryness of the place, and the pleasantness of the neighbourhood for recreations. Will. III. made a visit to the Duke, and was pleased with the spot, for he thought himself out of the world."—*Atkyns.* The king, accompanied by a multitude of Warwickshire gentlemen on horseback, proceeded towards the borders of Gloucestershire. He deviated from his route to dine with Shrewsbury at a secluded mansion in the Wolds, and in the evening went on to Burford. After the accession of Geo. I. the Duke, shortly before his decease in 1718, quitted Eyford with regret when prevailed upon to return to London and politics. In a summer-house built over a cascade in the garden, now in ruins, Milton wrote a considerable portion of 'Paradise Lost.'—*Rudge.* The Stonesfield slate formation is well displayed here, being quarried for roofing houses. The *elytra* of beetles, fern, and lamiæ leaves are found in it; also fish-palates, teeth of megalosauri, pterodactyles, jaws of teleosauri, and star-fish. The *Thlaspi perfoliatum*, *Thesinum Linophyllum*, *Anemone pulsatilla*, *Cineraria campestris*, *Orchis ustulata*, *Polypodeum calcareum*, and other rare plants, are found in this locality. Having belonged to the abbey of Evesham until its dissolution, it was an extra-parochial district, but has become, by recent legislation, a parish without a church.

17 m. Lower Swell village. The S. door of the ch. is a fine specimen of an Ang-Norm. arch.

This manor belonged to the Abbot of Hayles. It was purchased in 1659 by Chief Baron Atkyns, and his son the historian, who died 1711, had a residence here at Bowells. *Abbotswood* (Alfred Sartoris, Esq.) is a mansion in the Elizabethan style erected in 1867. There are several barrows on the down, and two ancient Druidical stones, known as the *Whittlestone* and the *Hoarstone.*

18 m. *Stow-on-the-Wold Stat.* See Rte. 14.

ROUTE 20.

GLOUCESTER TO NEWENT AND DYMOCK.

By Road. 12 miles.

This route commences at the end of Westgate Street, where, crossing a bridge thrown over one arm of the river, the traveller has to traverse a substantial causeway erected on the meadow lands, which are inundated in the winter months, and passing another arm by Telford's bridge of a single arch, reaches *the village* of *Over*, a position of military importance under the Romans. At what period these branches of the river were first bridged over is unknown, but on his travels through England in 1540, Leland remarks that—

"The Severne breaketh into two armes a little above Gloucester, whereof the principal arme striketh hard by Gloucester town syde, the other goeth through a great bridge at the W. ende of the causey.

"An arrow shot without the town toward Hertford ys a long bridge of stone under the which goeth on great arme of Severne, as I remember called Owseburne. Yt breketh owt of the great streame above the town, and beneth yt goeth againe into the maine streame. The curse (course) of yt is about a myle, so that it insuleth a good medow."

"But the laborious muse, which still new work assaies,
Here sallyeth through the slades, where beauteous Severne plays,
Until that river gets her *Gloster's* wished sight
Where she her streame divides, that with the more delight
She might behold the towne of which she's wondrous proud;
Then takes she in the *Frome*, then *Cam*, and then the *Stroud*,
As thence upon her course she wantonly doth straine,
Supposing then herself a sea-god by her traine."—*Poly-Olbion.*

[A road leaves this on rt. to *Ledbury*, 14 m., by Maisemore and Staunton.]

2 m. W. *Highnam Court* (T. Gambier Parry, Esq.), erected during the interregnum by *Carter*, pupil of Inigo Jones, and surveyor of works to Cromwell, for Col. Cooke, an especial favourite of the Protector's, who at the Restoration was "reconciled," and served as sheriff in 1664. The old mansion was rendered uninhabitable during the Civil Wars, having been garrisoned by each party in succession. A serious defeat during the siege of Gloucester was experienced by the Royalists, who, under command of Lord Herbert, had possession of this house with Welsh troops. On an assault from the garrison with very inferior numbers, under Col. Massey and Sir William Waller, the Welshmen retreated to Barber's Bridge, where about 500 were slain, leaving 150 others, who were led captive into the city, with divers persons of quality, and the most powerful gentry of Herefordshire. This valuable estate belonged to the Abbey of Gloucester. Henry VIII. sold it to John Arnold, Esq., of Monmouthshire. Sir Wm. Cooke, of Gidea Hall, Essex, obtained it about 1600 by marriage with an heiress. It passed by marriage with a co-heiress early in the 18th centy. to the Guise family, of whom it was purchased A.D. 1839. The collections here are rich in specimens of early ivory, sculpture, enamels of the works of Limoges, early Italian paintings, and other exquisite productions of art.

The *Church*, which stands near the house, was designed by H. Woodyer, Esq. A lofty tower of three stages is surmounted by an octagonal spire 200 feet in height. Below the belfry stage there is a deep band of ornamental panelling, with shields, &c. The ch. consists of a lofty chancel with a ceiled roof, a rich chancel arch and oak screen, nave, arcade of 5 bays, clerestory lighted by quatrefoil windows. The building is 130 ft. in length, and is composed of greystone with Bath stone and Devonshire marbles. It was consecrated in the name of the "Holy Innocents" in 1851. Every window is filled with rich painted glass—those in the S. aisle by *Hardman;* in the N. aisle by *Wailes;* the altar window by *Clayton and Bell;* that in the W. tower by *O'Connor.* The chancel walls and baptistery are elaborately painted with Scripture subjects, designed and executed by Mr. Gambier Parry himself. The E. end of nave has some large paintings in "spirit fresco." The subject of that over the chancel arch is "Doom." The figure of our Lord is surrounded by the Apostles and other figures; above and below are choirs and groups of angels summoning the dead to life; those on the

right bear crowns and palm-branches for the blessed, whilst on the left fiery swords are brandished in attitudes expressive of "Depart, ye cursed." On the side walls are other subjects supplemental to the great central one, as the army of Christian Martyrs, headed by our Lord. The painting on the roof connects the whole together by the repeated texts; the figures being in general of life-size. These elaborate decorations, which are distinguished by much original invention and a taste highly refined, were designed and executed by *Mr. Gambier Parry.*

Near the church are the parsonage, schools, and sacrist's house, all from the designs of the same architect.

1 m. from the mansion, on a rising ground above a large retreat of wood, is "*the Pinetum*," one of the best collections of hardy coniferous plants in England, including rare Japanese species, the latest introduced into England. It is of several acres in extent, and may be seen by written order of the proprietor or of the head gardener. In this and the adjoining parish of Lassington are some remarkable old trees, the remnants of Dean Forest, which once included this district.

[The road, on passing Highnam Lodge, diverges on left to, 3 m. *Highgrove*, 4 m. *Minsterworth*, and Newnham 7 m. Another road leads to Ross (12 m.), passing, 3 m., *Beauchamp Lodge* (Mrs. Hallewell), 4 m., Churcham village. The small *Church* has some plain Norm. portions. It contains a sculptured alabaster tablet, for Edward Oldysworth, Esq. (d. 1570), and a matrix of a large cross of 14th-centy. work.

4½ m. *Bulley Church* "a small Norm. building, with a fine arch at the E. end which led to the chancel, and a S. door of the same character."—*Rickman.*

7 m. *Huntley* (see Rte. 5).]

2 m. on the *Newent* road is *Lassington.* In this parish there is an ancient oak of unusually large dimensions, and the remains of a Roman villa.

4 m. *Barber's Bridge.* This spot has acquired historical interest from the defeat of the Welsh troops, part of the Royalist forces, who were killed in their flight from Highnam by the army of Sir Wm. Waller.

In 1868 a vast number of human skeletons were discovered at this spot, which local tradition had always preserved as the place where the Welshmen who had come up to take Gloucester had been surrounded by unexpected foes and killed. The remains have been carefully reinterred, and an obelisk 20 ft. in height, raised on three steps, and surmounted by a cross, has been placed over them at the cost of W. P. Price, Esq. This erection is constructed with stone from the old city wall of Gloucester, with memorial stone from the Portland quarry, with these inscriptions on the sides formed with letters cut and run with lead:—

On the west side:—"These stones, taken from the ancient walls of the city of Gloucester, mark the burial-place of the Welsh of Lord Herbert's force, who fell in the combined attack of Sir William Waller and Colonel Massey, on their entrenchments at Highnam, March 24th, 1643."

On the east side:—"Y ceryg hyn a gymerwyd o hen furiau dinas Caerloew, a nodant gladdfa y Cymry perthynol i fyddin Arglwydd Herbert y rhai a syrthiasant yma ynnghyd ymosoidiad Sir William Waller ar Col. Massie, ar eu gwersyllfa yn Highnam, Mawrth 24, 1643."

On the north side:—

"Non tu Pyrrhe ferox, nec tantis cladibus auctor
Pœnus erit: nulli penitus discindere ferro
Contigit: alta sedent civilis vulnera dextrae."
Luc. Phar. i. 30.

On the south side:—

"Scilicet et tempus veniet, cum finibus illis
Agricola, incurvo terram molitus aratro,
Exesa inveniet scabra rubigine pila,
Aut gravibus rastris galeas pulsabit inanes.
Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulchris."
Virg. Georg. i. 493.

An account of this sanguinary conflict is thus given in one of the newspapers of that period:—

"By letters from Glocester it is for certaine informed that Sir William Waller hath lately given the Welch forces before Gloucester a very great defeate, which is said to be after this manner: Sir William, with his forces coming neare Cicester, made show, the better to conceale his purpose, as if he intended to fall upon the towne, but his ayme was at Gloucester, and had so ordered the businesse that Gloucester men had notice of his intent; and that with the help of his flat-bottomed barges, which he carrieth along with him in the nature of waggons, and are very useful both by land and water, he would transport his forces along the river of Severne past Gloucester, and fall upon the reare of the Lord Herbert's Welch forces when they should the least dread him, and withall gave the Gloucester forces notice when they should fall upon the front of the Welch army, as he would upon the reare, which designe was no better plotted than it tooke effect; for when the Lord Herbert was in skirmish with the Gloucester forces, upon their comming out to him with full thought to cut them all off, being so few in comparison of his, Sir William Waller brought his forces neare the Forrest of Deane, and fell upon the reare of them with such fury that the Welchmen soon shewed their Welch valour, and would gladly have tooke flight if they had knowne which ways to escape them. Sir William, making such havocke amongst them that there was slaine, as is conceived, at least 500 in the place, neare 1000 taken prisoners, with all their armes and ammunition, and the rest of the forces wholly routed, the Lord Herbert, as was at first supposed to be slaine, for that he could not be found, but it is since informed he got away, and fled to Oxford, leaving all his Welchmen behind him, which make them swear by Saint Taffie they'lle never fight for him againe unless he passe it under his hand and seale he will stand it out."

1½ m. W. of Barber's Bridge, *Tibberton Court* (Wm. P. Price, Esq.) In this parish "the New Red system includes courses of a hardish sandy marlstone of a light green colour, the uppermost of which is nearly as white as chalk, but no hard stone is found in the formation between Gloucester and Newent."—*Sil. Sys.*

Meredith (Lady Wedderburn).

7 m. *Taynton*, famous for its cider and "for the superior excellency of its squash—pear perry" an early fruit, remarkable for the tenderness of its flesh, which dropping ripe from the tree bursts to pieces with the fall.

The ch., erected during the Commonwealth as a Puritan place of worship by Alderman Pury, stands North and South. Its interior was restored in 1870. *Taynton House* (C. B. Atherton, Esq.).

8 m. on rt. of the road to Newent *Upleadon.*

8 m. *Newent*, a market town, 2889 Inhab. (*Inn*: George), having two principal streets. Leland states that its name is derived from a solitary yet commodious New Inn, erected on this line of communication with Wales, which, being much frequented by travellers, caused its gradual growth into a town. Several kinds of linen fabrics are manufactured here. In *Kilcot* wood, bronze weapons were found bearing resemblance in form to those met with in Ireland,

and in such position as to support the conjecture that some marauders had fallen victims in a piratical adventure up the Severn.

The spacious and handsome *Church*, rebuilt in 1678, has its roof fastened by screws, without pillars, like the Theatre at Oxford. The tower with its spire is 153 ft. high. There is an ancient high tomb for one of the Grandisons, and numerous monuments for the Foleys and other families who formerly possessed estates in the parish. There is a *Brass* for Roger Porter (d. 1523). This town was garrisoned for Charles I. by Col. Mim, and was the scene of several military transactions. A small carboniferous tract exists here, but its strata are of little value. Coal-pits formerly worked have been abandoned, the coal-seam proving thin and valueless.

1½ m. N.W. Oxenhall (A. G. Onslow, Esq.).

New Court (A. Knowles, Esq.).

Little Bouldsden (Lady Owen).

10 m. *Stardens* (A. G. Onslow, Esq.).

2 m. N.E. *Pauntley.* "Can scarcely be called a village. It consists of the ch. and manor-house, which stand close to each other, and a few scattered houses. The *Church* is a beautiful specimen of the early Norm. The arch bearing the zigzag moulding, and which separates the chancel from the body of the ch., is singularly fine, as also the arch of the S. doorway. To the N. is a very ancient porch built of fine old English oak. There are some remains of the old manor-house—a dovecot in which there is a good semicircular-headed doorway. The family of Whittington became possessed of this manor in the reign of Edw. I., and it continued to belong to them until the death of Thos. W. in 1546. Sir Richard Whittington, the famous Lord Mayor of London, was the youngest son of Sir William W. of this place and of Solers Hope, in Herefordshire. In the W. window under the tower are the arms of Whittington impaling Fitzwarine, a circumstance which clearly identifies the Lord Mayor with this family." —*Lysons.*

12 m. Dymock (1880 Inh.), a parish celebrated for its orchards. Robert Burhill, who assisted Sir Walter Raleigh in his history of the world, was born here in 1572, and John Kyrle (Pope's Man of Ross) was born at the White House in 1637. *Boyce Court* (G. O. Deane, Esq), once a seat of the Chamberlaynes, erected in the reign of Charles I.; *Wilton Place* (J. Cam Thackwell, Esq.); *Dymock Grange* (J. Wynniatt, Esq), a residence of the abbots of Flaxley, was granted at the Dissolution to Sir Anthony Kingston, from whom it descended to the family of Wynniatt. *Hill Ash House* (Major S. N. Raikes). An artifical elevation, called the *Castle tump*, evidently the site of a military outpost, is supposed to be of Saxon date, erected during their wars with the British for this portion of territory. According to tradition it was from this parish that the sheep presented by Edw. IV. to the King of Arragon were taken; which so multiplied in Spain that the gift proved detrimental to the English wool-trade. In the Civil Wars, a garrison for the King was supported here by Sir John Wyntour. The *Church* has a spacious nave with a transept of unequal height, a massive tower with an obtuse spire. It contains marble tablets for the Wintour, Cam, Wall, Chamberlayne, and Wynniatt families. Roger Dimmock, a learned Dominican (d. 1390), was a native of this place.

6½ m. from Newent, *Preston. The Court* is a house of 17th century-date. The ch. is a small early Norm. building with a remarkable fine arch over its N. door.

9 m. from Newent, *Ledbury* (see Rte. 30).

ROUTE 21.

GLOUCESTER TO LEDBURY, BY STAUNTON.

By Road. 16 miles.

This route commences on the *Alney* Island, and crosses the arm of the Severn by a bridge of very high pitch, erected in the time of the Commonwealth.

2 m. *Maisemore.* The ch., rebuilt in 1869, has a lofty and handsome tower. *Maisemore Lodge* (J. Ford Sevier, Esq.). *Spring Hill* (the Misses Crawley). On leaving this village the road diverges on left to Ledbury, and on the right to

5 m. *Ashleworth.* The *Church*, a fine building, consisting of nave, chancel, N. transept, and S. aisle, with an embattled tower, is placed so near the Severn that it is exposed to frequent inundation. The nave is supported by an arched colonnade, and several windows are filled with good stained glass. *Foscombe* (Thomas Fulljames, Esq.).

8½ m. *Hasfield Court* (W. M. Baker, Esq.), a residence dating back to the reign of Henry VI., with partial alterations at subsequent periods. It belonged to the Pauncefote family, whose initial letters and arms still exist on the centre panel of the dining-room, whilst texts from Scripture are carved on the stringcourse round the chamber. The mansion, partially moated, stands on an elevated circular mound of natural formation, the slopes of which on the W. are sufficiently precipitous to render protection by water, on that side, superfluous. The moat has been widened to form a sheet of ornamental water. The views from the front are very extensive. The Ang.-Norm. *Church* in an adjoining shrubbery contains a very old monument to the Pauncefote's. The N. aisle was added in 1850, in memory of the late owner (T. Fulljames, Esq.), and the E. window of the N. aisle is filled with stained glass in memory of the same family. The E. window of the chancel has been also filled with excellent glass, representing the Saviour, with St. Peter and St. Paul on either side; memorial glass has been inserted to Mrs. and Miss Attwood, and there is also an elaborate memorial window to Wm. Miller, Esq. The plain font is Norm., and there are some well-cut ancient bench-ends. The tower is embattled, and has some very grotesque gurgoyles.

9 m. *Tirley.* In this parish is Haw, in British Haugh, *i.e.*, green land in a vale. Tirley Church is in the Dec. style, having a low embattled tower, and contains no monuments worthy of remark. At this spot the Severn was crossed by a ferry from an early period until 1825, when a handsome iron girder bridge resting on stone piers, consisting of 3 arches, was opened for traffic at the cost of 25,000*l.* It has proved useful to the locality, but the route never became, as anticipated, the popular thoroughfare between Cheltenham and S. Wales. In digging the foundation of an arch in April, 1824, at the depth of 7 ft. from the bed of the river, two brass dishes of rare antiquity, and of curious workmanship, were found. One is preserved at Sevenhampton; the fate of the other is unknown. A Roman funeral urn was also discovered buried in the river-bank, and although open at its top, yet

having been buried in an upright position, and the river having continued to flow in the same channel; the ashes were found undisturbed. It is in the museum at *Apperley Court.*

5 m. N.W. *Hartpury Court* (P. Gordon Canning, Esq.), pleasantly situated on the Leaden. This estate belonged to Sir Wm. Compton, Bart., whose granddaughter and heiress married John Berkeley, Esq. Their eldest daughter married Robert Canning, Esq., of Foxcote, and dying without children, gave Hartpury to her husband, who was succeeded by the elder daughter of his second marriage, the wife of the present owner. Among the art treasures of the mansion is a casket of exquisite workmanship, given by Francis I. to Cardinal Wolsey, and subsequently to the Habingtons of Hindlip, from whom it passed to Sir Wm. Compton. The *Church* is principally E. E., with some portions of Norm. remains. There are two windows filled with good painted glass in memory of Rev. Charles Crawley and Mr. Hooper.

6 m. *Corse.* The church is a low building in Perp. style. At Snigsend, in this parish, are 84 cottages, built by Feargus O'Connor for the Chartist Association.

8 m. *Staunton* (*Inn:* Swan). The small *Church* has a good tower at W. end, surmounted with a spire. Its W. window is filled with stained glass; some portions are Dec. and some Perp.; the font is octagonal, of Dec. character and singular shape. There are some good old wood benches. *Hill House* (J. Ford Sevier, Jun., Esq.).

9 m. N. *Eldersfield.* In this parish is a curious old earthwork called "Gadbury Banks." It occupies the area of a solitary isolated hill, having steep sides in every direction, forming an irregular square, with a rampart and ditch on all sides. There is a single entrance on the S.E. up a steep acclivity, and a single exit from the vallum on the N.W. The top is quite level, and could accommodate 10,000 persons.

9 m. The *Down House* (Sandford G. T. Scobell, Esq.). This estate has for a long period belonged to the Dowdeswell family. The present mansion was erected in 1823 from a design of *Rickman's*, in the Grecian style, on the site of a previous residence. It commands a very extensive view.

10½ m. Hazledine (Lady Roberts).

13 m. N.W. *Bromsberrow.*

Conygree Hill (now planted with trees) is an oval artificial mound, to which there is a winding ascent from the S. side. It is about 700 yds. round at the base, and a trench encircles the summit. It is supposed to have been used as a place of assembly for judicial purposes.

Bromsberrow Court (Mrs. Ricardo). In a meadow near the road between this parish and Ledbury is a large broad-leaved lime-tree that presents a singular appearance. This mass was originally two trees, now united together not only by amalgamation of their limbs but by a lateral junction at the root. The largest is 27 ft. in circumference at 3 ft. from the ground. The interval between the boles is 19 in., and, measured as one tree, the mass is 51 ft. in circumference.

In the ch. are two standards which belonged to a regiment of cavalry of the Parliamentary army commanded by Col. Yate: one is inscribed "Leges Angliæ, Libertates Parliamentorum;" the other has an arm cased in armour, and holding a sword with a legend on a scroll, "Ora et pugna, juvit et juvabit Jehovah."

This manor was granted by the Protector to Col. Yate for his services.

16 m. *Ledbury* (see Rte. 30.).

A coach travels from this town to the Gloucester Railway Station and back every week day by this route.

ROUTE 22.

GLOUCESTER TO TEWKESBURY AND WORCESTER.

This portion of the Midland rly. was opened for traffic in 1840.

To Cheltenham, see Rte. 2A.

7½ m. *Cheltenham Bayshill* Stat. in a deep cutting 1½ m. from the centre of the town, at the junction of the Queen's Road with the old Gloucester Road. Flys and omnibuses meet every train. 1 m. *Aisle House* (G. A. W. Welch, Esq.). 2 m. N.W. of this stat. is *Swindon Hall* (T. S. Goodlake, Esq.), a spacious Elizabethan mansion, restored and enlarged. The Ear. Eng. ch. has some Norman work, and a curious hexagonal tower with unequal sides. There are several good monuments and brasses to the Stratford and Surman families.

Swindon Manor House (Charles Freer, Esq.).

3 m. The small and very early *Church* of *Elmston Hardwick* has some very grotesque gurgoyles: and at 4 m. is a pollard tree of remarkable girth, called "The Piff's Elm." Boddington Manor (J. S. Gibbons, Esq.), on the opposite side of the road, is an old mansion surrounded by a moat erected soon after castles had become unnecessary for the security of residence. It had not been long built before Leland's visit, who found "at Bodingtune a fayre manor place with a park."

The ch., a long building with a low tower, is of the Norm. period.

Norton Court (C. Walker, Esq.).

Wallsworth Court (Capt. de Winton).

4 m. Coombe Hill. On l. turnpike-road to Gloucester. On the opposite side of this hill are wharfs at the end of a canal, 2½ m. in length, communicating with the Severn, midway between Gloucester and Tewkesbury. Its traffic since the establishment of railways has greatly diminished.

6½ m. *Deerhurst Walton.*

Notcliffe (Joseph Barnard, Esq.).

6½ m. N.W. *Tredington Court* (J. Surman, Esq.).

8½ m. *Apperly Court* (J. H. Strickland, Esq.), once a residence of the Abbot of Westminster, contains an extensive and unique collection of fossils and geological specimens, selected and arranged by Mr. H. E. Strickland, who was accidentally killed in 1853. This house is placed on an eminence, commanding an extensive view over the surrounding flat country, which is subject to frequent inundation.

9 m. *The Haw Bridge*, opened for traffic in 1825 (see Rte. 21).

11 m. *Cleeve* Stat. Government trains alone stop here. 2 m. rt. is the fine Saxon church of Cleeve, with Anglo-Norman additions, the porch early Norm., in good preservation, is engraved in Bigland. The sculpture of a monument to one of the De la Bere family, A.D. 1635, is in the boldest style of that age, and was erected at an outlay of 400*l*. Their residence (Southam) in this parish is noticed in Rte. 24. The easiest way to this village from Cheltenham is by the turnpike-road, 4 m.

15 m. *Ashchurch Junct.* Stat., i.e.

East Church, from its relative situation to Tewkesbury. Post-horses can be obtained here by notice to the station-master. The large *Church* has a Norm. doorway on S. side, some Dec. work, but most part of the building is Perp., including the tower: an antique screen separates the chancel and nave.

2½ m. *Oxenton*, a village at the foot of the hilly range. On the N. side of the small Norm. ch. is a mausoleum, erected by the Earl of Ellenborough, in which that nobleman was interred Dec. 1871. Oxenton Hill is 733 ft. high.

[Two branches diverge from the main line at Ashchurch station. 1. To Evesham and Alcester. 2. To Great Malvern (Rte. 30).] At 2 m. on the latter is

Tewkesbury Stat.—a short way out of the town—the Roman *Etocessa*, the Saxon *Theocsbyrig*, and Domesday *Teodechesberie*—(Pop. 5100. Houses, 1124). Baxter supposes that the Romans Latinised the name of this town from the British Etoc isceu, faux aquaram, the meeting of the rivers. (*Inn:* Swan.) This ancient market-town (1 M.P.) stands on the Avon, near its confluence with the Severn, after receiving the small streams, Carrant and Swilgate. It consists of 3 principal streets, containing many quaint old timber houses. The stocking-frame knitting in cotton and lambs-wool has greatly declined. The other manufactures of the place are leather and nails. A silk factory employs a small number of persons. Its trade on the Severn with Bristol and Staffordshire, once important, has been diminished by rlys., yet not wholly diverted. This town was once celebrated for its mustard, and Falstaff quotes the proverb "thick as Tewkesbury mustard." Fuller is facetious and diffuse on the subject: "Mustard, the best in England (to take no larger compasse), is made at Tewkesbeery. It is very wholesome for the clearing of the head, moderately taken: and I believe very few have ever surfeited thereof, because not granted time, but demanded present payment for the penalty of the excesse, turning Democritus himself presently to Heraclitus, as the Husbandman Poet doth observe:—

'Seque lacessente fletum fractura sinapi.'
Columella.

It is generally used in England, and the jest is well known of two servingmen contesting about superiority. 'My master,' says one, 'spends more in mustard than thine in beef.' Whereunto the other returned, 'The more sawcy men his followers.' But, seriously, this should raise our gratitude to God for the plentiful provisions of flesh and fish spent in this land, when mustard, a mere complement to both, amounteth to more thousands of pounds by the year than will be believed," p. 374.

Battle of Tewkesbury.

The last decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1471, was fought here. The principal scenes of the action were a meadow ½ m. S. of the town, still known as "the bloody meadow," and the vineyard. Queen Margaret was posted in an entrenched position in Tewkesbury Park, where some remains of military works may perhaps be traced. This town in the Civil Wars was at different periods in the hands of both parties. Twice it was garrisoned for the King and lost through negligence or cowardice.

A *Lock* and *weir* have been constructed here at an outlay of 35,000*l.*, to raise the level of the river so that vessels of larger tonnage may navigate the river to Worcester. The lock of large proportions, 300 ft. long, capable of containing numerous vessels; its depth is 30 ft. The weir,

formed of grey Bristol stone, deposited on a foundation of concrete, is 500 ft. in width at its base. It allows a free passage up the river for fish, the water flowing over it at ordinary periods in a sheet of 6 in.

The *Town-hall* was erected at the expense of Sir Wm. Codrington, M.P. for this borough 1761–92, whose portrait, by *Beechey*, in the building, was presented to the town in 1788.

Tewkesbury owes its fame to its abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and founded by Odo and Dodo, Dukes of Mercia, A.D. 715. Brictric King of Wessex was buried in it A.D. 812. In 930 it received an accession of wealth from a knight called Aylward, and subsequently at the Conquest its revenues and buildings were further enlarged by Fitz-Hamon, to whom Rufus gave this manor. Its abbots were summoned to parliament as early as the reign of John, and it possessed one of the 7 copies of Magna Charta and of the Forest Charter. At the Dissolution the plate of the sacristy weighed 90 lbs., and the annual revenues were nearly 1800*l*.

The *Abbey Church* is one of the most magnificent Norm. ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom. Its grand semicircular recessed arch at the W. end, 64 ft. in height, with a later window of 7 bays beneath, along with the central Norm. tower, forms the principal feature of the exterior. The fabric dates from 1105, when it was founded by Robert Fitz-Hamon, the 1st Norm. Lord of Gloucester. It is one of the great monastic edifices which, though divested of its possessions, has been preserved almost in its integrity, and converted to the uses of a simple parish church. The plan of the original Norm. ch. was cruciform, with 3 apses at the east end, of which the south and centre only remain, though the northern apse is clearly marked. The latter was replaced in the 13th cent. by the larger square chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas. Yet another chapel was soon after added on to the north side, dedicated to St. James, and a third is known to have once stood beyond this. The chapel of St. James is now known as the Chapter House. The massive Norm. central *Tower*, 132 ft. in height, rises between the transepts, which are portions of the original structure, but the choir was re-constructed in the Decorated style which prevailed early in the 14th century; and though its substructure is Norm., pointed arches rise to the roof, which is richly groined and ornamented; the Norm. pillars being heightened by 2 or 3 ft. without removing the capitals. The decorated clerestory above all is still filled with the original 14th century glass. A large portion of the ch. is built of Caen stone.

Its nave has an imposing appearance, the roof being supported by very lofty round but plain Norm. pillars and semicircular arches, the triforium above them having too diminutive an aspect, and the clerestory and vaulting being of much later date. Around the E. end, above the pillars, are seven large pointed windows, filled with richly-stained glass, representing figures of benefactors and saintly personages, among whom Robert Fitz-Hamon, the Earls of Gloucester, the De Clares, and De Spencers are very conspicuous. The armour in which their bodies are cased—of the mixed kind, mail and plate, but covered with the surcoat or jupon, blazoned with the arms of each individual, mark precisely the personage represented. The conical basinet on their heads, to which are attached camails for the protection of the throat, and the ailettes on their shoulders, fixes the date of the glass of these windows in the reign of Edward III.

On E. side of S. transept is a

small apsidal Chapel with a chamber above for sick or infirm monks, who gained access to it by a doorway leading direct into the transept from the monastery: beyond this chamber a passage leads to a point in the choir, from which the high altar was visible.

This Church is particularly distinguished for the number and beauty of its *Monuments*, from very early Dec. date to very late Perp., all of them of excellent workmanship. There are figures of knights and abbots in and about the apsidal chapels that so singularly cluster round the hexagonal E. end of the choir, and give that side an appearance seldom seen in this country.

The spaces between the pillars at the E. end of the choir are occupied by sepulchral chapels, one of which contains the tomb of Fitz-Hamon, who was killed in 1107. It is in the Perp. style, and was erected by Abbot Parker. Another, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, contains the remains of Sir Hugh de Spencer, the favourite of Edward II., and his wife Elizabeth. He died in 1375, and their effigies, painted and in armour, are placed in supplicatory posture, on the top of the chapel, under a canopy.

The most elegant and elaborate of these chapels is that erected by Isabel le Despencer, who married Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick — who was killed at the siege of Meaux in 1421—to whom she brought the Gloucester inheritance, and who died in 1349. This chapel may vie with the finest specimens of late-pointed work anywhere —its palm-leaved parapet, blazoned escutcheons, niches, and canopies, with the delicate pendent tracery of its roof, claims the minutest inspection.

Two remarkable monuments are the tombs of Hugh le Despencer the 3rd, A.D. 1349, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of W. de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who died temp. Edw. III.: the square headdress of the lady being found on tombs of that reign, and that of Sir Guy Brian (d. 1391), who was 3rd husband to the same lady. Both are surmounted by elegant canopies of carved stone, gradually diminishing to one at the summit.

There is a gorgeous cenotaph erected by Abbot Wakeman for himself, shortly before the Dissolution, on which event he became Bishop of Gloucester, and his body was not buried at Tewkesbury. The abbot is represented by an enshrouded skeleton, which was intended, as at that time usual, to contrast with his representation of all the glory of pontificial robes, as a lesson of the vanity of things terrestrial.

There are also various portions of stone screen-work, some very good. The chapter-house is of excellent Dec. work.

In the S. aisle a tomb with the ciphers R. C. is for Abbot Richard Cheltenham, who d. 1509. Beneath the tower, a very small brass plate tradition points out as marking the grave of the last hope of the house of Lancaster, Edward Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI., and a house in the High Street as the place where this ill-fated prince was murdered, 1471; but there is no authority for assigning the prince a distinct tomb, the victims of defeat on this occasion being supposed to have found a common grave.

The monument of Lady Clarke is a pleasing work by *Flaxman*. The ch. is 317 ft. in length; the transept 122 ft.; the breadth of the choir and side aisles 70 ft.; W. front 80 ft.; the height between area and roof 57 ft. Within the walls of this abbey the Duke of Somerset, Lord St. John, 6 knights, and 7 squires, sought an asylum after the battle. Edward IV., attempting to force his way to them, was opposed by a priest with the

Host in his hand on the threshold, nor admitted until a promise had been given to spare the lives of all who had taken refuge therein. For two days the promise was observed; on the third a band of armed men broke in, dragged all forth, and struck off their heads. The organ was removed by Oliver Cromwell from Magdalen College Chapel, and at the Restoration was purchased for this ch.

The Abbey House, erected on the site of the abbot's residence still retains an oriel with some delicate tracery.

A Grammar School founded in 1625 by William Ferrers, Citizen and Mercer of London, "for the teaching of poor men's children," is well attended by scholars.

An iron *Bridge* of 1 arch, one of Telford's finest works, spans the Severn at the Mythe, 1 m. N. of the town. It was erected in 1826 at an expense of 36,000*l*., for the purpose of establishing a direct communication between London and South Wales. Near the bridge on l. bank is a rocky eminence, almost perpendicular, the *Mythe Tute*, and the confluence of the Severn and Avon adds to the interest of this spot, which was frequently visited by George III. when at Cheltenham in 1788. This red rocky mount, by nature so strongly fortified, is now pierced through its centre by the rly. tunnel.

On rt. bank, ½ m. from the Severn, 2 m. W. *Pull Court* (W. Dodeswell, Esq.), on a gentle eminence, in an extensive park. *Pulle* belonged to the Abbey of Tewkesbury, and after the Dissolution of monasteries it was sold by Sir John Ross to Roger Dowdeswell, Esq., son of John D., Esq., temp. James I. His son Richard D., increased his patrimony, and was such a zealous Royalist, that in 1644 it was ordered that "he should be sent up to the Parliament and not exchanged without the consent of the committee of Worcestershire." He was elected in 1660 to the Convention parliament, and continued a representative of Tewkesbury until his death in 1673.

His descendants constantly represented Tewkesbury in Parliament, one of them, William Dowdeswell, being Chancellor of Exchequer during the Rockingham Administration in 1765 and 1766, was a member of the Privy Council, and died at Nice in 1775. His friend, Edmund Burke, wrote a highly eulogistic inscription for the tablet to his memory in Bushley Church.

The mansion was wholly rebuilt in 1835 from designs by *Blore*, who, by his arrangements, has proved in this instance how admirably the Elizabethan style can be adapted in all its picturesque beauty to the requirements of modern comforts and luxury. In the mansion there is a good collection of paintings and of family portraits. The grounds, laid out by Lancelot Brown, are some fine cedars of Lebanon.

"Nature and well-directed art have combined to enrich and adorn *Pull Court* with charm of landscape except the meandering course of a river, or the glassy expanse of a lake—only a short reach of the Severn is discernible at about a mile distance. The more distant country is bounded by the bold sublimity of the Malvern mountains, whose different heights form an undulating outline, and melt into the clouds."—*Miss Seward.*

The *Church* of *Bushley*, rebuilt 1843, from *Blore's* design in the Early Eng. style, at the cost of 5000*l*., given by the late Rev. Dr. Dowdeswell, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, contains good painted glass, carved stalls, encaustic tiles, and monuments to Roger Dowdeswell (d. 1633), Richard Dowdeswell, Esq. (d. 1673), Wm. D.

(1683), and one to the Rt. Hon. Wm. Dowdeswell, M.P., whose epitaph, illustrative of his public services, from the pen of Burke, describes his friend to have been "a senator for many years, a minister for one, and a virtuous citizen all his life." A well-restored *Brass*, having figures representing a man, woman, and eleven children, is in memory of Thomas Payne (d. 1500) and his family. The chancel was erected 1865 by *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*

1½ m. N. Queen-hill Chapel, restored by *Sir G. G. Scott*, by the munificence of the Dowdeswell family.

3 m. W. of Tewkesbury, *Forthampton Court* (Joseph Yorke, Esq.), grandson of the Bishop of Ely, who acquired this estate by marriage with the only child of Dr. Maddox, Bishop of Worcester. It was a villa residence of the abbots of Tewkesbury, and Bishop Wakeman, the last abbot, died here in 1549, and was buried in the ch. This manor was first granted by James I. to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, and then transferred to Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, by whom it was given to his second son Henry, who represented Tewkesbury in several parliaments, and was raised to the peerage in 1692 as Baron Capel of Tewkesbury. He sold Forthampton to Charles Dowdeswell, Esq., of whose grandson it was purchased by Bishop Maddox. The church has been so frequently repaired that "no discriminating marks of antiquity remain."

2 m. N. *Twyning.* The *Church*, restored in 1868 at an outlay of 2300*l.*, is the shell of an unusually spacious Norm. structure, into which Dec. windows have been inserted, and which still retains 2 Norm. doors and arch into chancel. On an eminence above the Severn, called *Tewbury-hill*, is a camp, supposed to be Roman. It is an irregular oblong square, strongly defended, commanding an extensive view, and its area containing 20 acres of very fertile land. Twyning Fleet is a ferry over the Avon for horses and vehicles. *Puckrup Hall* (Mrs. Pocock). *Showborough Hall* (Col. W. F. Cormack). On sawing the butt of an elm-tree, 12 ft. in girth, felled on this estate in 1869, a cavity was discovered in the centre of the trunk containing nearly a pint of acorns, which, on exposure to light and air, sprouted nearly one-third of an inch, and a number being planted, have become promising young trees. These acorns are conjectured to have been part of a squirrel's hoard, and must have remained hermetically sealed in the cavity for upwards of a century, as 120 rings of wood had added to the bulk of the tree, and grown over the hollow.

3 m. S. Deerhurst, on the banks of the river. "*Deor*," "*hurst*," = the wood for Deer, British.

The **Church* (restored 1863) is the earliest dated ch. in England. It was at first cruciform, having two small transepts and an apse. The aisles were of late construction.

The original inscribed stone is preserved among the Arundelian marbles at Oxford, which states that the ch. at Deerhurst was consecrated the 11th of Apr. in the 14th year of Edward the Confessor, in 1056. The broken portions of a curious round font with rude Saxon sculptures have been very cleverly restored. The tower of the ch. is a good specimen of the Anglo-Saxon style. It is unusually lofty, being 4 stories high, and is divided by the wall into 2 parts, the middle wall extending only to the top of the third story; one story is covered by a plain and rude barrel vault, the other half appears to have had a spire

upon it; the upper story probably an addition, being Norm. work. The masonry is rude and wide-jointed rag-work, with some herring-bone and with long and short work at the angles; the doorways are round-headed, with clumsy drip-stones, and in the middle doorway is a figure standing in a shallow niche, holding a vesica, intended to represent the Trinity. The S. wall of the ch. and the chancel aisle appear to be of the same age as the tower. The arch is now built up in the wall which forms the present E. wall of the ch.; it has a square dripstone terminated by sculptures of grotesque animals. The mouldings of the chancel arch have none of the usual Norm. character, and the body of the ch. has evidently been rebuilt, if not entirely, at least in great part, at different periods. The whole ch. is curious, and requires careful study to make out its history. The windows of the tower on the N. and S. sides are small and round-headed, the head of each cut out of a single stone. In the E. wall is a curious window with triangular heads, the shafts ornamented with an imitation of Roman fluting, and the capitals are cut into a series of small receding square fillets.

At the W. end of the N. aisle is an obituary window by *O'Connor*, inserted at the cost of his scientific friends, in memory of Mr. H. E. Strickland, an eminent geologist and "Christian philosopher," who was unfortunately killed by a railway train, Sept. 1853, when examining a deep cutting at the entrance of the Charborough tunnel of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Rly. It is in 4 lights divided by mullions, having 4 principal figures under rich canopies, Noah, Aaron, David, and St. John the Baptist. In the upper part are subjects emblematic of the geological researches of the deceased. A large tomb of grey marble has a figure in judicial robes of Sir John Cassey, Chief Baron (d. 1401), and of his wife in the dress of the times, considered to be among the finest brasses in the kingdom. The judge was the owner of the manor of *Wightfield*, in this parish. Also the figure in brass, of a woman in the costume of her time, for Elizabeth Rowden (d. 1625).

Deerhurst confers the title of Viscount on the Coventry family, who have estates in the parish.

In 1016 a remarkable treaty was proposed here, the armies of Edmund Ironside and Canute being drawn up in order of battle on each side of the river. A truce was arranged at the instigation of the nobles on both sides, who were wearied with the ruinous effects of incessant warfare, and a division of the kingdom subsequently ratified in the small island of Alney at Gloucester.

The erection of a Priory was commenced here about 750 by Dodo, founder at Tewkesbury abbey. "Bede maketh mention that yn his time there was a notable abbay at Derehurste." This structure was destroyed by the Danes, and the monks fled to Malvern. "The old priory stood est from Severne a bow shotte, and N. of the town. There remayne yett dyverse names of streates, but the buildinges of them be gone."—*Leland.*

In 1675 an old stone was dug up in an orchard, thus inscribed, "Odda Dux jussit hanc aulam regiam construi atq. dedicati in honorem SS. Trinitatis pro anima Germani sui Elfrici quæ de hoc loco assumpta est. Ealdredus vero Episcopus qui eandem dedicavit 11 et Aprilis XIV autem anno Regni Anglorum." The remains of this priory are now modernized. The railway passes by an iron bridge over the Avon, and on emerging from a short tunnel

[*G., W. & H.*]

affords a view over a rich district bounded by the Malvern Hills.]

About 2 m. beyond the Ashchurch Stat. the small brook Carant, on its course between Overbury and the Avon, separates this county from Worcestershire, though parts of it extend near the rly. for the distance of several miles.

16½ m. *Bredon* Stat. (1567 Inhab.). The rly. lies in a deep cutting, which shuts out this picturesque and very ancient village from passengers in the trains. Ethelbald, king of Mercia, gave this place to his kinsman Eanulf, grandfather of king Offa, to found a monastery which subsisted here under an abbot of its own in A.D. 841, but at the Conquest it had ceased to exist, and its lands were given to the See of Worcester. The *Church* is one of the finest Middle Pointed buildings in England with rich Norm. doorways and nave. It has three entrances. The N. has a Norm. porch, over which is a muniment-room or parvise. On the W. and S. entrances are specimens of a Norm. arch, profusely ornamented. The roof is high pitched, of open truss-work resting on corbel tables, with quaint devices; and there are low open seats of solid oak with carved ends. Encaustic tiles, with armorial bearings, cover the altar-steps. The ground-plan of this very interesting edifice is the Latin cross; the tower of 72 ft. is surmounted by a spire of 89 ft. rising from the centre. There are in the chancel two monuments elaborately sculptured; one, of black marble, covers the remains of Dr. Prideaux, the ejected Bp. of Worcester, who died in 1650, and was buried in the ch. He was plundered by the Parliamentarians, and compelled to sell his books and furniture to procure the necessaries of life.—*Nash.* At W. end is a canopied tomb with the effigies of G. Reed, Esq. (d. 1610), his wife and children. In the churchyard is a remarkable, and perhaps unique, example of a coped high tomb. The Tithe Barn on the manor farm, near the ch., of 14th-centy. work, is of immense size, with church-like proportions, two rows of massive wooden pillars dividing it into nave and aisles. It has two porches, one having a room over it and a handsome chimney of same date. *Bredon Hill* (960 ft.) is an outlier detached from the Cotswold range; its slope, covered with farms, enclosures, and plantations almost to the summit, from which there is a most extensive view, serves as a barometer to the inhabitants of the surrounding valleys.

> "When Bredon Hill puts on his hat,
> Men of the Vale beware of that."

On the summit are many rare plants, and in its quarries Saurian and other lias fossil remains abound. From one of these quarries, in the middle of a block about a yard square, cut 20 ft. under ground, the workmen found a toad of very large size. The nest in which it lay was hard and polished, like the inside of an oyster-shell, and not less than 26 in. from the nearest external surface of the stone.—*Nash!!!* Roman coins of the later Empire have been found on the hill, where the fosses and vallæ of a camp are very slightly disturbed. The table summit of the hill is occupied by a doubly intrenched camp, supposed to have been formed by Ostorius Scapula, in his advance upon Caractacus. Within its trenches is an isolated mass of oolitic rock, called "*Bambury Stone*," which some antiquaries have treated as a megalith of the Druidical period, and geologists as a relic of a very ancient geological cataclysm. Its composition is peculiar, as it is much fissured, and composed of fragments agglutinated together by stalactitical matter which has penetrated through every part of it. There are also two

isolated masses of oolitic stone on the southern slope of the hill above Bredon's Norton, which bear the appellation of the "King and Queen."

2 m. on rt. *Kemerton*—i.e. Cwm and Ton; the camp on the brow of the hill being of British construction. (Inhab. 550.) *The Court* (J. Hopton, Esq., whose ancestors have been seated here since the reign of Mary). A powerful stream turns several mills. The ch., except the tower, was rebuilt in 1847 in ornate Middle Pointed, and is considered one of the late Mr. Carpenter's most graceful and successful works. The school and school-house are from the designs of Mr. Carpenter. The chancel, divided off by a light wooden screen, is highly decorated, and has a five-light window, one of *Willement's* best designs. A silver coin of Edward III. was found lately in the foundation of the chancel.

19 m. Eckington Rly. Stat.

20 m. Defford Rly. Stat.

1 m. E. *Birlingham. The Court* (— Porter, Esq.). The *Church* was rebuilt in 1870, in the Early Eng. style, with funds provided by a late rector, Mr. Landor, and the late Miss Ker Porter. The tower, which has a spire at its N.W. angle, is the only portion of the former ch. There is a good mural brass for Thomas Harewell (d. 1603) and his wife (d. 1617).

28 m. **Worcester** (Shrub Hill) **Rly. Stat.**

ROUTE 23.

ASHCHURCH TO EVESHAM AND ALCESTER.

2½ m. Teddington Cross. This cross is an ancient direction-post, chiefly of stone, with seven wooden arms pointing to seven towns or villages. On one side is the following inscription:—

"Edmund Attwood of the Vine Tree
At the first erected me.
And freely he did this bestow
Strange travellers the way to show.
Eight generations past and gone,
Repaired by Edmund Attwood of Tedding
ton."

7½ m. turnpike-road to Cheltenham by Cleeve, 4 m.

2 m. *Beckford* Stat., on the small river Carant. A priory founded here by Robert Fitz-Hamon was granted by Henry VI., on the suppression of alien priories, to his newly-founded College of Eton. The Norm. style is discernible throughout the ch., which has a curious hieroglyphic over the N. door, and a lofty, central, embattled, and pinnacled Perp. tower and a fine Norm. arch supports the W. side of the tower, thus showing the antiquity of the work in the base. In proof of the healthy nature of its climate, Archdeacon Timbrill held this rectory from 1795 to 1864. William Wakeman, Esq. (d. 1826), æt. 96, and his three sisters, attained the ages of 75, 82, and 86. "The N. and S. doorways evince their Norm. origin in their round arches and zigzag sculptures. The Elizabethan mansion in the village, the seat of the Wakemans, now of Mrs. Foll, was restored in 1863. An avenue, 460 ft. long, has

attained the height of 30 ft., supposed to be of 400 years' growth; and also a fine specimen of the holy thorn.

[From Ashchurch or Beckford the following pleasant detour may be made to Winchcombe if desired.

2 m. l. *Great Washbourne Church*, has a wooden tower. John Cartwright, whose travels in India, Persia, and other Eastern countries, were printed in 1611, was a native of this place.

1½ m. *Alderton*, i. e. elder-town. On an eminence 1 m. rt. *Dixton Manor House*, during many generations the seat of the Higfords, of whom William H., a poet of local reputation, and author of the 'Institutes of a Gentleman,' was buried here without a memorial tablet. Over the principal entrance is a stone bearing the arms of Higford, and the date 1555.

The marlstone quarries of the hills at Alderton are most prolific in organic remains of fossil fish. The fish-beds are found about 25 ft. above the uppermost bed of marlstone, where it is marked by a chain of nodular concretions projecting from the face of the quarry. In these, scales, teeth, and bones abound, and entire fish are by no means rare, though more readily found in the adjacent shales than in the nodules themselves.

5 m. the small but picturesque Church of *Stanley Pontlarge* is of pure early Norman with later insertions. It has no E. window, and the *piscina* on the S. wall of the chancel is of a late date. The N. and S. doors of the nave are Norman; the former has a transom with an ornamented border. "The Norman work is good and very pure, of an early date."—*Petit.*

Near the chapel is a farm-house in the Tudor style. The S. end has a good chimney tapering in stages from the ground, and square at the top. The Rous family once resided here, and in 1392 John le Rous obtained permission from the king to castellate (kernellare) his mansion.

6 m. Winchcombe (see Rte. 24.)]

6½ m. *Ashton-under-the-Hill* Stat. This village consists of houses built of stone, with square mullioned windows and lofty gables. The ch. is a building of early construction, with the exception of the chancel, which was rebuilt in 1624 by a Sir John Franklyn, then Lord of the Manor. At E. end is a tall yet not inelegant shaft (8 ft. 9 in.) of a village cross, morticed into a socket on 3 steps of early 15th-centy. work. It has a sundial at its top.

8 m. Hinton-on-the-Green. Elfreda, sister of King Ethelred, being wealthy and aged, gave this manor to Gloucester Abbey, at whose cost the church was rebuilt in 1315. It was burnt down and again restored in 1863. A plain Norm. doorway has been preserved. The Manor-house was erected at the close of the 16th centy. by Sir John Hanmer, Bt.

10 m. *Bengeworth* Stat. A suburb of Evesham, separated from it by the Avon, but united by a modern bridge of three arches, erected at the cost of £13,000. Its curiously irregular *Church*, being in an unsafe condition, has been replaced, through the liberality of Miss Porter, on a new site given by Lord Northwick, by a cruciform church in the Geometric Dec. style, having a roof of open timber, with a tower surmounted by a spire 71 ft. in height.

Evesham to Alcester and Birmingham, see Rte. 29.

ROUTE 24.

CHELTENHAM TO WINCHCOMBE, BROADWAY AND EVESHAM.

By Road. 20 miles.

Cheltenham (see Rte. 2A).

1½ m. *Prestbury.* (Priest's-town), Inhab. 1314, a clean village of Saxon origin, belonged to the see of Hereford until the Reformation. Leland mentions a college founded in the 13th cent., of which no traces remain. In the Civil Wars, Massie garrisoned the manor-house in the park, to preserve the communication between Gloucester and Warwick, as well as to control the Royalist garrison at Sudeley.

The *Church*, rebuilt temp. Hen. VII., has the Lancastrian rose in many places, and contains tablets for the De la Beres and others of local note. On the battlements of the tower are armorial bearings and various devices. Part of the ch. is paved with painted tiles from Hayles Abbey. The turret for the sanctus-bell, and the roodloft-stairs, remain. Sebastian Benfield, Margaret Professor at Oxford, was born here 1559. Sir Thos. Chamberlayne, of this parish, was ambassador to Emp. Chas. V.

2½ m. l. *Southam House* (The Misses Sergison), the oldest residential house in the county, and retaining more of its original form than any other in the kingdom. It is of timber and stone, 2 stories without a parapet, erected temp. Hen. VII. "At Southam dwelleth Sir John Huddleston, and hath bilded a pretty manour place."—*Leland.* The mansion is engraved by Nash, and the interior has been restored. One of the halls is paved with painted tiles from Hayles Abbey. In the windows are the arms and cognizance of Hen. VII. It passed by marriage to the now extinct family of De la Bere, who fought at Hastings and Cressy, and in the present century to Lord Ellenborough. It now belongs to E. Richmond, Esq.

On the tableland at the summit of Cleeve Hill, the highest point of the Cotswold range and 1134 ft. above the sea, there is a racecourse.

Vestiges of military works exist, the extremity of which is fortified by a deep vallation extending 350 yards. *Tumuli* are numerous, raised after an encounter between the Saxons and Danes. The "Road stone" quarries near the summit, with their peculiar organic contents, are of especial interest to geologists, as at no other locality throughout the Cotswold district is the middle zone of the inferior oolite equally well displayed. A view from thence embraces the Vale of Severn, bounded by the Malverns, Welsh mountains, and Forest of Dean. A plain stone, about 3 ft. square, at its foot, traditionally commemorates a feast held by 3 Saxon kings, probably when Kenulph founded Winchcomb monastery, and liberated with religious ceremony Cuthred King of Kent, then his prisoner.

On l. a "farm-house has a very useful and ornamental octagonal chimney springing from a rectangular base crowned with an obtuse spire, of which the alternate sides have projecting spire-lights with open trefoil arches."

6 m. on rt. is the ancient mansion of *Postlip*, erected in 16th cent. by one of the Broadway family, whose arms, carved in oak and stone, are some of the most interesting ornaments on the walls. It contains a spacious and curiously carved oaken chamber, the gloomy appearance of which has contributed to the local superstition that the house is haunted. It is engraved by Nash.

The chapel, built by W. de Solers, temp. Henry II., now used as a farm-building, consists of a nave 20 ft. by 12, and a choir uniting with the nave by an arch of Ang.-Norm. date. From the numerous bullet-marks, it was doubtless used as a place of refuge during the Civil Wars.

Mills on this estate are celebrated for the manufacture of coloured papers and tissues; the springs which supply the water from the adjoining hills are considered to be peculiarly adapted for the production of such articles, and the streams of the vicinity abound with trout of a most pleasant flavour.

7 m. *Winchcombe* (White Hart), —A.-S. *Wincel*, a corner, and *Comb*, a valley—on the river Isbourne, a residence of the Mercian kings. The town consists of one long principal street, with 2940 Inhab. Offa founded a nunnery here in 787. The celebrated Mitred Abbey was the work of King Kenulph in 798, by whom it was amply endowed for Benedictine monks. It was an extensive building, of which few traces remain; its demolition by one of the Botelers, lords of Sudeley, having been very effectual. At the Dissolution it was in the enjoyment of ample revenues, whilst the legend of Kenelm (son of Kenulph, whose body was buried here) brought infinite riches from pilgrimages to his shrine. This young prince had been left at the age of 7 under the care of his sister Quendreda, at whose instigation he was murdered, and secretly buried in the wood of Clent. The murder, according to the 'Golden Legend,' was discovered by a dove dropping a scroll on the high altar of St. Peter's at Rome, which contained these words :—

"In Clent sub spinâ jacet in convalle bovina
Vertice privatus Kenelmus rege creatus."

"In Clent Cenbath, Kenelm Kinbarne
Ly'th under thorne beaued bereaued."

The murdered king was canonized, a ch. erected to his memory on Clent Hill, and a spring of water, of healing properties, sprang up where the murder was committed. On Sudeley Hill a similar miraculous spring appeared, where the body rested on its way for interment in Winchcombe Abbey ch. A chapel erected near the spring, was only a few years ago pulled down. One of its windows is preserved in a farm-house erected on the site. The *Church*, a spacious edifice of Perp. arch., is cruciform, with a tower rising from the centre, erected partly by Abbot William, temp. Hen. VI. "The parishioners gathered 200*l.*; but that summe being not able to perform soe costly a work, R. Boteler, lord of Sudeley, completed it." The tower is embattled, and crowned with pinnacles; the roof of S. porch is elaborately groined; the nave is separated from the aisles by octagonal pillars, and from the chancel by a carved oak screen.

A grammar school was founded by Hen. VIII., called the King's School, for the gratuitous education of children. Frances, Lady Chandos, founded in 1621 a free grammar-school, with an endowment of 100*l.* a-year, for educating, clothing, and bringing-up children. Over the school-room is engraved "Vita sine literis mors." There are also a school and almshouses erected by bequest of the late Mr. John Dent.

Tobacco was planted in Winchcombe soon after its introduction into England, and vines for the manufacture of wine were cultivated in the neighbourhood before and after the Reformation.

¼ m. rt. *Sudeley Castle* (J. C. Dent, Esq.) "Th. Boteler, L. Sudeley, made this castle *à fundamentis*; and when it was made it had the price of all the buildings in those dayes. The Lord Sudeley, who

builded this castle, was a famous man of warre in K. H. 5 and K. H. 6 dayes, whereupon it was spoken that it was partly builded *ex spoliis Gallorum.* K. E. 4 bore noe good will to the L. Sudeley, as a man suspected to be in heart K. H. 6 his man; whereupon he was attached, and going up to London he looked from the hill to Sudeley, and sayd—'Sudeley Castle, you are the traitor, not I!' After he made an honest declaration, and solud his castle to the king. One thing was to be noted in this castle, that part of the windows of it were glased with beralt. Now it goeth to ruine, more pitie."—*Leland.* Edward VI. granted it to his uncle Sir Thomas Seymour, 4th husband of Queen Katherine Parr, and the castle was for a short time during Sir Thomas Seymour's life, the residence of the Princess Elizabeth, and, at Queen Katherine's funeral, Lady Jane Grey officiated as chief mourner, on which occasion Miles Coverdale preached his 1st Protestant sermon. In 1549 the castle was granted to William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, brother of the queen, who forfeited it by espousing the cause of Lady Jane Grey. In 1554 Queen Mary granted it to Sir J. Brydges, who was a principal assistant in securing her accession to the Throne, and he was elevated to the peerage in the dignity of Baron Chandos of Sudeley. He attended Lady Jane Grey to the scaffold, and, in acknowledgment of his civilities, was presented by that unfortunate young lady with her prayer-book. This noble lord died in 1558, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edmund, who behaved with great bravery at the battle of Mussleborough, and was installed K.G. in 1572. The 5th Baron Chandos, from the magnificence of his style of living, acquired the soubriquet "King of Cotswold." The 6th Baron warmly supported the Royal cause in the Civil Wars, and had 3 horses killed under him at the battle of Newbury. In 1642 this castle was defended for the King by Sir Wm. Moreton, a member of the Oxford Circuit, who assumed the sword instead of the gown, and became an officer under Lord Chandos. He was compelled to surrender the place owing to the treachery of an officer, who contrived to acquaint Sir Wm. Waller with the inability of the garrison to maintain the defence. Moreton was made prisoner, and was detained in the Tower until 1649. After the Restoration he became M.P. for Haverfordwest and a Judge of the King's Bench. Lord Chandos, dying in 1654 without male issue, left this estate to Jane his second wife, who marrying George Pitt of Strathfieldsaye, Hampshire, ancestor of Lord Rivers, gave Sudeley to his own family, from whom the castle was purchased by the Marquis of Buckingham in 1810. It remained in a ruinous condition from its demolition in 1644 till 1837, when it was purchased by the late J. & W. Dent, Esqrs., who restored the first quadrangle, preserving the original character of the building. They also added to its interest by forming a valuable collection of paintings and curiosities dating from the 16th and 17th century, amongst which are:—The Marriage of Hen. VII., by *Mabuse;* Hen. VIII. and his Family, by *Sir Antonio More,* presented by Q. Elizabeth to Sir Francis Walsingham; 54 sketches by Vertue, from Holbein's originals; a lock of Katherine Parr's hair, taken from her coffin in 1817; an autograph letter of hers to Lord Seymour, accepting his offer of marriage; 2 small exquisite carvings of Hen. VIII. by *Holbein;* paintings by *Weenix, Breughel, Sasso Ferrato, Rubens, Zucchero;* George 6th Lord Chandos, by *Jansen;* besides portraits and relics of many illustrious persons connected with the castle. One tower of the 14th centy. is preserved between the ruins of the hall

of 15th centy. and the Elizabethan portion of the Castle now restored.

Queen Katherine Parr dying here in childbirth, was buried in the precincts of the chapel, which, after remaining in a ruined state from the year 1644, has been restored by its present owner under the superintendence of *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.* A canopied tomb with a recumbent figure, in white marble, of Q. Katherine, of exquisite workmanship, by *J. B. Philip*, has been erected by Mr. Dent. Beneath this monument the remains of the queen repose.

The *Reredos* and the Font, by the same artist are beautiful specimens of alabaster and inlaid marbles. The screen of carved oak, the stalls, and fittings, are from the atelier of *Rattee and Kett*, and the organ by *Nicholson* is an excellent instrument. There are 12 windows of stained glass, designed and well executed by *Preedy:* 6 contain sacred subjects, and the remainder represent characters historically associated with the castle. The chapel bell bears the date 1660, and the words—"The Lady Dorotie Chandos, widdowe, made this."

9 m., or 2 miles beyond Winchcombe, and ½ m. to right of the main road, a cross road leads to Hayles, a small yet interesting portion of the once famous Abbey of *Hayles* (Sax. holy), founded by Richard Earl of Cornwall, 2nd son of John, King of the Romans and Emperor of Germany, brother of Hen. III. He ordered this edifice to be commenced in 1246, and it was opened in 1251 with great pomp, in the presence of the king, queen, barons, 13 bishops, and 300 knights, whom he entertained with great state and plenty, letting fall this generous and devout expression: "I wish it had pleased God that all my great expenses in my castle of Wallingford had been as wisely and soberly employed." This foundation is attributed to a vow made when the earl was in danger at sea. The annals of Waverley relate that when the solemnity of the dedication was completed, the founder gave the monks 1000 marks to purchase lands, and the king by charter settled a yearly rent of 20*l.* Edmund Earl of Cornwall, son of the founder, gave a portion of the blood of our Saviour to this monastery, in 1272, which occasioned a great resort of pilgrims hither. The buildings were quadrangular, with a cloister, of which part of the entrance tower, some broken arches of the cloisters, the conventual barn and offices, converted into cottages, are the chief remains. At the Reformation the commissioners reported favourably of the abbot and monks, as being "very honest and conformable persons, and the howse owt of debt;" and that "they dydde surrendre their howse with such discrete and frank manner as we have seen no other do better in all our journey." The abbot had a pension of 100*l.* and a residence at Coscombe granted for life. An illuminated Psalter, written at the cost of Ursewyke, Grand Almoner to Hen. VII., for this monastery, is preserved in the cathedral library at Wells. A brass seal of this abbey was found, 1821, near the ruins of Drax Abbey, Yorkshire. The small ch. was erected early in the 16th centy. A walk of 1 m. through the woods leads to the small ch. of Farmcote, which contains an ancient altarstone, with 5 crosses, and a recumbent stone figure for H. Stratford, 1649.

10 m. *Didbrook Church*, built, circ. 1478, at the sole expense of Whytechurch, Abbot of Hayles. After the battle of Tewkesbury some of the Lancastrians who had fled for sanctuary to Didbrooke, having been basely put to death, the abbot resolved, after such pollution, to erect a new edifice. The tower at W. end contains a fine Perp. window, supported on a curious intersection of arches. A blue marble sarcophagus

(on the lid of which a cross, chalice, and missal are carved), in which the abbot was buried, still exists under a niche in the N. wall of nave. There is also a tablet to Hon. Robert Tracy, Justice of the Com. Pleas during 26 years, who died at his residence here in 1735. æt. 80.

In the lias quarries along the road are found the usual varieties of fossil remains, including those of saurians, fishes, many genera and species of mollusks (particularly ammonites, belemnites, gryphites, pectens, myadæ, cardiniæ, &c.); several orders and families of echinoderms, which are, however, for the most part of rare occurrence, and frequent fragments of fossil wood. This is indeed a very typical and prolific district, well known to British geologists for its wide and ample exposition of the rocks of the lower secondary formation.

10½ m. 4 cross-roads. 1 m. rt. *Stanway*, an occasional summer residence of the Earl of Wemyss. The mansion, church, and an ancient tithe-barn in excellent preservation, form an interesting group of buildings, and bear traces of their ecclesiastical origin, having belonged to the Abbey of Tewkesbury until the Dissolution. The estate was then purchased by Sir William Tracy, who gave it to his second son Richard, a polemical writer of that period, whose eldest son Paul was created a baronet in 1611, a title which became extinct on the decease of the 5th baronet in 1677. The present mansion in the Tudor style was erected by Sir Paul Tracy, who died in 1626. The court-yard is entered by a handsome gateway designed by *Inigo Jones*. The property descended to its present noble owner on the marriage in 1771 of Francis Lord Elcho, with the eldest co-heiress of Anthony Tracy, who had assumed the name of Keck. The gardens are laid out in the fashion which prevailed temp. Will. III. Richly wooded hills commanding noble views of the Vale of Severn form a shelter from the N. and E., and at their base the ch. and mansion rise amid a scene of much sylvan beauty, affording ample scope for the botanist and naturalist. In the garden is a cedar 21 ft. in girth at 12 ft. from the ground. The Perp. ch. consists of a nave, chancel, and embattled tower. Dover, who instituted the once famous "Cotswold Games," died in the mansion and was buried here 1642.

1 m. rt. the hamlet of Wood-Stanway contains the Parsonage, a few farm-houses and quaint cottages of ancient date.

12 m. *Stanton Court*, a little to the right (Mrs. Wedgwood), 5 m. from Winchcombe. This manor was given by Kenulph to the Abbey of Winchcombe, and at the Dissolution was granted to Queen Catherine. It passed by gift, circ, 1690, to Captain Wenman Wynniatt, in whose family it continues. The picturesque E. Eng. *Church* adjoins the grounds of the Court, and consists of a nave and transept, with an elegant spire at the W. end. The S. aisle has the name of Maurice Tewkesbury, its supposed founder, in carved letters round the figure of a dove in the roof.

On Shenborrow Hill, above Stanton, is a large camp with double entrenchments.

13 m. Buckland, about ½ rt. The pleasing village of Buckland (Boc - land, Sax.) contains many picturesque old dwellings in the style of the Tudor age. The *Church*, erected by the abbey of Gloucester in the 13th centy., a fine building, has a chancel, nave, and aisles divided from it on each side by three pointed arches, with an embattled tower of oolite stone, from the angles of which issue very grotesque figures of flying demons as gurgoyles. In the E. window, which has the date

1585 outside, are 3 compartments of painted glass, well executed, with much brilliancy of colouring and correctness of outline, representing the Sacraments of Baptism, Matrimony, and Extreme Unction. The timbers of the rich open roof exhibit a very neat example of the tiebeam, and have the white rose of Edward IV. painted on the spandrels. A richly embroidered cope of 15th-century work is in use as the altar-cloth. There is a curious family pew with a canopy over it.

The rectory, built circ. 1520, has a hall with a lofty timber-frame roof, and one of the windows has old stained glass, with the device of a "Tun" with the graft of a tree issuing from it, intended as a rebus for the name of *Grafton*, the then rector of the parish, which is written on a label below, and shields, birds, and the words "In nomine Jesu" on scrolls frequently repeated. A drinking-bowl of maple is preserved in the rectory, inscribed "Magister Wingfield, rector of Buckland, huic poculo addidit aliquid ornatus. Willielmus Longmere me fecit, A.D. 1607." Near it is a house of the 14th cent., having the hall nearly perfect, with an enormous fireplace and lofty roof, erected for the abbots of Gloucester. At the Reformation this manor was obtained by Sir R. Gresham, Lord Mayor of London, and passed with one of the co-heiresses of his son, the well-known founder of Gresham College, on her marriage with an ancestor of the Marquis of Bath. There is a tablet in the chancel to Jas. Thynne, Esq., M.P. for Cirencester, d. 1709.

15 m. *Broadway*, a part of Worcestershire (1700 Inhab.), at the foot of a steep hill (1086 ft.) consists of a street ¾ m. in length and of unusual width, as its name implies. The houses are of stone, mansion-like, with mullioned windows, gables, and picturesque chimneys, having the appearance of mediæval construction. The country residence of the abbots of Pershore, now converted into 3 cottages, is an interesting relic of its period. Before the existence of rlys., it was a bustling thoroughfare, but is now "*a deserted village.*" Charles I. during the civil wars, on several occasions rested at the old house now the "Lygon Arms," which has the date of 1620 carved over its doorway.

The cruciform Perp. *Church*, 1 m. S. of the village, containing several monumental tablets, is now disused. Three arches which divide the nave and aisles are in the style intermediate between the Dec. and Perp.; the white rose of Edw. IV. marking the period. Near the altar is a mural brass for H. Dalton, 1572. A round font is evidently ancient. A spacious new edifice in E. E. style, opened 1840, on a spot more accessible to the inhabitants, has been made parochial.

In this parish are *Spring Hill* and *Middle-hill* (E. Flower, Esq.). A mansion was first erected here by William Taylor, Esq., Recorder of Evesham in 1726, which was enlarged in 1776. One of the four avenues of ash planted by him remains. The Broadway Tower, erected by a Lady Coventry, commands a very extensive prospect.

From Broadway it is rather more than 5 miles to Evesham.

20 m. *Evesham.* (See Rte. 26.)

ROUTE 25.

WINCHCOMBE TO EVESHAM, BY TODDINGTON.

11½ miles.

Leaving Winchcombe (Rte. 24) by the same road as in the last route, but turning to the left at the Stanway cross-roads, soon after passing Didbrook, we reach,

4 m. from Winchcombe, *Toddington.*

Toddington Abbey (Lord Sudeley), a mansion designed in the style of the monastic edifices of the middle ages, by the first Lord Sudeley. The pleasure-grounds and gardens are on an extensive scale, and the deer-park, S. of the house, on an elevation, abounds in fine timber. This estate is held by the descendants of those who owned it before the Conquest. John de Sudeley, Lord of that manor and of Toddington, married the heiress of Henry de Traci, of Barnstaple, in the reign of Stephen. Their younger son, William, adopted his mother's name and was settled in this manor. He is considered to have been the Sir William Tracy concerned in the murder of Thomas à Becket, and described by Fuller, as "a man of high birth, state and stomach, a favourite of the King's and his daily attendant." The possessors of Toddington were successively employed in the Wars of the Plantagenet Kings, and were Sheriffs of Gloucestershire and representatives of that county, at intervals, during three centuries. Sir Wm. Tracy, Sheriff in 1513, was conspicuous among those who first embraced the Protestant religion in England. His lineal descendant, Sir John Tracy, of Toddington, was knighted by King James, and advanced to the Peerage of Ireland, in 1642, as *Viscount Tracy.* This peerage continued until 1797, when, on the decease of the 8th Viscount, it became extinct. The only child of this nobleman married her cousin Charles Hanbury, Esq. (a younger son of Capel Hanbury, Esq., of Pontypool Park), who assumed by royal licence the name and arms of Tracy. He sat in parliament for the Borough of Tewkesbury, and was, in 1838, raised to the Peerage, as Baron Sudeley of Toddington. The *Church,* erected in the Early Eng. style by Lord Sudeley, from designs of *G. E. Street,* has substantial walls, elaborate mouldings, with its chancel, chancel-aisles and mortuary chapel groined in excellent masonry. In the chapel there is a memorial effigy of Margaret Lady Throckmorton of Tortworth.

There is a handsome tomb designed by Lough, to the memory of the father and mother of the present peer.

6 m. On left by cross-road, 1 m. *Dumbleton.*

Dumbleton Hall (Mrs. Eyre), erected circ. 1832, in the Elizabethan style, by the late E. Holland, Esq., the well-known agriculturist, is now the property of the executors of — Eyre, Esq. The *Church* consists of a nave, low S. aisle, and a sepulchral chapel projecting as a semi-transept from N. side, built for the Dastyn family. There are monuments for the family of Cocks, whose mansion (now gone) stood near the church; the tomb of Sir C. and Lady Percy, under an arcade, has the figures of both kneeling, in the costume of Jas. I. The quarries and brick-pits of the hill are unusually prolific in fossil remains, yielding to explorers a good series of Lower Lias fossils, intermixed with some of the marlstone type, and rich in fish remains.

On the right of the road opposite

Dumbleton, and about the same distance from the main road, *Wormington.*

Wormington Grange (S. Gist, Esq.), in the parish of Didbrook, a modern mansion erected in 1820 on the site of the old grange to Hayles Abbey. It contains a valuable collection of paintings, including "A Murder of the Innocents," "The Finding of Moses," "Queen Elizabeth and her Court when on a progress in this County." There is a lake of 4½ acres in the grounds. The small *Church*, ded. to St. Catherine, having her figure and wheel in a window, was erected in 1475 by William Whitchurch, Abbot of Hayles. The tower was added, 1800, at the expense of the patron.

Two stone coffins in the garden, removed from Winchcombe, are supposed to have contained the remains of Kenulph and Kenelm. (See Rte. 24.)

7½ m. *Sedgeberrow*, a detached part of Worcestershire. Bronze spearheads, pieces of Roman armour, and British celts were found here a few years since, at which time some large antlers were also dug up.

The *Church* deserves attention as a beautiful and somewhat "unique specimen of old work. It is a simple oblong, with no architectural division between nave and chancel: part of a painted rood-screen remains. The belfry is an octagonal turret at W. end, divided into 4 stages by string-courses, and surmounted by a stone spire ribbed at the angles. Its 5 sides are carried to the ground, and project boldly; the windows of the turret are all square-headed openings. It is late Dec. The *piscina* has a handsome crocketed canopy with a projecting ogee, and is supported by an engaged octagonal shaft, and the double *sedilia* have projecting elbows. The roof is arched like framework of a ship, and has never been plastered." Sedgeberrow can be easily reached from Hinton-on-the-Green Station, see Rte. 23.

From Sedgeberrow to
4 m. *Evesham Stat.* (See Rte. 26).

SECTION II.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

ROUTES.

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ROUTE 26.

LONDON TO WORCESTER, BY EVESHAM AND PERSHORE.

Gt. West. Rail. from Oxford, by Chipping Norton Junct., Moreton-in-Marsh, and Honeybourne Stats. (See *Handbk. for Gloucester*, Routes 10 and 11.)

106 m. EVESHAM STAT. (*Inns:* Northwick Arms; Crown) a borough, 1 M.P., with a Pop. of 5112 P. B., on the rt. bank of the Avon, which here forms a peninsula by a wide sweep around it. On approaching the station, the Avon is crossed, and the abbey and churches present themselves on the left, affording a very pleasing view. Leland calls the valley the "horreum" of Worcestershire, a later writer "an Eden of fertility," though the town is not in the prettiest part. It was early chosen as the site for a monkish establishment; to that the town owes its existence: and the most conspicuous object remaining is the stately tower of the abbey, which was founded in the 8th centy. by a Saxon saint Egwin, who, a victim to false charges, was sent to Rome a prisoner in fetters, when lo! a salmon caught in the Tiber, on being cooked by the bishop's attendants, was found to contain in its stomach the key of his fetters, which he had cast into a pool of the Avon before setting out. This miracle was regarded by the Pope as a sufficient refutation of the accusations, and the saint was sent home to found his abbey in peace.

Evesham became a mitred abbey, and when in prosperity, it was one of the largest in the kingdom. It continued to enjoy splendour and wealth till the Dissolution, but then was so entirely swept away, that Leland in 1540

describes the abbey as "gone, a mere heap of rubbish."

A broad street leads from the stat. to the *Market Place*, and from it a low portal conducts into the churchyard. This Norm. *Gateway*, on the S.E. of the market-place, has on each side semicircular arches, the bases of the semi-columns supporting them being beneath the present soil-level.

The chief relic of the Abbey is the tall and stately *Bell-tower*, the principal object here, and one of the latest constructions added to the abbey by Abbot Lichfield, 1533. It was saved from destruction by the intercession of the inhabitants, who purchased it from its would-be destroyers. It is a very elegant and well-preserved Perp. structure, covered with rich panelling, quite perfect, 22 ft. square at the base, and 117 ft. high, with buttresses at the angles, and adorned with battlements and pinnacles, and possesses the character of great magnificence.

The churchyard is surrounded by the abbey walls, erected in the 12th centy. A little to the S. of it stood the Abbey Church, now quite gone, though part of its foundations can be traced beneath the soil. One fragment of it deserves notice; a solitary arch of rich Dec. work, its mouldings enclosing a double row of niches, is still upheld by the cloister wall. It was the entrance to the chapter-house, and now leads into an allotment-garden. Within the churchyard stand 2 *Churches*, both founded by the monks as parochial chapels. In 1660 the bells were removed from these churches and hung in the abbey tower, which has a peal of 8 bells, used for both churches.

St Lawrence, chiefly of the 16th centy., has been restored, together with its elegant Perp. S. chantry, with rich fan-tracery roof, and panelled walls. Its E. end is a fine composition, with a double row of panelling externally, and delicate angle buttresses. Six memorial windows of good stained glass have been inserted. Both churches have spires.

All Saints, restored 1876, has a richly decorated mortuary chapel of Abbot Clement Lichfield, with handsome fan-vaulting, and under the arch are his initials, C. L. At the entrance is a grey marble, on which, according to tradition, was a portraiture of the abbot, and a memorial inscription under it in brass, which have been torn off. On a boss in the porch is a representation of the five wounds of Christ.

Between the cloister arch of the abbey ch. above-mentioned and the house to the rear of the abbey precincts, traces of the ch. pavement have been found, and in the garden of the same residence was dug up the skeleton of a man in armour, supposed to have been Guy de Baliol, who is recorded to have been so wounded at Evesham as to have been buried in that manner.

Before the high altar of the abbey church was buried the trunk, barbarously mutilated of hands and head by his enemies, of Simon de Montfort, "the most peerless man of his time for valour, personage, and wisdom." His grave was long reputed to be the scene and agent of many miracles, while he without canonization was looked upon as a saint and martyr. His epitaph, according to Camden, was—

"Nunc dantur fato, casuque cadunt iterato
Simone sublato, Mars, Paris atque Cato."

Evesham stands on the lias, whence issue several saline springs, having medicinal qualities not unlike those of Cheltenham. In the Civil Wars this town was garrisoned for the King, who passed several days in it with his army in 1644-5.

Among the regalia of the borough is a silver cup of good workmanship, given in 1660.

From its low and sheltered position, the average temperature of this district is high, and hence arises the fertility for which it is so celebrated, large tracts being laid out as *Market Gardens*, the abundant produce of which is forwarded to the manufacturing districts. The alluvial deposits of the Avon contribute much to its richness of soil.

On *Vineyard Hill*, where the vine, it is said, was cultivated from the Conquest to the Dissolution, a pleasing view of Evesham, and the peninsula of the Avon on which it stands, may be obtained. This spot can be reached by the ferry boats. *Hampton Church* has its tower between the nave and chancel, and is a good specimen of plain Perp. work. The porch, of Late Pointed date, is curious, having pierced spandrels to the entrance arch, and stone ribs with a flagged roof. In the churchyard is the base of a very elegant octagonal cross. A window filled with stained glass, inserted at the cost of Henry Workman, Esq., as a thanksgiving offering for the completion of the new bridge over the Avon, in 1839, which had been a most cherished object of his life. The principal subjects are—the Nativity, the Baptism, and the Ascension. Under the central subject is a panel with a representation of the bridge and arms of the donor. A lateral window, filled with stained glass, is a memorial to Mr. Stokes. In 1862 a beautiful Saxon ornament was found here, and is now in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of London. It consists of oblong pieces of filagree work, linked together by shorter pieces in the form of an 8.

The site of the *Battle of Evesham*, Aug. 4, 1265, fought between Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) and Simon de Montfort, who held Henry III. prisoner, was on the top of the eminence N. of the town, called Greenhill. The prince's force advanced along the road from Alcester; Simon de Montfort issued out of the town to meet him. A spring called Battle Well marks the spot where he fell. This victory fully re-established the royal authority; Prince Edward displayed a most merciful disposition, and all who submitted were pardoned. A monumental obelisk and a Gothic tower have been erected on the field of battle, in the grounds of the *Abbey Manor-house* (E. C. Rudge, Esq.), where there is a collection of local antiquities.

3 m. S.E. *Wickamford Church* has a modern S. porch and late W. tower. In the chancel are two gorgeous alabaster monuments, bearing full-length effigies, under canopies, of Sir S. Sandys—son of the Archbp. —(d. 1623), and of his wife in the attitude of prayer. There is also an inscription to their eldest son, who survived his father only 21 days. Above are the statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Time. On the side are four sons kneeling, the eldest armed. The whole tomb is garnished with escutcheons. The pews and W. galleries are richly carved with the linen pattern brought from a church in London by Lord Sandys.

3½ m. *Bretforton Manor* (W. H. Ashwin, Esq., D.L., J.P.) has in the garden a walnut-tree measuring 300 ft. in circumference. The arcades of the church are late Norm. with capitals of legendary design; one representing the Romanist legend of the "Maid Margery" is in good preservation. Being tempted by the devil, and resisting him, she was swallowed by the fiend, but by means of a crucifix in her hand, she burst the serpent asunder and escaped unhurt. The E. window is filled with stained glass in memory of Lieut. Ashwin, killed in the Crimea. The

tower, which contains a fine peal of bells, is of 15th-centy. work.

There is an old grange of the abbots of Evesham, containing a vaulted cellar and an upper chamber with a good open roof. An ancient barn and fish-pond remain.

2½ m. *Badsey Church* has a Norm. doorway, a long transeptal chapel on N. side, with a rich gable-cross and a massive W. tower, in which are some very grotesque gurgoyles.

3 m. N.W. *Wood Norton*, a hunting seat of the Duc d'Aumale, who has purchased an extensive territorial property in this district.

4 m. N.E. on *South Littleton Farm*, is a large conventual barn, 150 ft. long, with lofty Ear. Eng. archways for the doors. *Middle Littleton Church*, partly rebuilt in 1871, contains some ancient encaustic tiles and monumental slabs, and also a Norman altar-stone. An anchorite's chamber over the porch has been opened into it by the removal of the decayed floor. The fine 15-century Purbeck marble altar-tomb and brass of John Throckmorton and his wife has been removed to the centre of the opened tower, which, though not the original, is a much more convenient situation than it formerly occupied. An effective reredos has also been added.

6 m. *Cleeve Prior Church*, E. Eng. with later work. In 1811, earthenware pots filled with Roman coins, gold and silver, were found at a depth of 16 inches from the surface; and armour and military weapons also discovered lead to the inference that this was a Roman station.

Railways:—Evesham has a direct communication with Birmingham and Great Malvern by a railway which joins the Midland at the Barnt Green and Ashchurch Stations (Rte. 28). These trains are despatched from the Midland Station, adjoining the G. W. R. Station at *Bengeworth*, a suburb of Evesham, which is connected with the town by a bridge constructed at a cost of 13,000*l*., and opened for traffic in 1856. A well-arranged esplanade adjoins this bridge.

The course of the Avon below Evesham is very picturesque and tortuous, making a bold sweep round Craycomb Hills, while S.W. *Bredon Hill* is a conspicuous and interesting object, and commands from its top a very fine view. This river is commonly flanked on one or both sides by extensive meadows, the result of alluvial deposition. Its bed is for the most part deep, with a muddy bottom, except where beds of gravel occur. Its ordinary depth is from 12 to 20 ft., and its breadth from 30 to 50 yds. The Avon is crossed before the train arrives at

46 m. *Fladbury* Stat. Fladbury village, on the river, consists of very neatly built houses, giving the appearance of prosperity. This manor, then known as Fledanbyrig, was given by King Ethelred, in A.D. 691, to the See of Worcester, to which it still belongs. In its large Perp. *Church* is a monument with the bust of Bishop Lloyd, one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II. (d. 1717, æt. 90); and in the aisle is a well-preserved altar-tomb of polished Purbeck marble, with inlaid brass effigies of John Throckmorton, Under Treasurer of England, and Elenora his wife, who died 1445; also *Brasses* of Thomas Morden, Treasurer of St. Paul's and Rector, 1458, in cope, with initials; Edw. Peyton, 1488, with wife and children (injured); and W. Plewme, Rector, 1504. An inscription, in the nave, to Godyth, wife of Robert Onley, with five Latin verses. On two others near the font no inscriptions remain. In S. aisle are tablets to the Perrots of Craycombe. One

slab, representing a large folio book, has on one of the leaves the following verses on an infant:—

"Like a dewdrop kissed off by sun's rising beam,
A brief but beauteous existence was given.
His soul seemed to come down to earth by a dream,
And only to wake when ascended to heav'n."

The E. window of the chancel, restored 1865, has five lights, filled with good stained glass by *Preedy*. The subject of the three central ones is the *Resurrection*, the side ones have the Marriage in Cana and Christ at the Sea of Galilee. A small window on S. side of chancel is filled with stained glass in memory of Rev. F. Gauntlett (d. 1863). There is a neat Early Eng. piscina, with trefoil-headed arches and sedilia. An alabaster reredos has in its centre a Greek cross inlaid with glass mosaics—on either side are angels playing musical instruments, and around their heads mosaic *nimbi*. This *reredos* is much enriched with encaustic tiles and various-coloured alabasters.

The interior of the building has been improved by the erection of open seats, which have replaced a very ugly assortment of high and enclosed pews.

Craycombe House, once a seat of the Perrot family, has been purchased by the Duc d'Aumale. Now let to Mr. Richard Watson.

1 m. S. *Cropthorne Court* (F. D. Holland, Esq.), on an eminence. Bones of the ox, hippopotamus, and deer, with many species of land and freshwater shells, have been excavated from brick-pits here.

The Church, Perp., with four Ear. Norm. arches, has an ambry with its shelf and piscina. In the N. aisle are two raised altar-tombs (1624): one supporting two recumbent effigies of Francis Dineley and his wife (d. 1624), with figures of their seventeen children on its sides, all habited in the costume of that time; another (1646), under a canopy, has the figures of Edw. D. and his wife kneeling face to face in the attitude of prayer, habited in the costume of Chas. I., with their 4 sons and 3 daughters.

1 m. E. *Charlton Manor House* (W. C. Faulkner, Esq.) was the ancient seat of the Dineleys, who obtained this estate circ. 1350 by marriage with the heiress of Sir Simon Handsacre. Soon after 1688 Sir Edward Goodyere, Bt., M.P. for Evesham, became its owner by marrying the only child of Sir Edward Dineley, and their issue obtained an unhappy notoriety, the eldest son being murdered at Bristol by his brother, a captain in the Navy, in 1741, for which offence the latter and his accomplices were executed. Sir John D. Goodyere, who inherited the title, one of the Poor Knights of Windsor, was one of the many eccentric characters of the Regency. Charlton was sold in the last century, and the house was, during many years, unoccupied, having the local reputation of being haunted. It has been thoroughly renovated by its present owner, its wainscotted apartments, wide staircases, and entrance-gate pillars, being in excellent preservation.

A tithe barn of large dimensions has been converted into a commodious chapel-of-ease, with handsome internal arrangements, at the cost of Mr. Workman.

2 m. S. the Norm. church of *Wyre Piddle*, restored 1845, has a double bell-turret and early font. Parker says the chancel arch is almost certainly Saxon. The chancel arch is of very early Norman, and there is some good old glass in the W. window. There are some ancient tiles in this church. The original stone altar is imbedded in the floor at E. end. An ancient stone cross remains in the village.

[*G., W. & H.*]

½ m. rt. the E. Norm. ch. of *Pinvin* has hagioscopes in the chancel and curious frescoes on the walls.

3 m. *Wolverton Hall* (W. R. Acton, Esq.).

4½ m. PERSHORE STAT. (*Inn:* Coventry Arms).

Pershore can also be reached from the Defford Stat. on the Midland Rly., distant 3 miles.

Pershore is celebrated for egg-plums, otherwise known as Pershore plums, for which the soil is particularly suited.

The market-town of Pershore, 6733 S.D. Inhab. (*Inns:* Three Tuns; Angel) is on the rt. bank of the Avon, in a lias district, at a distance of a mile from the rly. stat. An omnibus meets each train. Oswald, a nephew of Ethelred King of Mercia, founded a religious house here, as early as A.D. 689, for secular canons; but these were dismissed, and the monastery became an abbey for Benedictine monks, by charter of King Edgar, about A.D. 970. At the dissolution of monasteries the revenues of this house were valued at 643*l.* per annum, when its site, vineyard, and the manor of Pershore were sold to Wm. and Francis Sheldon. It was a mitred abbey, and its abbots had a seat in parliament. All the abbatial buildings were demolished, except the cruciform *Ch. of the Holy Cross*, which was purchased by the inhabitants for their parish ch. It is surmounted by a handsome square tower of 14th centy., and retains only the E. Eng. choir, with a remarkably rich and lofty clerestory, and S. transept of the Norm. building. The Norman nave was taken down at the dissolution of monasteries, and the N. transept fell about 1685. Enough remains of the destroyed portions to indicate their original beauty. A peculiar feature in the ch. is the absence of a distinct triforium. The interior of the lantern tower is considered to be equalled only by that of Lincoln Cathedral since the belfry-stage has been removed. This fine feature of the tower is of Ear. Eng. work, merging into Decorated, having arcaded panels, duplicated windows with disengaged shafts, carved string-courses, and other pleasing details. The exterior part resembles the tower portion of Salisbury Cathedral. A recumbent effigy of the Plantagenet era, on the lid of a stone coffin, represents a knight armed cap-à-pie, in a hooded hauberk of rings set edgeways, a piece of the coif under the chin being thrown back as unfastened. Over the hauberk is a sleeveless surcoat belted round the waist, and the drapery well disposed. The thighs are covered with chausses of ring-mail. The glove of mail is affixed to the sleeve of the right arm, and the naked hand grasps a horn. There are also an altar-tomb with the effigies of Abbot Herrington, over which is an inscription on oak for Abbot Newton; two elaborate monuments for the Hazlewood family, and a tablet for General Marriott, who served in India under Lord Harris. This interesting building was restored in 1866 by *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.;* reredos added in 1878. A window in N. aisle, filled with stained glass by *Lavers and Daniel*, is in memory of Mr. Davis (d. 1869). The memorial windows in S. aisle are by *Hardman*. Above the chancel arch beneath the arcade work is a fresco painting in memory of Rev. Dr. Williamson, by *Clayton and Bell*, at the expense of his curates. It represents the Saviour, SS. Peter, Paul, and Mary, with the inscription, "Take up thy cross and follow me."

The small ch. of *St. Andrew*, a few yards E., has a tolerable Perp. tower. Pinvin Chapelry, Drakes Broughton, and Bricklehampton, are all ecclesiastically connected with Pershore.

At the *Atlas Works*, which consist of spacious and well-constructed buildings, agricultural implements of every description are manufactured.

The Abbey (H. J. Scobell, Esq., owner, A. H. Hudson, Esq., occupier), a mansion near the ch., was not a part of the monastery.

Near the town are *Avon Bank* (Randolph Marriott, Esq.) and *Wick House* (A. R. Hudson, Esq.). 3 m. l. *Little Comberton* (Rev. W. Parker). 4½ m. *Bricklehampton Hall* (R. Hinshaw, Esq.), erected in 1848 in the Italian style of architecture. The small ch. retains a fine Norm. doorway, old font, rude piscina, and sedilia. A quantity of mammalian remains, now in the Worcester Museum, were obtained from a *brick*-pit in this village, and the *gravel* deposits furnish sea-water shells and remains of the mammoth and other antediluvian creatures.

5 m. *Elmley Castle* (Col. Davies). This manor was granted to Robert, Steward to William I., who erected a castle on the slope of Bredon Hill. With his niece it passed to the Beauchamps, and upon the attainder of the *Stout* Earl of Warwick, in 1471, the castle was dismantled and rendered ruinous. In the next reign, Leland remarks, "There stondeth now but one tower, and that partly broken. As I went by I saw carts carienge stone thens to amend Pershore Bridge. It is set on the tope of a hill full of wood, and a townelet hard by, and under the ripe of the hill." Its site in the park is easily discerned, the moat being still perfect. Henry VIII. granted it to Chris. Savage, whose descendants held it until circ. 1823, when it became the property of the late Col. Davies, M.P. for Worcester. The *Church*, chiefly Perp., which has been restored and was reopened in 1878, consists of N. transept, an apsidal chancel, an embattled nave, and square embattled tower. There is a Decorated octangular font supported by 4 serpents with human faces. Some relics of ancient glass have the red and white rose in union, and thus disclose the period of its insertion. During the restoration a coped tomb-stone, with a fine 13-centy. cross, was found beneath the floor; it is now preserved in the church. In N. aisle there is an alabaster altar-tomb of rare workmanship bearing the recumbent figures of E. Savage, Esq., and his wife in the costume of 1631—at the feet of their parents are small kneeling figures of two boys and two girls; a marble cenotaph, with a well-sculptured figure of Thomas first Earl of Coventry (d. 1699), in a reclining posture, in the court-dress of Wm. III.'s time. In the churchyard is a sun-dial of singular construction, with the arms of Savage cut on it. At *Netherton* is a desecrated chapel, of very excellent Norm. work—when secularised is unknown. Its chancel is a stable and the nave a tool-house.

This rly. crosses the Midland about 4 m. from Pershore. On an elevated site, visible from the railway, is

Spetchley Park (R. Berkeley, Esq.), an extensive modern building (1810) of stone, in the German style, with an Ionic portico, approached by an avenue of noble elms nearly 1 m. in length, within a well-wooded park, containing a fine sheet of water. The founder of this branch of the family — descended from an early offshoot of the Berkeley Castle family —gained his fortune as a clothier in Worcester, in the 16th centy. Spetchley belonged to Sir Thomas Littleton, a Judge of the Common Pleas, temp. Edward IV. In 1508 Richard Sheldon obtained it by marriage with Catherine Littleton. Rowland Berkeley, M.P. for Worcester, purchased this estate, which he gave to his second son, Sir Robert, a Judge of the King's Bench, who was arrested when presiding in that Court by order of the Parliament in 1641, fined 20,000*l*., and imprisoned during pleasure, for his decision

against Hampden in the Ship-money case. He suffered in various ways from the Parliamentary party, and died 1656, having founded the Berkeley Hospital in Worcester. In the Spetchley library are a Bible and Prayer-book, bound in red velvet, which belonged to Charles I. Cromwell's head-quarters were in the old mansion previous to the battle of Worcester.

Behind it is the ancient village *Church*, with some good Dec. windows, attached to which in the Berkeley Mortuary Chapel (1614) are some elaborate marble monuments, with recumbent figures in alabaster, of members of that family, including Rowland, the founder, and a life-size figure, in judicial robes, of his 2nd son and heir, Sir Robert Berkeley. There is a circular elevation in the parish, a British work, called the "*Round Hill*," partly surrounded by a trench.

59 m. *Norton Junct.* Stat., where tickets are examined and received. On rt. *Norton Hall* (Martin Abell, Esq.), *Norton Villa* (G. J. A. Walker, Esq.), *Wood Hall* (T. Adams, Esq.). In this parish are situated the large new barracks forming the Depôt for the 22nd brigade; they stand in a high and healthy position, and are very complete in the details of arrangement.

½ m. beyond on rt. is an elevation, elliptical in form. called *Crookbarrow Hill*, crowned with trees. It has been variously conjectured to have been thrown up and used as a place of worship by the Druids, as a burial-place by the Britons, and as a military station by the Romans.

57½ m. Worcester Junct. Stat. at Shrubhill. Trains to London by Oxford; to Shrewsbury by Severn Valley; to Hereford by Malvern and Ledbury; has a Stat. also in Foregate.

Worcester is a city and county in itself; its parliamentary boundary contains 40,421 Inhab., who are represented by 2 M.P.s. (*Hotels:* Star; Bell; Crown; Unicorn; and Great Western Hotel near Shrubhill Railway Stat.).

Post Office is in Pierpoint Street.

It is a cheerful town, especially on market-days, enlivened by local trade and numerous manufactures.

The city stands on the l. bank of the Severn, the principal buildings being upon a high ridge, along which run the High Street and the Foregate, parallel to and about ¼ m. from the river. This is intersected at the "Cross" (now pulled down), by another thoroughfare, of which the western branch crosses the Severn by a handsome stone bridge (date 1780), widened with iron, and leading to the suburb of St. John's.

The four intersecting streets run from the points of the compass and meet nearly at the Cross, opposite St. Nicholas Ch.; Lowesmoor, and Nicholas Street, traversed in coming from the Rly. Stat. on Shrubhill, run E. and W.; High Street leads from the Cross S., past the red-brick Guildhall, to the Cathedral; Broad Street and Bridge Street lead to the bridge over the Severn.

History.

Worcester is a place of high antiquity. The Romans seem to have found it already a town, and to have held it as a military station; and from the Saxons it acquired the name of *Wigorna-ceaster* (the Warrior's Abode). It was burnt and pillaged by the Danes, but it became populous and flourishing after the Conquest, when the episcopal city of an extensive diocese.

Its Castle during several centuries was a post of great military importance.

Henry I., Henry II., and John kept their Christmas in it, and here

the latter probably acquired that belief in the spiritual power of Bp. Wulstan that led him to direct his body to be laid in the cathedral.

Stephen celebrated the Easter week of 1139 with great pomp here, as did Henry III. that of Whitsuntide in a similar manner in 1234.

Edward I. and Henry IV., and Henry VII., after Bosworth Field, paid visits to Worcester. Queen Elizabeth included the city in a progress in 1575, granted the citizens many privileges, remained at the Bishop's palace an entire week, and enjoyed the amusement of hunting at seats in the vicinity. James II. touched for the evil in the cathedral 1687; and George III. in 1788, accompanied by the queen and princesses, occupied the present Deanery when attending the triennial musical festival.

Worcester was the first city to declare openly for the cause of Chas. I., and it suffered accordingly.

In 1642, Sir J. Byron and 300 Cavaliers were besieged by Lord Essex and Col. Fynes with 14,000 men and 1000 dragoons. Prince Rupert came to their relief, and a sharp combat took place on Pitchcroft, in which the Royalists were beaten and the prince forced to retreat into Herefordshire. The Parliamentary forces pillaged the city, putting upon it also a fine, by way of ransom, of 5000*l.* The Worcester men, however, were true Cavaliers. In 1646 they again held the city for the king, and stood 3 months of continual and harassing attacks. Receiving no aid from Charles, the city a second time surrendered, having been the last city to do so. The garrison and a number of gentlemen were permitted by the terms of surrender to march out under protection. The citizens were heavily mulcted, but no excesses by the soldiery were allowed.

In 1651 Worcester was for the 3rd time the scene of civil war, and witnessed the very last struggles of the Royalist party.

On Aug. 22, Charles II., with his army from Stirling, possessed himself of the city, after a slight opposition from its Parliamentary guard. His forces, including the local reinforcements, amounted to 12,000. Cromwell, however, followed close upon their track for 300 miles, and fixing his quarters at Spetchley, threw up fieldworks, and occupied a strong position at Red Hill, where he mustered about 30,000 soldiers, chiefly horse. Part of Lambert's men crossed the Severn at Upton Bridge below Worcester, which Massey thought he had destroyed. The parapet remained, and Cromwell's soldiers straddled across it. General Fleetwood having routed the Royalist forces on the rt. bank of the river, and driven them with loss into the city—an event seen by the king from the cathedral tower, on the top of which his council of war was held—Cromwell commenced an assault on the Sidbury suburb, and after a desperate resistance from the royal forces, who from the want of ammunition fought with the butts of their muskets, succeeded in forcing them back in great disorder into the city. Oliver's forces entered with them, pêle-mêle. Twice the desperate valour of the cavaliers made a stand in the main thoroughfare, and thus by their gallantry stayed the foe, and gave the young king time to escape. This was the memorable "Worcester fight;" and for her services on this and the preceding occasions the city bears upon her scroll "Civitas fidelis." The city was sacked by the Roundheads, and suffered severely. It is by no means improbable, as Cromwell well knew the calming effect of terror. Among those mortally wounded was the Duke of Hamilton, who was buried in the cathedral, where his coffin remains.

The *Cathedral* is the principal building in Worcester. It consists of choir with aisles; Lady Chapel with aisles; upper and lower transepts, nave with aisles. N. porch and central tower. Total length 394 ft., breadth 78 ft. Height of groined roof 68 ft. Height of tower 170 ft. It stands above the river S. of the town; and from the *Terrace* on the S.W. side of its precinct, a very pleasing view of the river, the bridge, the suburb and meadows opposite, and the distant ridge of Malvern is obtained. This cathedral is very perfect, contains some very curious details, and affords examples of every style from the earliest Norm. to the latest Perp., of excellent composition and detail. Its general character is E. Eng., and it is stone, vaulted throughout. Since the N. side has been cleared of buildings and laid open, both that and the E. end are well seen. It was treated with the greatest irreverence by the Puritans in the Great Rebellion, and in 1660 was unfit for worship, being neither glazed nor roofed. The principal entrance is on the N. Since 1857, much of its Eastern portion has been rebuilt. "The crumbling material of the Cathedral had decayed to such an extent on the exterior as to destroy the whole of the decorative features; and in the interior settlements of the piers and arches in the Ear. Eng. work had attained so alarming a magnitude as to threaten the stability of the structure. The outside of the Cathedral had been overloaded and disfigured by additional buttresses, to prop up its falling walls. Most of these have been removed or repaired, and the walls themselves thoroughly and skilfully restored to soundness by renewing the whole of the exterior ashlar and pointing the interior, resetting it where required."—*Willis.* In the course of the present generation it has been completely restored under *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, and was reopened in 1874. The Earl of Dudley has been a most munificent benefactor to the Cathedral; it is said to the extent of 60,000*l.* The building is cruciform, with double transepts, a feature which adds much to the beauty of the exterior and interior. The central *Tower*, Transition from Dec. to Perpend. (1374), has been thoroughly restored, by the liberality of the Earl of Dudley, who contributed 5000*l.* for this purpose. It contains a fine peal of 12 bells, the tenor weighing 50 cwt., together with a great hour bell, weighing 4½ tons. To these, musical chimes, constructed to play 28 tunes, have been added.

Of the ch. commenced by Bp. Wulstan, in 1084, *the Crypt* which extends under the choir and aisles, is the only relic. The choir, retro-choir and Lady Chapel, with the choir-aisles and eastern transepts, are Ear. Eng., commenced in 1224. The *Nave*, with the exception of the two western bays, is Decorated (1317-1321) on the N. side, and Decorated with a tendency to Perpend. on the S.

The Ear. Eng. portion of this Cathedral (the whole of the ch. east of the central tower) is most interesting, and furnishes good examples of design and structure. The ground-plan forms a double cross with a square eastern end. "The eastern transept was an addition of the Ear. Eng. builders. Such a transept, equal in height to the central alley of the presbytery, is only to be found elsewhere in England in the late Norm. of Canterbury and York, and in the Ear. Eng. of Lincoln, Salisbury, Beverley and Rochester."—*Willis.*

The *Nave*, entered from the *N. Porch*, which is decorated with statues, is of nine bays from its W. front to the central tower. The piers of the two W. bays, which are Trans.-Norm., are recessed in three orders, and, with the Pointed arches that rest on them, have more

Ear. Eng. masonry than Norm. The *triforium* is very peculiar; a pointed arch (of which there are two in each bay) encloses three circular ones. Between and beyond these inner arches rise reeded shafts, from the capital of which springs a zigzag moulding, repeating in the *tympana* the forms of the circular arches.

The clerestory has three arches on each bay; the central arch round, with the zigzag moulding, and much higher than the pointed side arches. The W. window, of Ear. Dec. character, was inserted in 1865, the gift of the late Canon Fortescue. The glass, of which the subject is the Creation, is the gift of the Earl of Dudley. The ancient Norm. portal beneath it re-opened at the cost of Sir E. H. Lechmere, Bt. Beyond the two western bays, the nave is Decor. on its N. side, and Ear. Perpend. on the S., and the main arches rise much higher. The nave and transepts have been paved with black and white marble, at a cost of 5000*l.*, by the Earl of Dudley.

In the nave is a magnificent *Pulpit* of marble and alabaster, one of the many gifts of the Earl of Dudley. It was designed by *Sir Gilbert Scott.* It is enriched with most artistic sculpture, the subject being Bible illustrations.

On N. side of the nave is the high tomb, with alabaster effigies (terribly defaced) of Sir John Beauchamp, of Holt (d. 1388), in armour, and of his wife. The panels of the tomb are filled with shields bearing armorial devices. Immediately opposite is a tomb with the effigies of Robert Wild (d. 1608) and his wife. On same side the canopied tomb of Dean Eedes (d. 1608). Opposite to this is the tomb with effigy of Bishop Thornborough (d. 1641), wearing the rochet and chimere with full sleeves. The two western bays of the S. aisle of the nave are Transition-Norm., with quadripartite vaulting. The rest of the aisle has Late Dec. windows. The monuments in this S. aisle are a mutilated effigy of an ecclesiastic; the effigy of *Bishop Parry* (1616), within a recess; a Perpend. altar-tomb, with panelled front, of some person unknown; the tomb of Thomas Littleton, Judge of C.P. (d. 1481), author of the treatise on "Tenures;" an altar-tomb for Bishop Freke (1591), and mural tablets by *Bacon* junior, for Sir Henry Ellis, Col. of the 23rd regiment, killed at Waterloo; and for Richard Solly, Esq. (d. 1804), a mourning Mother with a group of Children.

In the westernmost bay is placed the monument with bust of Bishop Gauden (d. 1662), a suggested author of the 'Icon Basilike.'

In the bay of the N. aisle are monuments,—by *Westmacott* for the Earl of Strafford, and the officers and men who fell in the Indian Campaign of 1845-6: for the wife of Bp. Goldsborough (d. 1613), and for the family of *Moore* (1613), with small kneeling figures. In the 8th bay is the *Jesus Chapel.* There are tablets for Bp. Fleetwood (d. 1683); for Bp. Blandford (d. 1675); for Bp. Bullingham (d. 1576). The *great transept* has experienced much alteration. Its walls, as high as the clerestory, are very good Norman masonry, beyond, the difference in the workmanship indicates the Perpendicular.

The S. end of the *south transept* has three divisions, in the uppermost of which is a three-light lancet window, filled with stained glass, by *Rogers*, from designs by *Preedy*, as a memorial of Queen Adelaide. The subject is the Tree of Jesse. On the S. side is a monument designed by *Adams*, and executed by *Nollekens*, to Bp. Johnson (1759–1774), with a very fine bust, also a memorial of Bishop Hurd (1781–1808), and a tablet for Dean Hook (d. 1828). In this transept is the fine Organ

erected by Hill & Son, London, the gift of Earl Dudley.

In the E. wall of the *N. transept* a Norm. arch discovered during the restorations remains open. On the N. side a window of Ear. Dec. character has been inserted by subscription of the Masonic brethren of the county. At the base of the window we have the Jewish masons, remarkable above all in the First and Second Temples—Solomon; Hiram, King of Tyre; Hiram Ab-iff; Zerubbabel; Ezra; and Nehemiah. In the upper and main portions are represented the 12 Apostles, and in the tracery we find the symbols of craft masonry and armorials of the order.

Monuments in this transept are for *Bp. Stillingfleet* (1689–99); and the celebrated monument, by **Roubiliac*, of Bishop Hough, the president of Magdalen College temp. James II. Its style resembles that of Mrs. Nightingale in Westminster Abbey—a figure of Religion draws back a curtain and seems to uphold the Bishop, who reclines on the edge of a sarcophagus. Below, a small bas-relief represents his expulsion from Magdalen College.

Between the choir and nave a very elaborate *screen* of carved oak and open metal-work has been erected. The carving, by Farmer and Brindley, who also have skilfully executed the tabernacle work of the stalls and bishop's throne.

The *Choir* consists of 5 bays, the easternmost of which is considerably wider than the others. This is considered to be one of the earliest buildings erected in this kingdom in the Ear. Eng. style. The octangular piers have large shafts of Purbeck marble alternating with white stone; the shafts have foliaged capitals, and the dog-tooth ornament is used in the moulding of the main arches.

The *Clerestory* has in each bay 3 sharply-pointed arches with slender shafts and capitals of Purbeck marble. The vaulting is quadripartite with carved bosses. The repairs of the stone work, which was found in ruinous condition, have been made with good judgment.

The elaborate arcaded *Reredos* of alabaster, containing in its centre figures of the Saviour and the four Evangelists from designs of *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, was the gift of Dean Peel.

The *Old stone Pulpit* (restored) is late Perp., with the emblems of the Evangelists on truncated shafts in the panels. The sculpture at the back is supposed to represent the Heavenly Jerusalem with the Tree of Life in the centre. The ancient stalls, partly destroyed by the Puritan soldiers, have been restored.

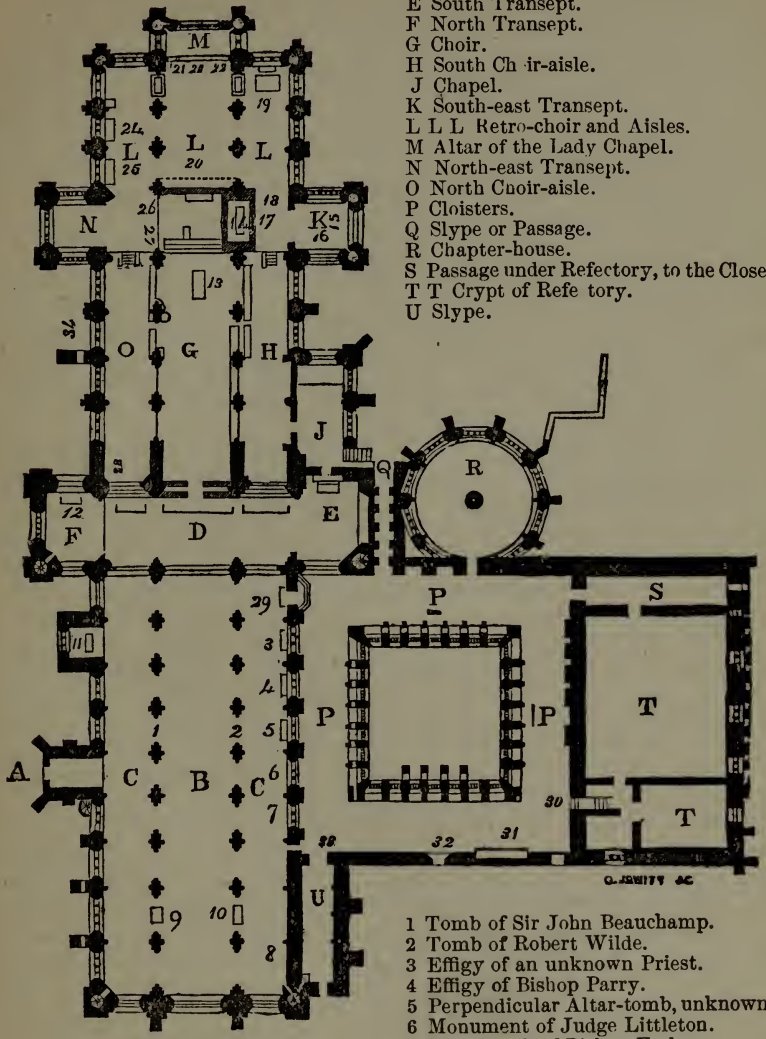
In the middle of the choir, before the steps ascending to the Sanctuary, stands the monument of *King John;* the earliest royal effigy in England, which, with the slab on which it rests, are probably nearly coeval. The altar-tomb supporting them is Perp., raised in the time of Henry VII. The sides of the tomb are divided into 3 compartments containing a shield bearing the royal arms. The effigy, supposed to have been sculptured soon after the interment of the king, represents him in his regal habiliments—on the head is the crown: the face has a moustache and beard, and the hair is long. On the hands are gloves jewelled at the back, and on the feet are sandals with spurs affixed to their heels.

The exquisitely delicate **Chantry* containing the altar-tomb of *Prince Arthur*, son of Henry VII., fills the whole bay on the S. side of the altar, and is a very rich example of late and elaborate Gothic. The sides are formed of open and closed panel work, enriched with figures and heraldic devices, among

GROUND-PLAN OF WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

REFERENCES.

A North Porch.
B Nave.
C C Nave-aisles.
D Central Tower.
E South Transept.
F North Transept.
G Choir.
H South Choir-aisle.
J Chapel.
K South-east Transept.
L L L Retro-choir and Aisles.
M Altar of the Lady Chapel.
N North-east Transept.
O North Choir-aisle.
P Cloisters.
Q Slype or Passage.
R Chapter-house.
S Passage under Refectory, to the Close.
T T Crypt of Refe tory.
U Slype.



1 Tomb of Sir John Beauchamp.
2 Tomb of Robert Wilde.
3 Effigy of an unknown Priest.
4 Effigy of Bishop Parry.
5 Perpendicular Altar-tomb, unknown.
6 Monument of Judge Littleton.
7 Altar-tomb of Bishop Freke.
8 Monument of Bishop Gauden.

9 Monument of Bp. Thornborough.
10 Monument of Dean Eedes.
11 Monument of Bp. Bullingham.
12 Monument of Bp. Hough.
13 Tomb of King John.
14 Chantry of Prince Arthur.
15 Effigy of Sir William de Harcourt.
16 High Tomb of Sir Gryffyth Ryce.
17 Effigy of Bp. Giffard.
18 Effigy of Andela de Warren.
19 Effigy of an unknown Lady.
20 Effigy of Abbot Philip de Hawford.
21 Effigy of Bp. William de Blois.
22 Effigy of Bp. Walter de Cantilupe.
23 Effigy of Bp. Brian (?).
24 Effigy of an unknown Lady.
25 Effigy of an unknown Knight.
26 Effigy of Bp. Cobham.
27 Effigy of Bp. Bransford.
28 Monument of Bp. Maddox.
29 Prior's Entrance to Cloisters.
30 Entrance to Refectory.
31 Lavatory.
32 Entrance to Dormitory.
33 Monks' Door to Cloisters.
34 Entrance to Crypt.

Scale of 100 ft. to 1 in.

which occur the rose, fetterlock, and portcullis. Within, the chantry has a flat-groined roof, with curious flying supports. In the central panel are the arms of the prince with stags as supporters. At W. end is a small seated figure of Henry VII. The E. wall is covered by a rich mass of tabernacle-work with niches. In the central one is the figure of the Saviour on the cross, with censing Angels at the head. On either side are figures of saints. In the centre of the chantry is the tomb with armorial bearings on the side-panels. It is best seen from the S. aisle. The prince was born at Winchester in 1486, and died at Ludlow Castle in 1502.

Inclosed within the screen-work of Prince Arthur's chantry are two high tombs with effigies deserving especial attention. They are assigned to Bishop Giffard (d. 1302) and *Andela* wife of *John de Warren*. The fronts of the tomb, which are of Purbeck, have quatrefoil compartments, on which are sculptures, now much mutilated. The bishop is represented with the "chin close shaven." The beautifully executed effigy of Andela represents her in a tastefully disposed veiled head-dress, with a small portion of the face visible. The admirable manner in which this effigy is treated is worthy of all praise.

The *Choir Transepts*, though short, are lofty, and very beautiful examples of the developed E. Eng. style, with detached shafts of great length and delicacy. An Ear. Eng. chapel at W. end of S. choir aisle is connected with it by a fine and lofty Norm. arch receding in 3 orders. The S.E. and W. walls of the S.E. transept have been rebuilt, owing to their ruinous condition. The sculptures, direct reproductions of the old ones, by *Boulton*, represent the life present and that to come. Against S. wall of this transept is the effigy of a knight of the **Harcourt* family in armour of ringed mail, a good example of the monumental art of the period. In the centre is a handsome altar-tomb to Sir Gryffyd Rhys (d. 1523), from which the old brasses having been wrenched, modern ones by *Hardman* have been inserted.

The *Lady Chapel*, Early Eng., is light, graceful, and spacious, and forms an additional eastern bay to the *retro-choir*. The E. window of N. aisle is filled with stained glass by *Hardman* in memory of the Hon. and Rev. *Canon Cocks* (1856); that in the S. aisle is a memorial of Rev. *Allen Wheeler* (d. 1858). The eastern bay, in which stood the altar of the Lady Chapel, has been rebuilt. A beautiful wall-arcade runs round below the windows enriched with good sculptures by *Boulton*. The eastern lancets have been filled with stained glass by *Hardman*, presented by the citizens of Worcester. On N. side is a small mural slab for *Anne*, wife of *Isaac Walton* (d. 1662), with an inscription written by her husband.

In the arcade of the S. aisle are monuments of Bishop Jenkinson (d. 1840) and Prebendary Davison (d. 1834), author of the well-known work on 'Prophecy.' On the floor the recumbent effigy of an unknown lady of the 14th centy., is a mediæval monument well worthy of artistic study. At the back of the choir screen is a high tomb with an effigy in alabaster, supposed to represent the last abbot of Evesham. On the floor are three episcopal figures, one of which is assigned to Bp. *Wm. of Blois* (d. 1236), and another to Walter de Cantilupe (d. 1266), sculptured on Purbeck marble, with a moustache and beard. In 1870 his remains were found covered with shreds of vestments of gold-tissue embroidered, the pastoral staff by their side, and silver-gilt paten on the breast. On a high tomb in N.E. transept is a full-length figure by *Chantrey* of

Mrs. Digby (d. 1820). In N. choir-aisle is the large monument of Bishop Maddox (1734–59).

In the *Crypt*, a fine example of Ear. Norm. apsidal, and remarkable for its beautiful system of groining, radiating from central pillars, are preserved the ancient N. doors of the Cathedral, removed in 1820. They date from the 14th century, and are said to be covered with human skin. It has been ascertained from examination of a fragment that the tradition of "a person who stole the sanctus-bell of the Cathedral having been flayed and his skin fastened to the doors," is founded on fact, and that the skin remaining upon the door is unquestionably human, like those found on several Essex church-doors. This elegant ecclesiastical covering seems not to have been uncommon in the 10th and 11th centuries, at the expense of the Danish marauders. — *Arc. Jour.*, 1848.

The *Cloisters*, of Perp. date, have undergone complete restoration, internally and externally, the ancient details being carefully replaced.

In the W. walk the ancient lavatory remains. In the N. walk is the laconic memorial-stone carved with the single word "*Miserrimus*" for Rev. T. Morris, a minor canon and vicar of Claines, who refused to take the oath of allegiance to Wm. III., and lived to the age of 88, much respected and affluent, but inconsolable at the defeat of the Jacobite cause.

On the E. wall of the cloister is the Ear. Norm. *Chapter-house*, a very curious decagon chamber, 58 ft. vaulted, has a central pier, and round the wall a fine series of bold intersecting arches in alternate courses of dark and light-toned stone. The ribs of the roof are similarly variegated. The whole is Norm., the windows only are Perp. insertions.

The *Chapter Library*, in a handsome room constructed over the S. aisle of the nave, is extensive, and strong in MSS. of canon law. One of great interest is 'An Epitome of Roman Law,' by Vicarius, an Italian who was brought to England by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, and who introduced the study of Roman or Civil Law at Oxford in the reign of Stephen. This is the only copy in England. Among its other rare volumes are 'The First Prayer-book of Edw. VI., 1549,' 'The Second Prayer-book, 1552,' printed by Thos. Owen, Worcester. Liturgy in Irish, by William, Bp. of Tuam, 1609; Liturgy, compiled by Apb. Laud; 'The Sealed Book, 1662,' so called from having the seals and signatures of the Commissioners.

S. of the cloisters is the *College School*; its superb 13th-centy. hall, 120 ft. by 38, of Dec. date, was the refectory of the great Benedictine monastery. A curious reredos and aumbry were discovered in the E. wall of the refectory in 1873. It stands upon a Norm. basement, and is entered from the cloisters by a Norm. doorway and passage. It is large enough to accommodate all the classes.

The *Deanery*, once the bishop's palace, N. of the Cathedral, contains a fine hall. Several of the canons' houses, including the old Deanery, have been pulled down on the S. side, and the *College Green* promenade much improved.

The entrance to this green promenade is by *Edgar's Tower*, an ancient fortified gatehouse, which tradition asserts to have been erected by Ethelred II. son of Edgar. The rooms in this tower are now used as offices of the Diocesan Registry. There is also another gate, a mere doorway, on the side of the river.

The castle stood in this quarter.

The building has long disappeared, but the line of the *wall* may be traced on the N. in Castle Street. The site retains its old name. Near this spot, about a yard below the surface, a quantity of Roman pottery, and a coin of Domitian in good preservation, were discovered in 1860.

The *Guildhall* in the High Street, finished 1723, is a handsome example of the architecture of the reign of Queen Anne (of red brick), with 5 statues of Justice, Peace, Plenty, Chastisement, and Labour, on the top, and those of Queen Anne, Charles I. and Charles II. in niches. The lower room, 110 ft. by 25, contains one cannon used at the battle of Worcester, old armour, and portraits of representatives and recorders; including those of Chas. II.; R. Howorth (d. 1767); Lord-Keeper Coventry, 1625; Rt. Hon. T. Winnington, by *Van Loo* (d. 1741), in his robes as Recorder; 1st Lord Sandys (d. 1770), a half-length of much merit; Earl of Coventry (d. 1831), by *Dance;* Queen Anne, Sir John Pakington, 1725, by *Shuter;* Earl of Plymouth, 1717, by same; Geo. III., by *Reynolds*; Alderman Carden (æt. 90), by *Evans, R.A.* Among the armour is a "*Branks*," an instrument of punishment for "scolds," a sort of open helmet with gap for the tongue. It was probably made temp. Henry VII.

The town council possesses two seals of great historical interest. 1. The common seal of the city, supposed to have been engraved in the reign of Henry II., and ascertained to have been used in A.D. 1298. A smaller circular seal, also of very early date.

Among the 12 *Parish Churches*, most of which were rebuilt since the reign of Queen Anne, in the Anglo-Italian style, *St. Alban's* has Norman windows, curious Transition-Norman arches, and a Norman bowl-font. The E. window is filled with stained glass by *Hardman*, as a memorial of Rev. H. J. Wilding.

All Saints' contains an altar-tomb of Edward Hardman, first mayor of Worcester in 1621.

St. Martin's has two good memorial windows: the Transfiguration, by *Preedy;* and the Ascension, by *Hardman.* The reredos is enriched with bas-reliefs of the Crucifixion and the Evangelists. *Trinity* has the old roof from the *Guesten Hall.*

St. Peter's has some portions of Norm. and Early Eng., some Dec. windows, and a Perp. tower.

St. Andrew's has a very elegant tapering spire, 155 ft., rebuilt 1751, springing from a tower 90 ft., resting upon 4 piers open to the church, and vaulted with ribbed Perp. tracery, with curious carved bosses. In 1865 a skilfully carved reredos of 5 panels was inserted, the centre one consisting of a half-length figure of the Saviour, in high relief, ornamented with carved bosses. The E. window, Ear. Dec., is filled with stained glass by *Rogers*, in memory of W. Stallard, Esq. In 1870 the N. aisle and N. and S. chapels were rebuilt under the direction of Mr. Hopkins.

St. Helen's, restored 1882, when part of the 14th-centy. building and its elegant windows were laid open, has a tablet to Col. Dodo Dudley (d. 1684), and to his wife (d. 1675); an altar-tomb having five figures in the attitude of prayer, in the dress of the day, to Anne Fleete (d. 1600); and another to Alderman Nash (d. 1661), who founded a hospital for men and women.

St. Michael in Bedwardine, a building consecrated in 1840, at a short distance from the site of the earlier ch., which was traditionally considered to have been erected on the ruins of Bishop Oswald's cathedral, with a spire added at the cost of Henry III. Its records commence

in 1543, and are in good preservation. The registry of baptisms contains an entry of the birth of Lord Chancellor Somers: "John, the sonne of John Somers, gent., and Katherine his wife, was born the 4th day of March, 1650."

At the *White Ladies*, in the Tything, are remains of a nunnery, and a mulberry-tree 700 years old.

Berkeley Hospital, at the N.E. of the Foregate, founded temp. Chas. I. by Judge Berkeley, for 12 poor men and a chaplain, is a quadrangular building with a chapel at the W. end, having in front a good sculptured figure of the founder in his judicial robes.

St. Oswald's Hospital, at the N. end of the same street, was founded temp. Henry VIII., revived and its revenues augmented in 1681 by Bishop Fell and Mr. J. Haynes. Its inmates are 16 men and 12 women, and the average income 350*l.* per annum.

The Infirmary, erected 1767-70, is situated near Pitchcroft. Besides these buildings, Worcester contains a city gaol, 1824; county gaol, 1835, in which the separate system is adopted; several almshouses, a theatre, a museum and a philosophical society, handsome *Assize Courts* in Foregate Street, a spacious corn-market, and a music hall. A newspaper established, it is said, in 1690, has been known as *Berrow's Worcester Journal* since 1709.

The Natural History Society's *Museum*, in Foregate Street, is open on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday to the public, from 10 to 4, on payment of 6*d.* Among its treasures are portraits of Hen. VIII., Queen Mary, Mary Queen of Scots, Charles I., Prince Rupert, by *Lely;* Thomas (General), Lord Fairfax; Wm. III., Queen of Bohemia, Erasmus, The Old Chevalier, Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, by *Du Lune*, 1604; Vanderwerf, by *himsself*; Cardinals Wolsey and Richelieu, Abp. Wareham, Abp. Parker, and Bishop Fisher, who was beheaded when he was 76 years old, the gift of the Rev. G. D. Bowles. The collection of shells, given by the late General Sir Geo. Whitmore, is considered a very fine one. The museum is also rich in minerals, fossils, geological and other specimens of interest to the scientific observer. Sandstone slabs from Sapey Brook, with curious indentations of horseshoe shape; and a good specimen of that singular bird without wings or tail, the "*Kiivi.*" The local collection, which is in a separate room, is well worthy an inspection.

Queen Elizabeth's School is a handsome structure in the Tything, of brick with Bath stone facings, erected in 1869, from designs of *Mr. Perkins*, by the Trustees. In a niche, richly canopied, over the central front window, is a life-size statue of the Queen, crowned, and holding the sceptre and orb, executed by *Boulton* from a design by *Perkins.* The principal schoolroom, 50 ft. long, 27 ft. 6 in. wide, and 44 ft. in height, has an open roof, hammer-beamed, resting on stone corbels. This useful institution was founded in 1563 by letters patent, the Queen granting at the same time an annuity of 12*l.* "to teach and instruct children to read and otherwise in good learning and manners, to be taught and brought up as at old time it had been used in the said city." The Queen was urged to this good work at the humble suit of William Langley of Worcester, Surveyor of the Mint in the Tower of London.

A new charter was granted in 1843. The shrubs in the garden were planted at the expense of Earl Somers, in memory of Lord Chancellor Somers, who lived in his boyhood at this spot, and had his early education at the school.

Leland remarked, "The wealth of Worcester standeth most by drapering; and no towne in England at this present tyme maketh so many cloths yearly as this doth." The Clothiers' Company have a charter granted by Qu. Elizabeth emblazoned on vellum, with the Great Seal attached; 2 silk flags, dated 1540 and 1541; a double seal of silver, 1655. Their bye-laws were legalized by the Judges of Assize under stat. Hen. VI.

Worcester has been celebrated for its *gloves* and its china. The former business is said to employ 8000 persons; and a glovers' company was incorporated by Henry VIII., and the charter renewed by Elizabeth. The bye-laws of the glovers, confirmed by the Judges in 1561, are in good preservation.

The *Royal Porcelain Works* may be seen every day from 10 to dark; they were first opened in 1751. A charge of sixpence is made for each visitor, who is entitled to a Guide Book. The museum, containing specimens of old Worcester china, may be seen on application and presentation of address card at the show room.

Potted lampreys are a delicacy for which the city is renowned. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in distilleries, iron-foundries, and in the manufacture of carriages, horse-hair and damask cloths, fish-sauces, British champagne, vinegar, and port-wine.

At the patent brickworks near the canal, 15,000 bricks are made by machinery in a day. The clay is so thoroughly amalgamated and powerfully pressed, that the bricks are considered to possess unusual strength and solidity.

At Diglis, the chemical works of Messrs. Webb cover a large space, and provide the agricultural districts with an inexhaustible supply of fertilizing products. The tallest chimney-stack is 150 ft. high. At the end of the works is a building, known as "The Sulphur Burning House," in which brown acid and oil of vitriol are made. One novel and useful machine in use, called the "Disintegrator," driven by steam, tears the largest clods to the finest particles.

In Friars Street and the Trinity are many timber houses of the 17th centy. having open galleries. Facing the *Corn-market* is a house, modernized, occupied by Chas. II. 1651; there is a board on it inscribed, "Fear God (W. B. 1577. R. D.), Honour the King." It was the town residence of the Berkeleys, and Judge B. was born in it 1584. Durant was its occupier in 1651. The main thoroughfares of the city are clean, neat, and have a pleasant formal air of antiquity.

The *Commandery*, adjoining Sidbury on the eastern side of the canal—founded by Bp. Wulstan as a hospital for travellers, was rebuilt temp. Hen. VIII. The Commander's house, and great hall, are the only existing portions: of the latter, the roof, minstrels' gallery, coved canopy over the daïs, oriel window, and Solers or Lords' room, are interesting remains. In a room still called "the Duke of Hamilton's" that loyal nobleman died from his wounds in 1651. His body is traditionally reported to have been interred here, and removed to the Cathedral 1660.

1 m. N. *Barbourne Church*, erected 1861–2, in Dec. style, of Ombersley stone, and endowed by the late Miss Lavender at the cost of 8000*l.* The height of the nave and chancel arch, and bold treatment of clerestory and arcades, combine to produce an effective interior. The E. window is of stained glass, in memory of the foundress; the reredos, of alabaster, is divided by marble shafts into 5 arched recesses. In the centre is a Greek cross, the Evangelistic symbols being inlaid in coloured marbles

on either side. The pulpit and font are of marble mixed with alabaster.

Pitchcroft meadow on the river, is used as a race-course.

2 m. N. *Perdiswell.* Formerly the property of Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., now the seat of Henry Walker, Esq.

2 m. *Bevere House* (T. G. Curtler, Esq.), "a strong and useful house," erected for his residence by Dr. Nash, the county historian, who purchased the property in 1758, and resided in it at the period of his decease, 1811.

3 m. *Hawford Lodge* (F. Ames, Esq.).

Hawford House (C. Castle, Esq.).

The Blanquettes (Josiah Stallard, Esq.).

ROUTE 27.

WORCESTER TO WOLVERHAMPTON, BY DROITWICH, KIDDERMINSTER, STOURBRIDGE, HALESOWEN, AND DUDLEY.

Worcester is in Route 26.

Shrub-hill Stat. From these platforms trains start by the Midland Railway to Cheltenham, Gloucester, Bristol, Derby, and the north; also by the Great Western Rly. to Oxford, London, Wolverhampton, &c., &c. Adjoining are the extensive premises formerly occupied by the West Midland Wagon Company. They remained disused and desolate until utilized for the purposes of the Worcestershire Exhibition in 1882, for which they were well adapted.

200 yards beyond the Stat. the Cemetery is passed on l.

2½ m. *Fearnall Heath* Station.

1 m. rt. *Hindlip Hall* (Sir Henry Allsopp, Bart.), a square brick building in the Italian style, erected on an eminence in place of the old mansion of the Habingtons. In the reign of Henry IV. this estate belonged to the Solleys, and descended to their relative Humphrey Coningsby, who in 1563 sold it to John Habington, Cofferer to Queen Elizabeth, whose wife was a gentlewoman of the chamber to Her Majesty. Their son Thomas was concerned in various plots for the release of the Queen of Scots, and was during six years a prisoner in the Tower. Owing to the services of his parents, and also being a godson of the Queen, his life was spared; but he was ordered to remain during life in the county of Worcester, where he occupied his time in collecting information for a history of that county. In 1605 he was again imprisoned for concealing some of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators in his mansion. The discovery of these persons was a sensational event, of which the following account was given by the sheriff, Sir Henry Bromley, to whom a warrant was directed for the seizure of the parties, with a description of their persons:—"With a seemly troop of his own attendants he did begirt the house at Hindlip, and on showing to Mr. Habington his warrant and description of the parties, he denied such men to be in his house, and would die voluntarily at his own gate if any such were found there. This rash speech did not cause the search to be given over. Several secret places were found after much labour, contrived by no small skill and industry in and about the

chimneys, in one whereof two of the traitors were found concealed.

"These chimney contrivances had entrances into them covered over with brick, made fast to planks of wood, and coloured black like other parts of the chimney, with funnels, not to carry forth smoke, but only to lend air and light downwards into the concealments. Eleven secret places were found, all having books, massing stuff, and popish trumpery in them; but Master H. would take no knowledge of these places, nor that the books, &c., were any of his, until the deeds of his lands being found in one of them, he could then devise no sufficient excuse. Three days were thus spent, and no man could be found; but on the fourth, from behind the wainscot in the gallery, came forth two men of their own accord, for they confessed that one apple between them was all the sustenance they had received during the time they were hidden. One of them was *Owen*, who afterwards killed himself in the Tower; and the other was *Chambers*. On the 8th day the place in the chimney was found. Forth from this secret and most cunning place came Henry Garnet, the Jesuit sought for, and another named *Hall*."

Marmalade and other sweetmeats were found near them; but their better maintenance had been by a quill through a hole in the chimney that backed another chimney in the gentlewoman's chamber, and by that passage cawdles, broths, and warm drinks had been conveyed to them. They confessed themselves unable to have held out one day longer. This inquiry occupied 12 days and 11 nights. The parties found with Habington were conveyed to London: Garnet and Hall were executed. Habington's life was again spared by the intercession of his father-in-law, Lord Monteagle, to whom the letter (by means of which the plot was discovered) was addressed by his daughter Mrs. Habington. Mr. H. died in 1647, leaving a son William H., a very accomplished person, and author of several works in prose and verse. His only son, Thomas H., dying unmarried, left Hindlip to his cousin Sir Wm. Compton, and passed with his heiress to the Berkeleys and then by marriage to Viscount Southwell, from whose grandson it was purchased in 1864 by its present owner.

[*G., W. & H.*]

In the ch. is an illustrated memorial of John H., Esq., tracing his pedigree from an early period, and also memorials of the Comptons.

2 m. *Salwarp*, a neat village, in which is an old half-timbered house of the Talbots—the gables and heavy nail-studded door are considered to be of 14th centy.-creation. Here in 1381 was born no less a man than Richard Beauchamp, E. of Warwick —the king-maker. The ch. is small but curious: the interior piers and arches, and an arch between the nave and chancel, are Norman work, and the aisles Dec.; the tower and some windows are Perp. The S. porch was rebuilt as a memorial of Mrs. Ricketts; a recumbent effigy of a priest holding the foot of a chalice represents William Richepot, rector (d. 1400).

In the chancel, rebuilt 1849, is an altar-tomb of delicate carving in alabaster, with the effigies of Thos. Talbot (1613) and his wife in a kneeling posture, with figures of their children underneath. In S. aisle is an altar-tomb for Mrs. O. Talbot (d. 1681). Stained glass by *Preedy* has been inserted in windows, as memorials of Rev. Canon Douglas, Martin Ricketts, Esq., and W. Maynard Howe, Esq. *High Park* (R. A. Douglas Gresley, Esq.).

5½ m. *Droitwich* Stat. An ancient borough of 9858 P.B. pop., 1 M.P. The *Raven Hotel*, a first-class family

and posting establishment, the property of John Corbett, Esq., M.P., is in close proximity to the baths, to which there is a private entrance. The salt-works in Wich are very ancient, and this spot was evidently known to the Romans. Coins have been found in great quantity, especially brass ones of Hadrian, Gallienus, Claudius, Carausius, and Constantius. In 1849 a pavement, ornamented in compartments, was found in an arable field called Bays Meadow, within 8 inches of the surface. The additional name of *Droit* was not used until the 14th centy. The "Upper Saltway" passed hence over the Lickey to Birmingham and the sea-coast of Lincolnshire; and the "Lower Saltway" crossed the county to the south through Gloucestershire towards the coast of Hants: traces of both remain.

At Leland's visit there were 3 salt springs only, "whereof ii be nere together; the third a quarter of a mile of. At these be made the finest salt of England." In the reign of Queen Anne this monopoly was destroyed, and the price of salt reduced from 2*s.* to 4*d.* a bushel. Until 1725 the brine procured to evaporate was comparatively weak, and afforded a small proportion of salt. In that year Sir R. Lane, M.P. for Worcester, on a suggestion of a Cheshire salt-worker, ordered the gypsum at the bottom of a pit to be sunk through. When tapping the brine-stream, the water broke out with such violence that two men were thrown to the surface and killed. This success induced others to sink through the gypsum, and a profusion of strong brine was obtained.

For a long time the springs overflowed at the surface, but owing to the constant drain upon them, the brine has now to be pumped up from a depth of 200 ft. The cavities thus produced beneath the town have rendered some buildings insecure.

The highest bed of rock salt is 120 ft., and the lowest 170 ft. below the sea-level.

The rock on which the salt is situated is a fine-grained calcareo-argillaceous sandstone of the New Red, beneath which strata of marl and gypsum alternate, till the brine is met with, at a considerable distance below the surface, flowing over a bed of rock-salt first penetrated in 1828.

At present 67 vats are in work, producing 80,000 tons of salt annually, and so constructed as to produce fine and coarse salt at the same time though under different degrees of heat. A slow fire produces the coarse salt, and a boiling heat the table salt. Considerable quantities of pure bay salt are also raised from the lower strata of the Red Marl.

Coal has been used in the boiling of the salt since 1610, before which time the fuel was wood from Feckenham Forest.

The *Brine Baths* form a principal feature of the town, and are competing with the most popular resorts of all classes of invalids in this and other European countries. A greater amount of saline particles is held in solution than in any other known brine, and it surpasses in saltness even the waters of the Dead Sea. The new baths were opened on the 15th Dec., 1873, and consist of three different classes, besides a very fine Turkish bath, swimming-bath, sitz-bath, hot and cold brine sprays and douches.

The *Royal Bath House* (W. H. Bambrigge, F.R.C.S.) adjoins to the baths, and is open for the reception of invalids.

Cottage hospitals for poor patients have been established, and are supported by annual subscriptions.

Droitwich has three *Churches*, which contain very fine Ear. Eng. portions with additions of later date. *St. Peter's* has a Perp. tower, with some good Dec. windows and a small portion of ancient stained glass. Dr. Nash, the historian of the county, was buried here 1811; and there is an inscription to his memory, which he placed in the ch. some time before his death.

There is an altar-tomb for Serjeant Wylde (d. 1616), with his effigies in full-dress robes.

The *Manor House* (Mrs. Wilson), erected in 1618, the seat of the Nash family, is an interesting building, restored in 1867. The principal apartment is oak panelled, and has plaster ornamentations of foliage and scroll work over the mantelpiece. The principal front has 3 gables, and there are 2 on the W. end. It is 3 stories high; a porch has been added in uniform style, and plate-glass has replaced the original lozenge panes. This property was purchased from Earl Somers, whose grandmother was heiress of the Nash family.

St. Andrew's contains marble tablets for many families connected with the borough, including one for Capt. Norbury, envoy from Geo. I. to Morocco to negotiate the redemption of Christian slaves.

St. Nicholas, erected 1867-69, in the Dec. style, consists of a nave and S. aisle. The E. window is filled with stained glass, representing "The Ascension," by *Preedy*, the gift of Mrs. Miller, who contributed 500*l.* to the erection of the edifice. In four smaller windows are "The Nativity," "The Crucifixion," "The Resurrection," and "The Descent of the Holy Ghost," by the same artist, and given by the same benefactor, in memory of her own and her husband's parents.

The *Salters Hall* is a spacious building erected by J. Corbett, Esq., M.P.

In 1645 Charles I., from his headquarters here, besieged Hawkesley House, and the royal letter thanking the inhabitants for their attachment to him was long preserved.

A navigable canal of 5½ m., constructed 1771, connects Droitwich with the Severn at Hawford. By it some Droitwich salt is still conveyed to the Severn for exportation. "The works of this short navigation were wholly executed by *Brindley*, and are considered superior to those of any other in which he was engaged." —*Smiles.* This canal is noticeable as containing brackish water, and nourishing on its banks quantities of wild celery and other plants that love salt water. Forests of reed (*Arundo Phragmites*) also grow on the side of the water, giving a feature to the scene. In the Trench wood many rare species of lepidopterous insects have been captured.

The rly. to Birmingham from this town is worked by the Midland Company.

Dodderhill is a large parish close to the town of Droitwich. The church is dedicated to St. Augustine and is of great antiquity. Impney Hall in this parish is the residence of John Corbett, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Droitwich.

1¾ m. W. of Droitwich is *Westwood Park* (Lord Hampton). The park of 200 acres is laid out "in rays of planting," from a centre which is occupied by the mansion. This was a house of Benedictine Nuns, subordinate to the Monastery of Fontevraud, granted at the Dissolution to Sir John Pakington, a lawyer of eminence, and Serjeant-at-law.

Westwood, built temp. Eliz. as a banqueting-house, had 4 wings added after the death of Charles I., the mansion of Hampton having been wrecked during the wars. It

is a square block, 4 stories high, with wings of the same height projecting diagonally from the 4 corners, each terminating in a square tower surmounted by a lofty pyramidal roof.

The mansion is an imposing pile of buildings, placed on an eminence in an extensive park, in the centre of plantations which radiate from the mansion with wide avenues between each. In front of the principal entrance is a *Gatehouse* of brick, with ornamental gables and pinnacles. It consists of a double lodge, having in the centre an arched gateway, over which is a massive structure of open timber work supporting an ogee and concave pyramidal roof.

The saloon, a very fine room, occupies the entire width of the first floor towards the S.E.; it is lighted by 4 lofty bay windows, and the walls are hung with rich old tapestry. In the centre of N.W. side is a fine specimen of the lofty and elaborate carved oak fireplaces of the Elizabethan period, but the florid plaster ceiling is a later addition. Immediately under the saloon, and of the same size, though less lofty, is the entrance hall. It has also four large bay mullioned windows, the upper lights of which are filled with armorial bearings in coloured glass, the shields being similar in design to those in Hampton ch. The hall opens upon a remarkable staircase of oak, the massive balusters of the same material supporting at intervals tall Corinthian columns, surmounted by globes. The walls are of great height, extending almost to the roof; and the length of the staircase corresponds with that of the house from N.E. to S.W. It is lighted by five large mullioned windows, two of them being of unusual size, and over the centre of the staircase is a large gallery open at both ends, by looking from which a good idea is obtained of the immense space occupied by this peculiar feature of the house. In the N. wing is the chapel used for family worship, restored by *Hardwicke* in 1848: over the altar-table at N. end is a ten-light bay window, the six centre lights being filled with stained glass by *Ward* and *Nixon*, in two subjects—the Nativity and the Ascension: on a bracket against E. wall is a fine marble sculpture—a copy of the *Prieto* of *M. Angelo*.

Among numerous family paintings are those of Sir John Pakington, Bt., the Sir Roger de Coverley of Addison; Lord Keeper Coventry; Dorothy Lady Pakington; Sir John Perrot, K.B., Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1583–88; the eccentric Lord Cornbury (when Governor of New York), dressed as Queen Anne, &c.

Dr. Hammond, Bps. Morley, Fell, many Royalist Cavaliers and Church of England Divines, found a welcome asylum here during the Commonwealth, and the hospitality of Dorothy Lady Pakington, it is said, was repaid by some of them aiding her in the composition of that celebrated work, 'The Whole Duty of Man.' At the Revolution in 1688 Westwood afforded a retreat for several Non-juring divines, among whom was Dean Hickes, who wrote his celebrated 'Thesaurus' under this hospitable roof. The learned divine was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Thetford in 1693, and died in 1715.

"Dr. Hammond, for whom the See of Worcester was designed, died at Westwood shortly before the Restoration—an unspeakable loss to the Church. He was a man of great learning and of most eminent merit, having been the person that during the bad times had maintained the cause of the Church in a very remarkable manner. He was a very moderate man in his temper, though with a high principle, and probably he would have fallen into healing courses. He was also much set upon

reforming abuses and for raising in the clergy a due sense of the obligations they lay under."—*Burnet.*

There is a lake of 60 acres in view of the mansion.

1 m. S.E. the modern Italian mansion of *Hadzor* (Herbert Galton, Esq.), contains a valuable collection of sculpture and paintings, including Cupid and Psyche, *Finelli;* Infant Bacchus, *Wyatt;* Faun, *Wollf; Thorwaldsen's* 4 reliefs from Anacreon's Odes; *Gibson's* Venus and Cupid; Portraits by *Sir J. Reynolds, Eckhout, Mytens, Vandyck;* Group by *Rembrandt;* Virgin and St. Anne by *Maes;* Flight into Egypt by *Mola;* Fruitpiece with Birds and Monkeys, *Snyders;* Infant Don Ferdinand, *Velasquez;* Landscapes by *Weenix, Cuyp, Routbout, Berghem, Collins, Morland,* &c.

The *Parish Church*, in close proximity to the mansion and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is in the Decorated style circ. A.D. 1370, and has been lately restored. It contains some stained glass of the 14th century in perfect preservation, a monumental brass to John Howard Galton, the last owner, as well as four monuments to the Amphletts who were former owners of the parish.

The village, composed entirely of half-timbered cottages, is remarkable for its picturesque effect.

Mr. Galton's property includes the parish of Oddingley, 2½ m. S. from Droitwich. The parish church dedicated to St. James, in the late Perp. style, contains some good stained glass of the 15th century.

The village acquired some notoriety in the early part of the century from its being the scene of a double murder. In 1806 the principal farmers, at the instigation of a Captain Evans, conspired to murder the rector, who had made himself obnoxious by his mode of levying the tithe. A carpenter named Hemming was employed to shoot him; but on his subsequently meeting his employers to receive the reward, he was himself murdered by them and buried in the corner of a barn. The body was not discovered until 1830, when Mr. Galton caused the barn to be pulled down. The surviving farmers were tried for the murder, but, owing to the death of the principal (Captain Evans), the accessories could not, according to the law in force at the period of the murder, be convicted.

1½ m. N.W. *Hampton Lovett Church*, restored in 1858 at the expense of Rt. Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, afterwards cr. Lord Hampton, has some Dec. windows, but the building is chiefly of the 15th centy. or Perp. style. The tower occupies the position, and serves as a S. porch. It contains a richly panelled Perp. tomb for Sir John Pakington (d. 1551); a reclining statue of Sir John Pakington (d. 1727), by *Rose;* an elaborate epitaph in Latin to Dr. Hammond, chaplain to Chas. I. (d. 1660); and a marble tablet for Mrs. Pakington (d. 1843). Excellent stained glass, by *Hardman*, fills the E. window, which contains the Ascension, and a memorial window on the S. side of the chancel has the figures of SS. Peter and Paul. The *reredos* is formed of rich encaustic tiles, with which the floor is also paved. The beautiful cross in the ch.-yard was restored 1849 from a design by *Hardwick*, in memory of Lady Pakington (d. 1848). Round the top of the shaft are statuettes of the four Evangelists under canopies with their symbols.

The family of Pakington came into Worcestershire in the reign of Henry VI. by the marriage of John P. with the heiress of Washbourne. Their eldest son, Robert, M.P. for London, was murdered in that city in 1537. The second son, Sir John, who acquired fame and fortune as a lawyer, was in such favour with

Henry VIII. that he obtained a grant of Westwood and other manors, and the personal privilege "of wearing during his life his hat in that king's presence, and not be uncovered on any occasion against his good liking." He erected a mansion in this manor, which he had purchased from Lord Mountjoy, which Leland describes as "a veri goodly new Howse of Brike caulled Hampton Court." His nephew, Sir Thomas P., succeeded to these estates, and left a son, Sir John P., called "the Lusty," who was during many years in great favour at the Court of Elizabeth, by whom he was made a K.B. His eldest son, created a Bart. in 1620, having predeceased him, the knight was succeeded in 1625 by his grandson, who experienced great hardships for his loyalty to Chas. I. He was twice imprisoned, his estates sequestered, his losses being computed at upwards of 20,000*l.* The mansion here was burnt down in these troubles, and Westwood enlarged as the future residence of the family. His wife was Dorothy, daughter of Lord Keeper Coventry, a benevolent and accomplished lady. Their only son survived them only eight years, and left Sir John P., the 4th Bart., who was elected M.P. for Worcestershire, in succession to his father at the age of 19, and was re-chosen on ten subsequent occasions. He is considered to have been the Sir Roger de Coverley of Addison. Sir Herbert P., the 5th Bt., was also M.P. for this county. After the decease of the 8th Bt. in 1830 the Westwood estates passed to his nephew, who was created a Bart. in 1846, on several occasions held office as a cabinet minister, and eventually was raised to the peerage as Lord Hampton.

Wychbold Hall (Rt. Hon. Sir R. P. Amphlett, Knt.).

4 m. E. *Hanbury Hall* (H. F. Vernon, Esq.), the seat of a branch of the ancient family of the Vernons, of Audley in Staffordshire. It was purchased from the Leightons by Edward Vernon, whose grandson, Thomas Vernon, realised a considerable fortune as a Chancery barrister, and died when M.P. for this county in 1720. The house was built 1701–2 on the site of an older one. The hall and staircase were painted with the history of Achilles, by *Sir J. Thornhill*, who, to mark the folly of the age, has drawn a picture of Dr. Sacheverell carried away by the Classic Furies. The *Church* stands on a rounded eminence commanding an extensive view, which still retains the outlines of a double intrenched camp, within the limits of which Roman coins have been found. It has E. Eng. piers and arches, and some Dec. and Perp. portions. The chancel was rebuilt in 1861 in E. Eng. style from the designs of G. E. Street, Esq. In the "Vernon Chapel" are several costly monuments, some by *Roubiliac* and *Chantrey*, to members of the Vernon family. Thomas Vernon is represented by a life-size figure in the costume of his profession on a monument 20 ft. in height. Bowater Vernon (d. 1735) also by a life-size figure leaning on a pillar, holding an open book, with a medallion of a lady resting at his feet. Opposite on l. is an old-fashioned house of wood and plaster, looking as if the Vernons had transplanted it from their native county of Chester.

Mere Hall (E. Bearcroft, Esq.), an ancient half-timbered house, demands attention: a date on the front, 1337, in Arabic figures, there is little doubt ought to be 1537. The front has a succession of gables, the two largest forming wings, an octagon turret rises above the roof, and the house is approached by a fine avenue of elms.

11¼ m. *Hartlebury Junction* Stat.

(White Hart Inn). *The Palace* (Bp. of Worcester). This manor was given to the see of Worcester in 850 by Burthred, king of the Mercians. The ancient castle, commenced by Bp. Cantilupe, was completed and fortified by Bp. Giffard in 1268 with the exception of the gate-house, which was added by Bp. Carpenter (Hen. VI.). It was garrisoned for Chas. I., but surrendered without a shot being fired, dismantled, and sold. The present edifice, in which utility has been studied more than ornament, was built, principally by Bp. Hough, of red sandstone, with embattled parapets, having a quadrangular court enclosed with walls. The library, 84 ft. long, was added by Bishop Hurd, who bequeathed to his successors a valuable collection of 7000 volumes, including those which had belonged to Bishop Warburton and Alexander Pope. The hall contains portraits of several bishops, of George III. and Queen Charlotte, whose gift of them to Bishop Hurd is perpetuated by this inscription:—"Hospes imagines quas contemplaris Augustorum Principum Geo. III. et Charlottæ conjugis Rex ipse Ricardo Episcopo Vigorn. donavit MDCCXC." These portraits with others are heirlooms of this See.

The windows of modern stained glass in the private chapel were added by Bp. Maddox; the subject of E. window is The Agony in the Garden. A portion of the moat is converted into a flower-garden, and the avenue of limes, the prominent ornament of the park, was planted by Bp. Stillingfleet.

The *Church* (restored) was rebuilt 1836-7 in Dec. style; the tower, temp. Eliz., at the cost of Bp. Sandys. The graves of three bishops are in the ch.-yard, and there is a stone slab with a floriated cross for I. de Redborrow, rector, 1290.

2 m. S.E. from Kidderminster, *Stone*. In this parish is a subterranean passage in a rock, known as "the Devil's Den," large enough to admit a man.

Shanklin Pool and *Fenny Rough* are favourite resorts for naturalists.

Waresley House (Rev. B. Gibbons, M.A.).

At *Hoo Brook* is a worsted mill giving employment to 70 persons.

Stone *Church*, in Dec. style, consists of a small chancel, nave, and tower at the W. end with a neat octagonal spire. The E. window is filled with stained glass, having the armorial devices of Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, Bishop Cornwall, Dean Peel, and others very ably depicted.

2 m. W. *Ombersley* (Inhab. 5831 S.D.)—a village of unusual neatness—having rows of timber houses coloured black and white, and modern dwellings harmonizing with the older erections. In one of these dwellings, under the floor of an upper room, an original portrait of Henry IV. was found in 1868, and is now preserved at Powick.

The Court (The Lord Sandys), "strong, handsome and convenient," erected in the reign of Queen Anne.

There is a large collection of paintings, including portraits that belonged to the distinguished admiral, Russel, Earl of Orford—Archbishop Sandys and his wife; Sir Samuel Sandys and Lady S.; Charles Lewis, Prince Elector, *Vandyck;* Prince Rupert and Col. Murray persuading Col. Russell, over a bottle, to resume his commission, *Dobson;* William, Duke of Bedford, *Kneller;* Sir Thomas Cheek in armour; *The Junto*, viz., Duke of Devonshire; Lord Halifax; Lord Somers; Lord Sunderland; Lord Wharton; Sir Robert Walpole; Edward Denny, Earl of Norwich; James, Earl of Carlisle; Hon. Col. Russel; Mr. Martin Sandys, æt. 6. A.D. 1677, in hunting costume with a large hound; Lady Denham; Sir John Cheek, Secretary of State, and Preceptor to Edward VI.; George

Sandys, the traveller in the East and author of a Paraphrase on the Psalms—a work much esteemed by Chas. I.

This manor was given to the Abbey of Evesham, but it was taken from the abbey by the king. After some years it was leased to Sir John Bourne of Holt, Secretary of State to Queen Mary, from whose heir it was purchased by John Talbot of Salwarp, from whom it was bought by Archbishop Sandys. The family of Sandys was originally seated at St. Bees, in Cumberland. The Rev. Edwin Sandys, D.D., was Master of Catherine Hall and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, temp. Edw. VI.; he was attached to the interest of Lady Jane Grey, and was imprisoned in the Tower after the accession of Mary; upon his release he went abroad, only returning upon Elizabeth succeeding to the throne, after which he was successively Bishop of Winchester, Bishop of London, and Archbishop of York. His Grace died in 1588, and was buried at Southwell. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Samuel Sandys, who was sheriff of this county in 1618, and M.P. for it in 1620. He died in 1623, and was buried at Wickhamford, his eldest son surviving him only a few months. Samuel Sandys, a minor, in 1624 was a most active officer in the King's army. He was present at the battles of Edgehill and Worcester, raised and equipped a regiment of foot and of cavalry—the latter consisting of seven troops. He was identified with the most important designs for the restoration of the Monarchy, was often imprisoned, had his estates sequestered, but survived the Commonwealth, and lived to 1685. His eldest son, Samuel, was M.P. for Droitwich, and died in 1701, being succeeded at Ombersley by his grandson, Samuel Sandys, Esq., who represented Worcester in several parliaments, was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1741, on the downfall of the Walpole Ministry, and was raised to the peerage in 1743. His lordship held subsequently many offices of State, and died in 1770 at Ombersley. The second Lord Sandys died without issue in 1797, when the title became extinct, but it was recreated in 1802 in favour of Mary, Marchioness of Downshire, who was the eldest surviving niece and co-heiress of the last lord. At her ladyship's decease, in 1836, these estates devolved upon her 2nd son, a distinguished cavalry officer, who had gained distinction in the battles in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. On his death, unmarried, in 1860, Lord Marcus Hill succeeded to the peerage, and in 1863 the title and estates passed to his son—the present owner.

The *Church*, built 1830 by *Rickman*, is a very fair specimen of revived Gothic. It cost 18,000*l.*, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, tower at W. end (95 ft.) with a spire (75 ft.), having canopied lights. The chancel of the original Ear. Eng. ch. is reserved as a mausoleum, and contains monuments for Samuel Sandys, Esq. (d. 1685); Samuel S., Esq. (d. 1701); Edwin, Lord Sandys (d. 1797), by *Nollekens;* General Lord S. (d. 1860), and for other members of the Sandys family.

1 m. W. *Woodfield House* (Alfred Hancocks, Esq.). A turnpike-road from this village crosses the river by a bridge at *Holt Fleet;* 4 m. beyond which is *Witley Court* (Earl of Dudley).

2½ m. E. *Elmley Lovett Manor.* The house is a good example of a half-timbered structure. The date of 1625, with the words Nisi Dominus beneath on one of the ornamented gables, indicated the period of its completion by Robert Townshend, Esq., who acquired this estate by

marriage with the coheiress of the Actons.

This manor belonged to Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and after his attainder was granted to Sir Robert Acton by Henry VIII. It now belongs to W. Orme Foster, Esq. The ch., with the exception of the tower and its spire, was rebuilt in 1839. In the ch.-yard is an ancient preaching-cross, a broken monolith raised on three steps.

15 m. Kidderminster Stat., on the main line. (*Inns:* Lion, Black Horse; Inhab. 25,634 P.B.; 1 M.P.), a dingy-looking, irregularly built town on the Stour, famed for its manufactures before the reign of Hen. VIII., when a statute was passed for the protection of woollen-cloths in this and other towns in Worcestershire. Its trade afterwards consisted of linsey-woolseys; then of crapes, bombazins, and poplins. About 1735 the manufacture of Scotch carpeting was introduced, and, in a few years, of carpets known as "Wiltons." The trade, which has experienced repeated fluctuations owing to the competition of its Yorkshire rivals, is now principally limited to the manufacture of Brussels carpets, rugs, and the spinning of worsteds, in the preparation of which, in 1862, 600 looms and 4800 artizans were employed. For brilliancy and durability of colour, these carpets are considered to be unrivalled, and this excellence they derive from the peculiar qualities of the river Stour for scouring and striking, which arises from its impregnation with fuller's earth and iron.

The *Church*, on the edge of a rocky height over the river, has a spacious Dec. chancel, with triple *sedilia* of simple yet elegant proportions, in the centre of which is a large brass representing a female between her two husbands, Sir W. de Cookesey and Sir J. Philip, with this quaint Latin inscription:—

"Miles honorificus John Philip subjacet intus
Henricus Quintus dilexerat hunc ut amicus;
Consepelitur ei ejus sponsa Matildis amata
Waltero Cookesey prius armigero sociata.
Audax et fortis, apud Harfleur John bene gessit,
Et Baro vim mortis patiens migrare recessit,
M. C. quater, xv. Octobris luce secunda,
Sit suus, Alme Jesu, tibi spiritus hostia munda."

The *reredos* consists of an arcade of 7 pointed arches trefoiled, resting on shafts with foliated capitals. The E. E. nave is lofty, with Perp. clerestory. This church was considerably restored under the superintendence of Mr. Hopkins.

On N. side, under an arch, is an altar-tomb with the effigies of William Cookesey in armour, and his wife; also an altar-tomb with the effigies of Thomas Blount and his wife. In the S. aisle is a panelled Perp. tomb with an effigy of a lady in her gown and mantle, apparently in memory of a lady abbess, but ascribed to a Lady Beauchamp.

In the S. porch is an alabaster altar-tomb of excellent workmanship, with the effigies of Sir Edw. Blount and his two wives in the costume of the 16th centy. The dresses of the ladies are most accurately preserved. The large W. window has full-length figures of the Apostles and Evangelists in the 16 principal lights; and the E. window, by the same artist, *O'Connor*, is filled with glass representing the Nativity, Baptism, Agony, Bearing the Cross, Crucifixion, and the Resurrection.

The lofty and massive Perp. tower at W. end is 3 stages in height, and the principal entrance is through it. Near an *aumbry*, in the Sanctuary, a brass plate records the restoration of the ch., and the rebuilding of the aisle in 1847 by the Earl of Dudley.

In a Perp. building adjoining the chancel, once used as the grammar-school, is preserved an original por-

trait of **Richard Baxter**, the Nonconformist preacher. He was the minister of this parish 1640–1666, the people of which he found very ignorant, irreligious, and dissolute, and whom his exhortations made remarkable for their decency and piety. Baxter's chair remains in the vestry. Sir Ralph Clare, a warm advocate for episcopacy, who counteracted the designs of Baxter against the hierarchy, is buried in the ch. There is also a portrait of Baxter, taken in 1691, at the Independent chapel.

A statue to *Sir Rowland Hill*, the introducer of the penny postage, a native of Kidderminster, has been erected near the Town Hall.

1 m. *Franche* Hamlet. A *Church* in Ear. Eng. style, composed of red brick faced with stone, was erected here in 1871 by the children of Rev. Canon Fortescue, of Worcester, in memory of their parents, who died within a week of each other in 1869. The edifice consists of a chancel, nave, porch, vestry, bell-turret, with spire. It has an open roof. The font, an elegant specimen of stone carving, was the gift of Mr. Philpott.

4 m. *Over Areley Castle* (R. Woodward, Esq.), erected by the last Earl of Mount Norris, on the site of a mansion which belonged to the Lytteltons. It stands on the left bank of the Severn, commanding an extensive prospect over the Forest of Wyre. Sir Henry Lyttelton, Bart., who succeeded to his father's title and estates, in 1649, made this place his chief residence after the destruction of the Frankley Mansion. In 1654 he was committed to the Tower, for supposed designs to subvert the Cromwell Government, and detained a close prisoner during 17 months. At the restoration he was elected M.P. for Lichfield, and was one of the jurymen on the trial of the Regicides. He died at Over Areley, in 1693, and was buried in that ch. where an elaborate monument was placed to his memory by his brother, Sir Charles L., who was also buried in this ch. in 1716. On the decease of Thomas, second Lord Lyttelton, this estate passed to his sister, Viscountess Valentia, and then to her only son, the last Earl of Mount Norris. This parish, locally in Worcestershire, is part of Staffordshire. Roman antiquities are frequently found within it. An ancient road called *the Postway* (a name common to Roman Vicinal ways), which led from Worcester to Wroxeter (Uriconium), is still the post road between Worcester and Shrewsbury. An extensive camp in Areley wood is nearly an exact square, with double, and on one side treble, ditches. It is probably a work of Ostorius.

1 m. *Wolverley*, in which parish Baskerville, the enterprising Birmingham printer, was born 1706. His elegant types were purchased from his executors by a literary society at Paris for 3700*l*. In the ch. is a monument to Mrs. Knight—one of *Flaxman's* best productions.

Sion Hill (F. Elkington, Esq.), a fine modern mansion. *Wolverley House* (Colonel Knight, C.B., M.P.). *Lea Castle*. Precipitous wooded heights known as "Wolverley Walks" rise abruptly, with a dense mass of rocks and trees, above the river Stour in the grounds. Near this romantic spot Chas. II. crossed the river on his flight to Boscobel. *The Court* (Augustus Talbot Hancocks, Esq.). *Blakeshall House* (Wm. Hancocks, Esq.). *Woodfield* (Alfred Hancocks, Esq.). *Wolverley* Ch., erected on the site of the former building in 1772, contains many tablets, and a good window of stained glass at its E. end.

The Cookley Iron and Tin-plate Works, founded by the Knight family in the 17th centy., employ about 400 persons.

4½ m. E. *Chaddesley Corbett* (Inh. 2243, S.D.), a large village. Its *Church*

has portions of Norm. work, of which the font is a fine specimen. The chancel is Dec., with elegant tracery in the windows, and good *sedilia*. In N. chapel are two recumbent figures, of a Crusader and an ecclesiastic. At E. end of nave is a slab of 15th-centy. work with brass figures of Thos. Forest, keeper of Dunclent Park, his wife and 11 children—much worn; a horn and forked arrows are added, to show his calling. There are also tablets for the Pakingtons and Sir W. O. Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal (d. 1833). *Pleremore House* (Major Trafford); *Sion House; Winterfold* (the Misses Harward).

18 m. *Churchill* Stat. *Ismere House* (W. Trow, Esq.).

Gothic farm-buildings and a pair of cottages, erected on Lord Lyttelton's estate, deserve inspection. They are attractive in appearance, and very commodious.

1½ m. *Broom Church* contains a marble figure and tablet, by *Flaxman*, to Mrs. Hill. Broom pool is a noble sheet of water (Inn: *Lyttelton Arms*).

20 m. *Hagley* Stat., ½ m. from the village, which contains a considerable number of good private houses, many of large dimensions. *Rockingham Hall* (Major H. Williams).

1 m. *Hagley Park* (Lord Lyttelton):—

"——British Tempe! There along the dales
With woods o'erhung and shagg'd with mossy rocks—
There on each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade with dashing fall,
Or gleam in lengthen'd vista thro' the trees."
Thomson.

The present house, built by the first Lord Lyttelton, near the site of the old mansion, is a quadrangular building flanked at each end with a square tower. It stands on a slope of the park, and overlooks the adjacent country. The hall, 30 ft. square, contains a well-executed white marble chimneypiece, supported by 2 figures of Hercules:—Courtship of Diana by Pan, in relievo, *Vasari*;—busts of Rubens and Vandyck, *Rysbrach*;—casts in scagliola of Bacchus, Venus, and Mercury. The library, in addition to its valuable collection of books, is ornamented with busts of Shakspeare, Milton, Spenser, and Dryden, by *Scheemaker*, bequeathed to George Lord Lyttelton by Alexander Pope; whose portrait, with that of his dog *Bounce* in the same picture, is also in this apartment. The gallery, 85 ft. by 22 ft., contains among a large collection of paintings—Countess of Exeter, *Vandyck*; St. John, *Le Jeune*;—Sir C. Lyttelton, *Le Fevre*;—John Lyttelton, *Zucchero*;—Countess of Suffolk and Miss Brown, Duke of Monmouth, Duke of Richmond, Sir William Fairfax, and William Viscount Brouncker, all by *Lely*;—Oliver Cromwell, with Sir Peter Temple, uncertain;—Sir Christopher Minns, *Zorst*;—Princess of Orange, Mother of William III., *Honthorst*;—Portrait of Edward L., familiarly known as "Long Ned," in a white dress, having a peasecod-shaped body with a rope chain of gold 4 times round the neck. This picture is attributed to the elder *Probus*;—Thomas Lord Clifford, one of the "Cabal" Ministry, by *Old Stone*. He has his Staff as Lord Treasurer, and is drawn in armour, though no soldier, out of flattery to Charles II., as he said the most glorious part of his life was attending the king at the battle of Worcester.—*Walpole*. The drawing-room is hung with Gobelins tapestry. The ceiling was painted by *Cipriani*. Portraits of the Earl of Bath and Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, Lords Pelham, Chesterfield, and Cobham, by *Ramsay*. The saloon contains numerous paintings. In other rooms are—Dead Christ, with the two Marys, *Vandyck*;—The Misers, by *Quentin Matsys*, the Antwerp Blacksmith;—Lot and his Daughters, *Luca Giordano*;—a Holy Family in

Egypt, *Poussin*;—Christ, and the Woman taken in Adultery, *Paul Veronese*;—Louise de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, *Le Fevre*;—Christ and His Disciples at Emmaus, uncertain;—Queen of Bohemia and Lady Compton, *Janssen*. The family portraits are also very numerous.

Hagley is mostly famous for the beauty of its park and grounds, thus enthusiastically extolled by Horace Walpole :—"I cannot describe the enchanting beauty of the park; it is a hill of three miles, but broke into all manner of beauty; such lawns—such woods—rills, cascades, and a thickness of verdure quite to the summit of the hill, and commanding such a view of towns, and meadows, and woods, extending quite to the Black Mountains in Wales. Here is a ruined castle, built by Millar; has the true rust of the Barons' wars. . . . A small lake, with cascades falling down such a Parnassus, with a circular temple on the distant eminence, a fairy dale with cascades gushing out of rocks, a pretty well under a wood, like the Samaritan Woman's in a picture of Nicolo Poussin."

The grounds were laid out by Geo. Lord L., who erected an octagon temple at a short distance from the house to the memory of his friend the poet Thomson. "Ingenio immortali Jacobi Thomson, viri boni, ædiculam hanc in secessu quem vivus dilexit, post mortem ejus constructum dicat, dedicatque G. Lyttelton." A model of the porch of the temple of Theseus; and a column bearing the statue of Frederic Prince of Wales. The dell of shrubberies and waterfalls, made by the first Lord and Shenstone, were altered long since.

This manor was purchased (1564) by Sir John Lyttelton from the Earl of Ormond, as a hunting-seat. He increased his fortune by marrying Bridget, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Pakington, to whom the wardership of Sir J. Lyttelton had been granted. He was M.P. for Worcestershire, and held many offices of value and importance in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Dying in 1590, he was buried at Halesowen. His son Gilbert, who resided at Prestwood, died in 1599, leaving John L., who was attainted of treason, for alleged complicity with the designs of Lord Essex, and died in prison shortly after his conviction.

King James I. on his accession granted back to Mrs. Lyttelton, the widow, the whole estate forfeited by her husband's attainder. She was daughter of Lord Chancellor Bromley, and a lady of great prudence and good sense. She died at Hagley 1630, and was buried in the ch.-yard. Her eldest son, Thomas, was created a Baronet in 1618, and sat in parliament for the county of Worcester. He was a prominent actor on the King's side in the Civil Wars. He was taken prisoner at Bewdley in 1645, by a party commanded by "Fox the Finder," imprisoned and fined 4000*l*. His mansion at Frankley was burnt during his confinement. He died in 1650, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral. Sir Charles L. was at the siege of Colchester, from which place he escaped to the Continent, but returned in 1659 to aid the abortive efforts of Sir George Booth. He was then imprisoned for some months. In 1662 he became Governor of Jamaica, and held other employments under the crown. In 1685 he was elected for Bewdley, and was Brigadier General of the Forces under James II.; on the accession of William III. he resigned all his offices, and passed the latter years of his life in seclusion at Hagley, where he died in 1716, at the age of 86.

His son Henry joined the Prince of Orange soon after his landing, and there is a letter at Hagley from

Sir Charles to his lady, relating with what confusion he had been compelled to apologise to King James for the disloyalty of his son, and that the King said in reply "he could not wonder that my son had done so since his own children were so disobedient."

Sir Thomas Lyttelton, his son, was several times M.P. for Worcestershire, and was a Lord of the Admiralty under Sir Robert Walpole's administration. In 1741 he retired from public life, and died at Hagley in 1751. Sir George, who succeeded to his father's estates, sat in parliament for Okehampton, was secretary to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and in 1755 appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1757 he was created a peer by the title of *Lord Lyttelton* of Frankley, and died at Hagley, 1773, where his only son, Thomas 2nd Lord Lyttelton, also departed this life in 1779, s.p., and this title became extinct. The Baronetcy and Hagley estates devolved upon his uncle William Henry, 6th son of Sir Thomas L., the 5th baronet. This gentleman sat in parliament for Bewdley; was Governor of Jamaica and Ambassador to Portugal, and in 1776 was advanced to the dignity of a Baron in Ireland as Lord Westcote. In 1794 he was created Lord Lyttelton in the English peerage, an honour now enjoyed by his grandson, —the fourth Baron—who is Lord Lieutenant of the county of Worcester.

The *Church*, near the mansion, was enlarged and thoroughly restored, from *Street's* designs, by a fund raised throughout the county in order to honour the Lord L. with a testimonial expressive of the general appreciation of his conduct as Lord Lieutenant, and thus expended in accordance with his wishes. The chancel floor is raised above the nave, and paved with encaustic tiles. At S. side of chancel are 3 elegant *sedilia*. The E. window, that at W. end of S. aisle, and the porch, with a seat inscribed, are memorials for Lady Lyttleton (d. 1857). The arch of the chancel is of great width, and rests upon detached shafts of polished serpentine marble. The pulpit is enriched with panels of the same material, and a spire has been added.

Clent Church, Ear. Eng., has Norm. piers and arches on S. side, and a Dec. E. window.

The *Clent Hills* are a favourite resort for tourists and picnic parties. The scenery around is both interesting and pleasing. On the summit are 4 stones placed by George, Lord Lyttelton, in imitation of a Druidical monument. On *Clent Heath*, in 1790, a large jar filled with Roman gold and silver coins was found a short distance from the battle-field of the Romans and Britons.

2. m. from Hagley Stat., by a pleasant walk through the park, *St. Kenelm's Chapel*, an ancient fabric on E. side of Clent Hill, has a tower of Perp. style richly adorned with pinnacles and gurgoyles. On the wall is an ancient sculpture representing St. Kenelm giving a benediction. The arch and pillars are Norm. This chapel was founded to record the place where the body of Kenelm was discovered. This young prince had been left in 820 in the protection of his sister Quendred, who caused him, under the pretence of hunting, to be carried into a woody vale by a soldier named Ascobert, who slew him and secretly buried his body. The murder, according to the monkish legends, was discovered by a dove dropping a scroll on the high altar of St. Peter's at Rome, which contained these words:—

"In Clent sub spinâ, jacet in convalle bovina
Vertice privatus Kenelmus rege creatus."

After the erection of this chapel,

pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Kenelm afforded a lucrative income to the priests, until the discouragement given to these superstitious practices in 1535.

A contention arose among many religious houses for the possession of St. Kenelm's body, and the abbey of Winchcombe ultimately succeeded.

2½ m. *Belbroughton* (5391 Inhab.). Scythes, chaff knives, and edge tools are manufactured here.

2 m. *Bell Hall* (C. P. Noel, Esq.). In the grounds is a small Norm. chapel, retaining its doorway, and the windows on either side.

After passing for about 2 m. in a deep cutting through the red sandstone, the rly. reaches

22½ m. *Stourbridge* Stat. (*Inn:* Talbot; Inhab. of district 27,563, S. D.), placed on a great elevation above the market-town on the Stour, which derives its importance from the mines of coal, ironstone, and clay, which afford employment to a great number of persons in the manufacture of fire-bricks, spades, scythes, anvils, &c. Ironstone and coal were raised in this vicinity in the time of Edward III., but to a small extent until the present centy. These coal measures containing ironstone are chiefly worked on account of the saponaceous quality of the fire-clay, which is here so largely used for bricks. Three seams of coal are worked, and called the *top new mine* and bottom, with two courses of fire-clay, the lower of which lying beneath the bottom coal is considered the most valuable. The manufacture of glass, introduced here in 1557, has been brought to great perfection, and is carried on upon an extensive scale. Its various productions enjoy a facility of transport by the canal, which carries them into Staffordshire, and to the Severn at Stourport, with the even more convenient outlet of railway communication. A *grammar school*, founded by Edw. VI., is well endowed, and under the care of eight governors residing in the parish. Dr. Johnson was placed at this school at the age of 15, and remained rather more than a year.

At *Old Swinford* is a *hospital*, founded and liberally endowed by Thomas Foley, Esq., M.P., in 1672, for the education and apprenticing of 60 boys, who wear a distinctive dress. The church was rebuilt in 1842, with the exception of its 14th-centy. tower and lofty spire. *Wollaston Hall* (H. O. Firmstone, Esq.). *Pedmore* Ch. 1½ m. has a curious sculptured arch over the inner door of the porch, representing the Deity surrounded by the symbols of the Evangelists. *Pedmore Hall* (J. B. Cochrane, Esq.).

3 m. N. *Lawneswood* (Colonel Fletcher, F.R.S.), erected in 1840 in the Italian style on the slope of a hill, backed by a fine screen of wood. The library contains a fine collection of illuminated missals and other valuable MSS., also an extensive assortment of fossils of the Silurian period.

[Road 13 m. to Bridgenorth, through a hilly district.

1 m. *Stourton Castle* (— Arkle, Esq.), on the river Stour, at an early period the property of the Hamptons, for one of whom there is an effigy in Kinver Church. Reginald Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born here in 1500; and in 1554 Sir Thomas Wherwood was its owner. In 1644 the castle, being at that time garrisoned, was surrendered for the King to Gilbert Garrand; and in 1650 it was sold to Thos. Foley, the founder of that family. The ancient buildings have yielded to the improvements of time and the taste of its present owner. *Stourton Hall* (owner, Samuel B. Bourne, Esq.). 2½ m. *Stewpony Inn*, a commodious hotel, much frequented by travellers. ½ m. N. is *Prestwood House* (H. W.

Foley, Esq.), erected at the close of the 15th centy. by Sir John Lyttelton, of Frankley, as a hunting-seat. His son Gilbert Lyttelton, M.P. for Worcestershire, made this his chief residence. This property had been sold by John Sutton, Lord Dudley, to Sir John Lyttelton, but this right to dispose of was disputed by his grandson, Edward Lord Dudley, who in 1592 came to Prestwood with an armed party, and drove away all the live-stock on the estate. This outrage being enquired into and proved in the Star Chamber, Lord Dudley was fined 1000 marks. It was purchased from the Lytteltons by Sir Edw. Sebright, sold in 1680 to Philip Foley, Esq., M.P., and is now possessed by his descendant. 1 m. S. *Kinver Church*, a very ancient edifice, with many portions of Early Norm., has a mutilated alabaster monument for one of the Hampton family; one, of speckled marble, with figures of a knight and his two wives in brass, for Sir E. Grey, who died 1524; also in N. aisle of chancel, tablets for the Foleys and Hodgetts, and for William Talbot of Whittington, father of the Bishop of Durham. *Kinver Edge*, a very elevated ridge, once part of an extensive forest, has a camp, supposed to be a work of the Danes, below which, on E. side, is a tumulus environed by a small ditch. On the N. side, which is very steep, is a remarkable cavern, called *Inigo's Fox Hole*.

5 m. *Enville Hall*—in Staffordshire (Earl of Stamford and Warrington), erected temp. Henry VIII. — is a spacious mansion, with two lofty turrets at the entrance, and rich gable ends with ornamented chimneys on each side. It experienced extensive alterations in 1760, under the superintendence of the poet Shenstone, who also designed the arrangement of the plantations. The centre, which recedes from the wings, has Gothic windows, and is flanked with two rectangular towers; from these the wings extend, appearing as modern additions, and round the top of the whole runs a battlement which conceals the roof. In the park is the Shenstonian Cascade, which dashes over rocks into a deep glen, partly hid by laurel and tufted shrubs. The *Fountains* are unusually powerful, and throw up a body of water, which can be seen at considerable distances. The gardens and aviaries amply repay a visit, and the public are admitted to the grounds under most liberal regulations on every Tuesday and Friday.

This estate was given by Reginald Lord Ruthyn, Admiral of England in the reign of Richard II. to his third son, Robert Grey, by whose grandson the present house was built. His only son, John Grey, sold this estate to Sir Henry Grey, of Pirgo, created Lord Grey of Groby, 1603. He was succeeded in 1614 by his grandson, who became Earl of Stamford in 1628, and gave Enville to his third son John, whose eldest son Harry succeeded his cousin as 3rd Earl of S. in 1720. Harry, 4th Earl, married the Lady Mary Booth, only child of the last Earl of Warrington, who died in 1758. This title was conferred in 1796 on George Harry, the 6th Earl, but these honours became extinct on the death of his great-grandson, the 7th Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

The windows of *Enville Church* contain a variety of armorial bearings in painted glass. In the chancel is a handsome alabaster monument, with figures of men in complete armour, and a woman in the costume of the 16th centy., for Thomas Grey of Enville, Esq., who died 1559; and Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Ralph Verney; also other tablets for members of this noble family. Under a well-executed zigzag arch is a very ancient monument, without arms or inscription. Judge Lyttelton be-

queathed a book called 'Fasciculus Morum' to this church.

8 m. *Four Ashes House* (Rev. Chas. Amphlett).

4½ m. N. *Himley Hall* (Dowager Lady Ward), a modern house, having an extensive lake in front. The picturesque beauty and sequestered position of this estate have been injured by the smoke which proceeds from the various furnaces opened in its immediate vicinity. The estate has belonged to the ancestry of the Earl of Dudley from the 16th century. Humble, first Lord Ward, resided here, and was buried in the ch. 1670. John, sixth Lord Ward, was created a Viscount in 1763, and William, 4th Viscount, was advanced to the Earldom of Dudley in 1827. The ch., rebuilt in 1764, contains many good monuments for the noble family of Ward.

½ m. S. of Himley is *Holbeach*, an old mansion remarkable in history as being the house in which Stephen Lyttelton and others concerned in the Gunpowder Plot were taken in 1605. Both the Wrights were killed; Catesby and Percy slain with one bullet; Rookwood and Winter wounded, and the rest apprehended.

In the parish of *Gornal*, grindstones, much used in the iron-works, are raised; and to the S., near Corbin's Hall, is a stratum of clay esteemed of excellent quality for the manufacture of glass. The male inhabitants of this parish are notorious for their size and strength.

2 m. W. *Wollescote House* (G. Taylor, Esq.). During the Civil Wars Prince Rupert made this mansion, then the residence of Thos. Milward, Esq., his head-quarters for a considerable period, and on his departure gave Mr. M. a signet ring, telling him that adverse fortune would not allow him to recompense his damage and loyalty, but that when the King's affairs turned out prosperously he should have his loss repaired on presenting the king with this ring, and narrating the circumstances. At the Restoration a younger son by this means obtained valuable preferment in the Church.

[A railway from Stourbridge Stat. to Smethwick Junc. Stat. passes through a densely-peopled locality (without having even one covered station to accommodate the waiting passengers), obtaining traffic from a succession of iron works and other important manufactories.

2 m. Lye Stat.: a fire-clay and mining locality.

4 m. Cradley (pronounced *Cradeley*) Stat. The inhabitants of this district are chiefly occupied in the manufacture of chains, anchors, and other heavy articles in iron. The *Church* has been renovated at a cost of about £4000, mostly subscribed by the parishioners.

5¼ m. Old Hill Stat.: Public conveyances cannot be obtained.

1¼ m. *Halesowen*—16,263 Inhab.—situated in a valley on the Stour (which rises in this locality), consists of one principal street and a number of detached houses. It stood within a part of Shropshire, insulated between Worcester and Stafford, but by the operation of a statute passed in 1844, it now forms part of Worcestershire. Here are some remains of a *Priory*, founded by Peter de Rupibus, Bp. of Worcester, in 1215, for Premonstratensian Canons. From the portions yet extant, it appears to have been of great extent, and in the E. Eng. style, and there is a rare kind of monument preserved—an effigy of extremely small dimensions, yet representing an adult knight. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of gun-barrels, anchors, edge-tools, files, rivets, horn-buttons, &c.

The spacious *Church*, standing on the summit of a hill, contains many

Norm. portions, with later insertions, but the pillars of the nave are ancient and curious; part of the tower and W. front have round arches, thick clumsy pillars with Early Norm. capitals. The font is an interesting specimen of Norman work. Here is an elaborate monument, 20 ft. in height, to Major Halliday (d. 1794). It cost 1000*l.* There are bas-reliefs on its sides—one representing Benevolence clothing the naked. There is a long poetical eulogistic epitaph, and at E. end of N. aisle an urn on a pedestal to the *poet Shenstone*, who is buried in the churchyard, and whose residence at *The Leasowes* has contributed more renown to this parish than its useful manufactures. The urn is thus inscribed:—

"Whoe'er thou art, with reverence tread
These sacred mansions of the dead;
Not that the monumental bust
Or sumptuous tomb here guard the dust
Of rich or great (let wealth, rank, birth,
Sleep undistinguish'd in the earth).
This simple urn records a name
That shines with more exalted fame.
Reader, if genius, taste refined,
A native elegance of mind—
If virtue, science, manly sense,
If wit that never gave offence—
The clearest head, the tenderest heart,
In thy esteem e'er claimed a part,
Ah! smite thy breast and drop a tear,
For know thy Shenstone's dust lies here."

Many of the Lytteltons are buried here, though without memorials, and the celebrated Judge L., at his death in 1483, left two books, now lost, to be chained in this ch. for the use of the priests.

Halesowen Grange (F. D. Lea Smith, Esq.).

The Church has been extensively restored, and was re-opened in 1875. The architect was Sir G. Scott.

About ½ m. from the town, on the banks of the river Stour, are the ruins of the once famous *Abbey*, whose buildings extended over 11 acres. Among the relics preserved in it was the head of St. Barbara. The ruins are now mingled with the buildings of a farm-house. It was founded by King John, and occupied by monks of the Præmonstratensian order in the reign of Henry III. A remarkable stone slab has been fixed to the wall of the refectory, bearing the effigy of an abbot, probably Abbot Richard, who died in 1260. The Hospitium is now used as a barn. There are also remains of the choir and transept.

1 m. N.E. *The Leasowes* (no occupant), the paternal estate of Wm. Shenstone, eldest son of Thomas Shenstone, a gentleman of moderate means, who farmed his property. The poet was born here, Nov. 18th, 1714, and was educated at Solihull School and Pembroke College, Oxford. His enlightened taste enabled him to render this estate an epitome of every requisite essential to form a beautiful landscape, with numberless picturesque views over the diversified country around. Many journeys were formerly made by travellers to visit this far-famed spot. Since Shenstone's death (Feb. 1763), from a putrid fever, this property has passed through the hands of various owners, by whom alterations have been made in the grounds, which are improved by the growth of trees, and the removal of leaden Shepherdesses; a line of canal close to the place has interfered with its rural quiet, and brought the disagreeable accompaniments of rude traffic and vexatious depredation. Enough of their original appearance, however, remains to render these grounds highly interesting. The inscription on an urn to the memory of Shenstone's relative, Miss Dolman, a victim to small-pox at the age of 22, admired for its composition and sympathy of expression—

"Ah, Maria!
Puellarum elegantissima!
Ah flore venustatis abrepta,
Vale!
Heu quanto minus est
Cum reliquis versari
Quàm
Tui meminisse."

[*G., W. & H.*]

"His delight in rural pleasures, and his ambition of rural elegance, induced him to point his prospects, to diversify his surface, to entangle his walks, and to wind his waters; which he did with such judgment and such fancy as made his little domain the envy of the great and the admiration of the skilful, a place to be visited by travellers and copied by designers.

"Whether to plant a walk in undulating curves, and to place a bench at every turn where there is an object to catch the view; to make water run where it will be heard, and to stagnate where it will be seen; to leave intervals where the eye will be pleased, and to thicken plantations where there is something to be hidden—demands any great powers of mind I will not enquire: perhaps a surly and sullen speculator may think such performances rather the sport than the business of human reason. But it must be at least confessed that to embellish the form of Nature is an innocent amusement; and some praise must be allowed by the most supercilious observer to him who does best what such multitudes are contending to do well."—*Dr. Johnson.*

6½ m. *Rowley Regis* Stat. The class of trap-rock of igneous origin appears at various detached points through the coal-fields of Dudley. The largest mass constitutes the stony hills extending from Rowley Regis to the suburbs of Dudley. The ch. of Rowley is built upon the culminating point of the rock near its southern termination. These hills have long afforded a road-stone under the name of the "Rowley Rag." It is usually a hard, fine-grained, crystalline greenstone, in some cases approaching very nearly to basalt, being an intimate admixture of grains of hornblende with small crystals of felspar, and a few grains of quartz. One of the most precipitous faces of the rock is seen at the Hailstone, where broad prismatic masses of grey colour rise on the W. side of the hill. A most beautiful example of the slender columnar form is seen at the Pearl quarry on Timmin's Hill, where prisms not less than 30 ft. in length and of a few inches in width are exposed.—*Murchison.*

8 m. *Oldbury* (21,047 S.D. Inhab.). The population are employed in the extensive alkali-works of Messrs. Chance, the chemical works of Demuth and Co., the railway-carriage manufactory of Johnson and Co., steel-works of Messrs. Hunt, and other less important establishments.

10 m. *Smethwick Junction* Stat. (Inhab. 25,076). Two lines are worked between this junction and Birmingham; one by Edgbaston to the *New Street* Station, the other by Hockley to *Snow Hill.*]

24¾ m. Brettel Lane Stat.

25½ m. *Brierly Hill* Stat. In the town (11,546 Inhab.), 1 m. long, is the ch., erected 1765, from which extensive views are obtained. Coal, ironstone, and fire-brick clay abound. Glass, iron boilers, chains, spades, &c., are manufactured in large quantities.

2 m. S. *Ladywood Saline Springs.* The water has a near affinity in its properties to that at Cheltenham. Baths in a commodious inn are provided for patients.

27½ m. Round Oak Stat. On rt. are the extensive ironworks of the Earl of Dudley.

28¼ m. *Netherton Stat.* (Dudley S. side). In this town of 10,500 Inhab. iron cables and chains for collieries are manufactured, and proved by a very powerful test.

A trap dyke, bearing N.E., runs from the canal sinking under Netherton Hill before it reaches the ch.; a tunnel exposes this dyke for a width of 60 yds. It is composed of

amygdaloidal trap and greenstone, with veins and altered rocks on either side, containing chalcedony and sandstone, coarse and fine conglomerate, with coal, shale, &c.

25 m. Dudley Stat. (*Inn:* The Dudley Arms.) The town (87,407 P. B. Pop. and 1 M.P.) itself contains little worth notice; its inhabitants are more or less indebted for their prosperity to the mineral wealth, the coal, iron, and lime with which the surrounding district teems.

The *Castle* stands on a picturesque eminence, thickly wooded, varied on its surface with glens and dingle, and traversed in all directions by shady walks kept in order at the expense of the Earl of Dudley. A Saxon prince Dudo during the Heptarchy first built a castle here and gave the name to the town. The existing ruins, consisting of a portal leading to the great tower, the court and portions of a tall keep, are of E. Dec. style, affording excellent specimens of castellated ornamented work, but parts of the outer walls are late Perp. The building owes its ruin to the siege it sustained against the Parliamentary forces in 1644, when it was bravely defended by the Royalists under Col. Beaumont. Its demolition was completed by a fire in 1756. From the top of the keep-tower, still standing, the eye ranges over a most diversified and extensive landscape, limited only by the mountains of Wales and of Derbyshire.

What a scene of human enterprise, ingenuity, and industry does the surrounding district present!—tall smoking chimneys rising in every direction, white fumes arising from limekilns, black volumes issuing from coal-pit and iron foundry, with forking flames darting forth at intervals from furnaces and glass-houses. They are too numerous to count, the air is murky with the clouds they send forth, and there is scarce one of the chimneys on which a fortune is not invested. The stranger should repair hither at night, if he would appreciate thoroughly the grandeur and strangeness of this prospect.

The Castle Hill is a mass of limestone rock pushed up like a dome from below the surrounding coal-field, and as it forms, as it were, an island of transition limestone in this very extensive district, it acquires great value and is extensively quarried. As a flux for the iron-ore it is equally indispensable with coal in the surrounding furnaces, and in the course of time the Castle Hill has literally been hollowed out to furnish the enormous quantity required to supply the district. The excavated chambers, halls, and galleries, which have been driven through the productive beds of stone, are of vast extent, and are supported at intervals by massive pillars of the rock left standing, while to facilitate access and the removal of the stone a *subterranean canal*, 1¾ m. long, has been driven into the hill, and serves for the passage of iron barges laden with stone, in one of which the stranger may penetrate into the bowels of the earth. The caverns are also accessible by passages from above, for which visit a guide is indispensable.

The strata dip on all sides at an acute angle towards the castle, so that the removal of one of the beds leaves the floor like the roof of a house, and an equally sloping roof overhead and parallel with it. The limestone of Dudley, equivalent to the Wenlock limestone of the Silurian system, is peculiarly interesting to the geologist on account of the fossils with which it abounds, chiefly the remains of corals which grew at the bottom of the sea.

Several very interesting collections have been formed of these by persons residing near the spot.

The Museum in the New Street contains a very complete assortment

of these fossils, including excellent specimens of trilobites and upper Silurian corals.

In the centre of the market-place is a *Fountain*, erected at the cost of the Earl of Dudley, 1867, from a design of *Forsyth*. It is a square building, resembling a triumphal arch, but surmounted by a dome, the ornamental enrichments of which consist of two figures representing Mining and Agriculture, which are placed in niches under the dome. There are 2 basins on the top, into which 2 river-horses discharge jets of water, and the whole is surmounted by 2 figures representing Industry and Commerce. Panels of coloured glass on the top, under the influence of the sun's rays, produce a pleasing effect on the water beneath. Two large drinking-basins on either side are supplied by jets from the mouths of lions' heads. The basins are of granite, except those under the dome, which are in Sicilian marble; the other portions in Portland stone.

The *Guest Hospital*, opened in 1871, was erected by funds bequeathed by a philanthropic and wealthy inhabitant of that name.

The Wren's Nest, 1½ m. N. from Dudley, is a round hill shaped like a truncated dome, composed of beds of limestone wrapped round it like the folds of a mantle or the layers of an onion. The quarriers have removed the productive strata, leaving behind only the impure limestone, but the top is wanting; whereas in the Castle Hill the dome shape is complete, thus rendering the arrangement of the rock much more intelligible to ordinary observers. The upper part of the Wren's Nest has long since been gutted, and it is interesting to traverse its colossal corridors, like those of a Roman amphitheatre, passing under a sloping roof of rock, barely supported by huge misshapen pieces of limestone, threatening to crush the intruder with its fragments. The quarriers are now attacking the hill at the base by means of a tunnel driven into the heart of it, communicating by shafts from above, so that a lower story of excavation is in course of formation.

The active industry which prevails in and around Dudley is called into existence and maintained by the presence of the ten-yard coal, the thickest seam of coal in England. In this district in 1846 were 145 blast furnaces, which produced 468,000 tons of pig iron from 4,212,000 tons of raw material.

The old *Church* has been replaced by a modern building, erected 1826, with a lofty tower, which from the elevated position on which it stands is seen from a great distance. The E. window contains a well-painted representation of the Ascension, and there is a good basso-relievo of the Confession of St. Thomas.

The Priory was rebuilt in a very substantial manner by the Earl of Dudley in 1828, and is the residence of E. Fisher Smith, Esq.

A *Roman Catholic Chapel, St. Mary's*, S.E. of the castle, contains a complete altar service, with ornaments, a processional cross, a silver-gilt chalice, with enamelled foot of 13th century, and a set of vestments of all the 5 colours.

History.

William Fitz-Ansculph, a powerful baron under William I., obtained this and numerous lordships from that monarch, and made Dudley his principal residence. In 15 Edw. III., his estates were divided among coheiresses, when Dudley Castle and town were assigned to Margaret, wife of John de Sutton, whose descendant was an esteemed fellow-soldier of Henry V., and carried a standard at the funeral of that warlike king, and being a firm adherent

to the house of Lancaster, he was wounded in that cause at the battle of Blore Heath in 1459. Dudley was afterwards part of the possession of John Duke of Northumberland, and on his attainder was conferred by Queen Mary upon Edward Sutton, 4th Lord Dudley, whose only daughter Frances became Baroness Dudley in her own right, and married Humble Ward, son of Wm. W., goldsmith and jeweller to Charles I., by whom he was created Baron Ward of Birmingham in 1644, and dying 1670 was buried at Himley, where he resided. Their son Lord Dudley and Ward was father of the 1st Viscount Dudley and Ward, grandfather of the first Earl of Dudley.

For miles round Dudley the trade of nail-making, a hard employment as regards remuneration, occupies the inhabitants male and female.

28¾ m. Dudley Port. Stat. The rly. now enters Staffordshire, and is carried through a district bristling with chimneys and furnaces.

29¼ m. *Tipton* Stat., Pop. 30,013 S. D. Noted for its manufacture of heavy goods in iron for home and foreign markets, more especially of chains, cables, and anchors. "Some splendid examples of fossil plants from the sandstone near Tipton may be seen in the vestibules of the British Museum and in the cabinets of the Geological Society. The forms, as marked by black carbonaceous matter, are beautifully contrasted with the light-coloured sandstone in which they are embedded."

30 m. Prince's End Stat. "Passing onwards by rail to Wolverhampton, I felt that I was truly in the busy heart of the manufacturing districts of England. I could have fancied myself transported to the forges of Vulcan and the Cyclops in Lemnos: for the sight was so marvellous, and the scale of the undertaking so colossal, that to an uninitiated eye it appeared something superhuman. As far as the eye reaches you see manufactories, with chimneys rising like lofty towers, pouring forth red flames that shine the more brightly from the sky being darkened by the eternal exhalations of smoke. The earth is here blackened by the eternal exhalations of the coals. Sometimes you hear the hollow noise of machines, here and there iron railways cross the road, on which little carts convey the goods easily and rapidly from one machine to another. The black and sooty men who attend them furnish the landscape with suitable figures. I had a grand view of the power which above all others moves and rules the present age—namely, that of machinery, which is directed to the boundless production of the useful in the ordinary sense of the word, and threatens to swallow up all other interests."—*Waagen.*

31¾ m. Daisey Bank Stat.

32¾ m. **Bilston Stat.** This town (22,730 S. D. Inhab.) gained in 1832 a painful notoriety from the dreadful ravages of the cholera, which were more disastrous than in any other part of the kingdom. Coffins were imported daily from Birmingham, and when the disease abated many were found without parents, and others ignorant of their names or relatives. Two clergymen of the Church of England were assiduous in their work all through the misery. Cutlery grindstones are prepared here. An extensive trade exists in the manufacture of fancy iron goods and japanned ware, trays, bags, gun-locks, &c.

33¼ m. Priestfield Stat.

32¾ m. **Wolverhampton Low Level Stat.** (Swan Hotel.) Inhab. 164,330 P. B.

The large cruciform Collegiate *Church*, erected at different periods,

contains excellent portions of Ear. Eng., Dec., and Perp. work. The tower (120 ft.) "exhibits late Perp. in its upper part—a very fine composition." Both the *Font* in N. transept and the pulpit are remarkable. The latter occupies its primitive position, the body of it forming one block with the pillar by which it stands. The W. window, in memory of the late Duke of Wellington, was executed by *Wailes*. The subjects are Moses, Joshua, Gideon, and David. In the N. transept, remarkable for the shape of the windows, built about 1400, is the monument of Col. Lane, who aided the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. The S. transept contains a fine statue by *H. Le Sueur*, of Adml. Sir Richard Leveson, who served against the Spaniards, temp. Elizabeth. The figure is of bronze, and was formerly gilt. A picture of our Lord's Agony, by *Lanfranco*, in this transept, was, once, the altarpiece. (See *Handbook for Staffordshire*).

ROUTE 28.

WORCESTER TO BIRMINGHAM, BY STOKE PRIOR, BROMSGROVE, AND KING'S NORTON.

Trains are conveyed from the Shrubhill Stat. along the loop-line of the West Midland (see Rte. 27) to Droitwich, and thence to

4 m. *Stoke Works* Stat. Rock-salt, in large quantities, was discovered by Messrs. Fardon and Co. in 1828, under curious circumstances. The ordinary wells in this place contain no salt, nor do brine-springs flow on the surface as at Droitwich: but in order to obtain salt near to the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, a brine-smeller, from Cheshire, examined the locality, and from various subsidences and chasms in the marl, selected this as a spot where productive mines might be sunk. His opinion proved correct; and solid rock-salt was found, for the first time in this county, in the marls which constitute the upper portion of the new red sandstone. The salt occurs in beds of great thickness, and the proprietors excavated the solid material; but, having effected a communication between the brine-spring and the mine, they now pump up a supply, in a fluid state, from a depth of 160 ft. lower than at Droitwich. The native brine at Stoke is beautifully transparent, possessing a specific gravity of 1207, and being fully saturated. Those of Cheshire ranged from 1150 to 1200. In procuring from brine the fine salt used for domestic purposes, the temperature required for boiling the solution is 229° Fahr. Salt used for curing provisions and such purposes is made by evaporation at a lower temperature, and bay salt is produced by the slowest process. The pans employed are made of rivetted wrought-iron plates, and vary in dimensions: those for fine salt are 20 ft. by 20 ft. and 1 foot deep, yielding 20 tons per week, which are heated at Droitwich directly by fire, at Stoke by steam. The workpeople, principally women, earn from 12*s.* to 15*s.* per week in this labour. This very interesting establishment contains also chemical works for the decomposition of salt and the preparation of British alkali, crystallized soda, soap, and chloride of lime, affording employment to 240 persons.

Salt was an object of taxation at a very early period. Ancus Martius, 640 years before our era, "*Salinarum vectigal instituit.*" It was a tribute imposed upon the Britons by the Romans, who worked the Droitwich mines and made salt a part of the salarium or salary of the soldiers. This salarium is said to be the origin of the term "salt" as applied to the collections at Eton Montem. Before the use of coal, the evaporation of the brine was effected by the burning of wood, and the forest of Feckenham was gradually diminished by the demands for the salt-pits.

The "*Stoke Prior Salt Works*," the property of John Corbett, Esq., M.P., are considered by many the model salt works of Europe, and have cost half a million sterling. The furnaces used for evaporating the brine consume from 1000 to 2000 tons of coal per week, according to the demand for salt. There is storage room for about 80,000 tons of salt.

Stoke Prior Church, restored, is an interesting structure to the antiquary and ecclesiologist, as it exhibits examples of every style of English architecture from Ear. Norm. to late Perp. The N. arcade and aisle, the S. doorway, and part of S. wall of nave, are Norm. The transitional period may be noticed in the arches opening into the tower, which are open and an excellent specimen of Ear. Eng., and in the beautifully moulded piers and arches on S. side of nave, the curious vaulted vestry, and part of the chancel. The E. window and three others are Dec., whilst the N. aisle and font are Perp. A small excrescence of the tower is known as St. Mary's Chapel, and it is supposed that the tower once was the chapel, and that the projection was the Sanctuary. The upper part of the E. window is filled with fragments of old glass removed from different parts of the ch., and some new glass in the quatrefoils. The five lights below are filled with full-length figures of Christ and the four Evangelists, from a design of *Mr. S. Evans.* They were executed by *Messrs. Chance*, at the cost of a fund raised to commemorate the abolition of female labour in the salt-pits by J. Corbett, Esq., the owner and worker. There are 2 mural brasses, one near the chancel arch of H. Smith, draper of London, a native of this parish (d. 1605), the other in St. Catherine's Chapel of Robert Smith, draper of London, twice Governor of the Merchant Adventurers' Company at Antwerp, æt. 75, with his 2 wives (d. 1609), viz.—Tomasin Dencote (with 11 sons and 6 daughters) and Susan, dau. of Sir Richard Pipe, Lord Mayor of London.

Rigby Hall (Robert Smallwood, Esq.).

7½ m. *Feckenham* (Inhab. 6145). The manufacture has been carried on in this village of needles, pins, and fish-hooks, for a considerable period, and gives employment to many hundreds of skilled work-people. It was the birthplace of John de Feckenham, last Abbot of Westminster, Dean of St. Paul's, and a zealous opponent of Cranmer and the Reformation. He was kind to the persecuted Protestants under Mary, and, refusing to take the oath of Supremacy under Elizabeth, died a prisoner in Wisbeach Castle in 1585. This village originally stood in a very extensive forest, whose boundaries reached from the Arrow river to the Severn at Worcester. Feckenham was the spot at which the King's Justices in Eyre who acted south of the Trent held their courts for the trial of offences against the forest laws, which were administered with pitiless severity. There was a prison for delinquents, which stood near the church. It had a deep ditch round it, and on the N

side was the dungeon. The forest was destroyed to a great extent in feeding the fires at the salt works at Droitwitch, and finally cleared temp. Charles I., on account of its affording protection to fugitives from justice, and other evil-doers.

Dunstall Court (Alfred Gutch, Esq.).

On the summit of a steep escarpment, the sides of which are clothed with woods, is the large parish ch., the chancel of which, restored in 1865, is paved with encaustic tiles.

A fine altar-tomb, with the life-size effigies in alabaster of Sir M. Culpeper (d. 1604), erected by his widow, whose figure, also in alabaster, veiled, is by his side, has been buried under the chancel during the late restoration of the ch. An engraving of it is given by Nash. It is interesting as preserving the costume of its period. Sir Thomas Cookes, founder of Worcester College, endowed Feckenham School with a rent of 50*l.* per ann., and ordered this to be the second school from whence scholars of his College should be selected.

There are several old moated houses in this parish retaining proofs of former importance, viz., *Norgrove*, the seat of the Cookes; *Shurnock Court*, of the Bearcrofts; and *Astwood Court*, of the Culpepers.

Upton Snodsbury Ch. shows very peculiar 3 light E. E. windows on the east side of the chancel. The decorated E. window is noticed by Freeman. The massive tower is of the Perpendicular period. A little tun or barrel, rebus for the name of Lyttelton, appears carved on a pillar of the aisle, together with the Worcester Mercers' badge, an ancient carding tool.

6 m. Bromsgrove Stat. Vehicles meet every train. The town 1½ m. on l. (15,210 S. D. Inhab.; *Inn*, Golden Cross), consists of one principal street, containing many curious old houses, with ornamented gables, &c., often with dates affixed (one is dated 1571). In Leland's time it "stood something by clothinge," a manufacture superseded by those of needles, nails, fish-hooks, buttons, and very coarse linens. It sent members to parliament in 23 Edward I., but has not since exercised that privilege. The *Church*, restored by the late *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, at an outlay of 6000*l.*, a fine building, standing on an elevation ascended by 62 steps, contains some Norman and Ear. Eng. arches: a part of the chancel is Dec., but most of the exterior is Perp.: the ceiling is of panelled oak with carved bosses, and the alabaster reredos merits examination. Its handsome tower and spire, 198 ft. in height, form a conspicuous object in the vale, and cannot perhaps be surpassed for elegance by any other in the county. The monuments include an alabaster tomb of elaborate workmanship, with a recumbent figure, for Lady Talbot (d. 1490); Sergeant Lyttelton (d. 1600), in his robes, with a roll in one hand; John Hall, Bishop of Bristol (d. 1710), son of a vicar of Bromsgrove; Sir John Talbot of Grafton and his 2 wives; an effigy in complete armour of Sir H. Stafford, slain in 1450, fighting against Cade and his followers. There are two brasses, Bridget Talbot, 1612; Margaret Lygon, 1632. A window at W. end is filled with stained glass by *M. Capronnier* of Brussels, in memory of Mrs. More-Molyneux; it is a beautiful work of art. The subject is the Ten Virgins; the figures life-size.

A *Grammar School*, founded here by Edward VI., with an additional endowment by Sir Thomas Cookes, enjoys a high reputation, and has scholarships at Worcester College, Oxford. The windows of its chapel have been filled with modern painted glass.

All Saints Church, in the Early

English style, was erected in 1872–74, at a cost of 5600*l.*

The *Least Lampern*, a curious fish the size of a goose-quill, is found in the rivulets of this vicinity. Dr. Plot calls it "*the Pride of the Isis.*"

2 m. S.W. *Grafton Manor House* (Major Robert Bourne). This was a residence of the Talbots during a long series of years until the princely seat at Alton Towers was erected. The estate belongs to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

3 m. E. *Tardebigge* (Inhab. 11,301 S. D.), is about the same distance from Redditch Stat., and 2 m. from that at Blackwell. The boundary-line of Worcester and Warwickshire is in this parish. Near the church is *Hewell Grange*, once a seat of the Earls of Plymouth, now of the Lord Windsor. The house, a very extensive building, having one front 127 ft. in length, and another of 100 ft., built in 1712, stands in the midst of a pleasant park which includes a lake of 30 acres. The Empress Maud gave the estate to her Abbey of Bordesley, and at the Dissolution it was granted to Lord Windsor. There are paintings by *Rubens* and *Snyders*, in addition to family portraits. The *Church*, re-seated and the galleries at the side removed, rebuilt in place of a dilapidated edifice in 1777 in the Italian style, on an elevated site, has a tower at its W. end surmounted by an elegant spire. On the E. wall of the chancel is a monument by *Chantrey* to the 6th and last Earl of Plymouth (d. 1843); and a handsome marble one to Sir T. Cookes, the founder of Worcester College d. 1702–3): 5 Earls of Plymouth and their ancestors, owners of Bentley, were buried here, and also many ladies of this family.

At *Webheath* is a ch., erected and endowed by the late Baroness Windsor, on a site given by Richard Hemming, Esq., of Bentley Manor. The style is Early Middle-pointed. The church was designed by Mr. Preedy.

Bordesley Hall (Mrs. Tabberer), the site of the famous Cistercian Abbey founded by the Empress Maud, A.D. 1138. Of this extensive foundation, which possessed an income of 400*l.* per annum, the buildings of which covered 8 acres, the only remains are some misshapen mounds and parts of the foundations, a few glazed tiles, stone coffins, and bases of pillars. The site was granted to Andrew, Lord Windsor, in forced exchange for his paternal mansion at Stanwell.

The ancestors of Lord Windsor had occupied Stanwell Manor as their chief residence from the reign of Henry II. to that of Henry VIII., when Thomas Lord Windsor was deprived of it in the following manner. The King, having been advised that the most certain way of preventing the dissolved monasteries from returning to their former uses was to dispose of their estates to his nobility by advantageous exchanges, sent word to Lord Windsor, who had been created a peer in 1529, of his intention to dine at Stanwell on a certain day, and came accordingly, when he met with a magnificent entertainment. The King then informed his host that he liked the place so well that he resolved to have it, yet not without a more beneficial exchange. Lord Windsor hoped the King was not in earnest, Stanwell having been the seat of his ancestors for so many ages, and humbly begged he would not take the place from him. The King's reply was, "*it must be.*" The attorney-general produced a draught for the exchange of Stanwell with its appurtenances for Bordesley Abbey, with its lands, &c. When this had been carried out, the King made Lord Windsor Keeper of his great Wardrobe. William, second Lord Windsor, was among the

first to proclaim the Lady Mary as Queen. He distinguished himself in the battle of St. Quentin, and in other encounters against the French. He died in 1558. Edward, third Lord Windsor, was with his father in the battles against the French, and "was likewise well read in history and antiquities." He died in 1575. Frederick, 4th Lord Windsor, was "conspicuous among the gallants of the age in joustings, barriers, and tourney," and high in favour of the queen. Henry, the 5th Lord, succeeded to the title in 1585, died in 1605, and was buried in the old ch. of Tardebigge, where a monument, with his effigy at full length, was erected to his memory. Thomas, the 6th Lord, was admiral of the fleet which conveyed Prince Charles from Spain, and dying without issue, left his estates to his nephew, the son of his eldest sister—Thomas Windsor Hickman—who brought a troop of horse to the royal army at the fatal battle of Naseby. At the Restoration the King, in consideration of his services, sufferings, losses, and imprisonments, restored to him the ancient barony of Windsor with its former precedence. He was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Worcestershire and Governor of Jamaica, in which latter office he obtained a brilliant victory over the Spaniards, gaining possession of seven ships. Returning to England in 1682, owing to ill health, he was advanced in the peerage to the dignity of Earl of Plymouth. He died in 1686, and was buried at Tardebigge. He was succeeded as 2nd earl by his grandson, who was deprived of all his official positions on the accession of George I., and died in 1727. The 3rd earl died young in 1732. The 4th earl was Lord-Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, in which county he possessed a considerable estate. He was buried at Tardebigge in 1771. This title became extinct on the decease of the 7th earl in 1843, when the barony of Windsor fell into abeyance between his sisters, and was determined in 1855 in favour of Lady Harriet Clive, whose grandson is the present Lord Windsor.

8 m. *Blackwell* Stat. The railway is here carried over the shoulder of the Lickey Hill, by an incline 2 m. in length, with a gradient of 1 in 37, the steepest ascent of this length on any line traversed by locomotives; the summit at this stat. is 400 ft. above the level at Cheltenham. The "Lickey Hills consist in great part of new red sandstone; their summits and sides being covered with a vast quantity of the pebbles of the disintegrated conglomerate of that formation, but their northern end, called the *Lickey Beacon*, is a trap rock, being in fact a prolongation of the Clent and Abberley hills. A lower ridge of quartz is composed of the older rock extending for a distance of 3 m., having all the appearances of a mountain chain, being covered with heath; while the higher Lickey, which attains an elevation of 1000 ft. above the Severn, is verdant to the summit, a distinction which is well explained by the difference in their lithological structure."—*Murchison.* From being a wild tract it has been almost entirely reclaimed, and now waves with luxuriant corn. On its most elevated part is a stone column to the memory of the sixth Earl of Plymouth.

10 m. *Barnt Green* Stat. N.E. is *Cofton Hall*, an interesting timber mansion of the 16th century. Near this is *Barnt Green House*, a picturesque, half-timbered structure, whose numerous gables are seen to advantage from the rly. which is carried at this place on a high embankment. after which the Groveley Tunnel, 400 yds. long, is traversed. On rt. are seen a series of reservoirs for the supply of the Worcester and Birmingham Canal.

[A branch rly. connects this stat. with *Redditch*, *Alcester*, and *Evesham*. (See Rte. 26.)

Cofton Hackett — Groveley Hall. This estate belonged to Westbury College, and at its suppression was granted to Sir Ralph Sadler, from whom it passed to the Lytteltons of Pillaton. The E. E. *Church*, a small building standing near the rly., has some Perp. windows and a double bell-gable. On the N. side of the chancel is an incised alabaster slab representing Wm. Leycester, Esq. (d. 1508), and his 2 wives; above the figures, which are life-size, are shields bearing arms of various family connections, and below are figures of two children, with an inscription round the edge of the slab. There is a good modern *Brass* to John Merry, Esq., and a window filled with painted glass, a memorial of Mrs. Merry.

Hawksley Hall, at the foot of the Lickey Hills, surrounded by a deep moat. The old mansion was fortified and garrisoned for the Parliament; but in 1645 the soldiers refused to defend it when they saw it attacked by the King in person, and it was demolished.

Northfield Stat. (Inh. 4612). The N. door of the ch. is Norm., and various parts are of different dates. The chancel is E. Eng., and a beautiful composition, enriched with shafts and arches within and plain without. Part of the tower is earlier than the chancel, and the whole church deserves attentive examination.—*Rickman.* There are 8 memorial windows filled with modern stained glass, one by widow and children of J. Johnstone, M.D. (d. 1836); Capt. Greene (d. 1848). The subject of the E. window of the aisle is the Epiphany, in memory of Gen. Sir Wm. Clarke, Bt. Near the rly. is the *Wythell reservoir*, an extensive sheet of water.

Weoly Castle (W. C. B. Cave, Esq.) on the ruins of an ancient fortress of the Jervoise family of which little remains but a deep moat. The Worcester and Birmingham Canal passes through Waste Hill by a tunnel 16 ft. by 18 ft., with a line so exactly straight that it may be seen through for a length of 2 miles.

3½ m. *Selly Oak.* At the Rolling Works of Mr. Elliott, copper and platinum are flattened by machinery into large plates, and a very large number of persons have employment.

1½ m. on l. is *Frankley*, which gives the title of Baron to the Lytteltons. The old chapel has been much modernized, but is considered to be of the reign of John. The manor was obtained by Thomas de Luttleton, 9 Hen. IV., and from that time his posterity have possessed it. Sir Thomas Lyttelton, M.P. for Worcestershire, an active Royalist, was in 1645 taken prisoner at Bewdley and heavily fined. The *Hall*, the birthplace of the great lawyer, was garrisoned by Prince Rupert, 1642; and, when he could no longer keep it, he ordered it to be burnt to prevent its being occupied by the advancing army of the Parliament: it has not been restored, its owners having made Over Areley and Hagley their places of residence since that period. The Judge was buried in the chapel, in the E. window of which was his picture, from which the painting by *C. Janssen*, in the Inner Temple Hall, was taken. The views from the *Frankley Beeches*, a cluster on a lofty range, are extensive, and include an unusual variety of scenery.

3½ m. *Wythall* or *Withall.* A ch., erected of brick in 1862, has a fine E. window filled with stained glass,—a memorial of the Mynors family. *Weatheroak Hall* (R. Mynors, Esq.).

Black Grove House (now a farm) is an old moated mansion.

14½ m. *King's Norton* Station. (*Inn:* Saracen's Head, a quaint timbered hostelry. Inhab., 34,683, S.D.). Paper and rolling mills, india-rubber works, gun-barrel and bayonet manufactories flourish here.

King's Norton *Church*, which has no clerestory windows, is principally plain Dec. with Perp. insertions; N. and S. doors are Dec., and S. porch Perp. The tower, which is Perp., is a very good composition, and the remarkably fine spire is crocketed, and has canopied windows. It experienced a thorough restoration in 1871 at a cost of nearly 3000*l.*, when the handsome parapet which had formerly surmounted the walls was replaced. There is a good font and lectern. An altar-tomb, with cumbent figures in white marble, is for Sir R. Grevis of Moseley (d. 1632) and his wife; another, with a knight in armour and his lady, is for Humphrey and Martha Littelton of Groveley. The school-house, a half-timbered building of 16th-centy. date, stands on N. side of ch.-yd. It has a library of 700 volumes, chiefly of controversial divinity, given to it in the reign of Chas. II. by Thomas Hall, a puritan divine.

17 m. *Moseley* Stat., near which is *Moseley Hall* (W. H. Dawes, Esq.), a stone mansion, which replaced a previous residence destroyed by rioters; and a short distance beyond, after crossing the canal, a view is obtained of the enormous town of Birmingham, with its numerous spires, towers, and chimneys rising above the haze and smoke. The parish church has been enlarged and improved, and a church dedicated to St. Anne has been built here at the sole expense of Miss Anderton, Mr. Preedy being architect. There is some good stained glass in the east window.

At Kingsheath a church in Ear. Dec. style, erected 1860, has a good square tower with pinnacles, and a lofty spire.

5 m. *Yardley*, a parish almost locally (from which it is separated by the river Cole) in Warwickshire and a suburb of Birmingham. The London and N. W. Rly. has a station at *Stechford*, on its E. side; and the Great Western at Acock's Green, on its west. This manor was sold in 1768 by the heirs of Sir Richard Grevis to Mr. John Taylor, who "from almost nothing acquired a fortune of 200,000*l.* The button, enamel, and toy trades took their rise from his extensive genius, and owe their perfection to his perseverance and industry; to him likewise are owing the Japan manufacture and paper snuff-boxes, by the painting of which at one farthing each a workman earned 3*l.* 10*s.* a week."—*Nash.*

The *Church* has a fine tower and spire of Perp. character, but not so rich as that of King's Norton. There is much Dec. work, and some Ear. Eng. about the chancel. Some windows remarkably exhibit the difference between superior and country work; they are of the same size and design, but in one the mouldings are delicate and very carefully executed, in the other they are much less elaborate and roughly executed. There is a good Perp. N. door, and a very curious wooden S. porch, which is most likely of Dec. date, from the character of the work, particularly of the roof framing.—*Rickman.*

There are large monuments with long epitaphs for the Greswolds, Dods, and other families. There is a fine brass for Isabella Wheeler (1598) and her two husbands.

The line approaches Birmingham upon a viaduct across a low and unhealthy suburb, and, uniting with the London and North-Western, enters their common station in *New Street.*

Birmingham. (See *Handbook for Warwickshire.*)

ROUTE 29.

EVESHAM TO BIRMINGHAM, BY ALCESTER AND REDDITCH.

This short line of the Midland Company from Evesham to Barnt Green, passes through the valleys of the Avon and the Arrow; and is continued from Evesham to Ashchurch and Malvern.

3 m. *Norton Church*, restored and partially rebuilt in 1844. Around the chancel are ranged elaborate marble and alabaster monuments of the Bigg family, with recumbent effigies, the men in armour and the ladies in the court costume of the age — Thomas B., Esq. and wife, 1581; Sir Thomas B. and Lady, 1613; Sir T. B. Bart. 1621; also monuments of the Cravens of simpler character, but with helmets, swords, and spurs suspended over them. In 1871 a large four-light window of 3rd pointed date was removed from Bengeworth Church and inserted in the north nave wall, causing the removal of a 15th century doorway, having a six-foiled semi-hexagonal head. This now stands at the entrance of the church-yd., encased within the arch, and part of the jambs of another window from Bengeworth, the whole terminating in a small gable and cross presenting a curious medley well calculated to puzzle future archæologists.

Wood Norton (the property of the Duc d'Aumale).

4 m. *Harvington* Stat. The tower of the *Church* is of Norm. period, built of rag, with very thick walls, surmounted by a modern shingle spire. The chancel has Ear. Eng. masonry, with Perp. insertions, and the fine E. window is filled with good stained glass; a roodscreen of elaborate carving is in good preservation, and open oak seats in the nave bear the date of 1582, with Scriptural sentences carved on the backs and sides.

6 m. The interesting Norm. *Church* of Rouse Lench, with Early Eng. additions. The doorways are good examples of enriched Norm., and over the S. door is a niche containing a figure of the Saviour in the act of benediction. There is an aumbry, octagonal font, and ancient communion table. There are many marble monuments to the Rouse family. That for Lady Frances R. (d. 1715) is a female statue in a sitting posture, holding in her right hand a heart, and by her an urn with 2 doves billing. On a raised tomb are figures for Edward and Mary Rouse, temp. Eliz., in the attitude of prayer, he dressed in a gown and the lady in a ruff; Sir Edw. R. d. 1677, Lady R. 1692.

Rouse Lench Court (Rev. W. K. W. Chafy-Chafy).

On leaving this parish the rly. enters the county of Warwick, passing by

Salford Priors Stat., an old Nunnery, now a farm-house.

2 m. *Cleeve Prior*. There was a Roman military station in this parish. Gold and silver coins of the empire, armour and military weapons, have been found here.

Wixford Stat. *Wixford Church* has been restored under the direction of Mr. W. J. Hopkins, the Diocesan architect.

Ragley Park (the Marq. of Hertford). A stately mansion with a lofty Ionic portico, designed by Ripley, restored 1871–2. It stands in a fine deer-park, enclosed by hills, with noble woods. "Ragley is superb—that is, the situation and dimensions of the house."—*Lord Orford.*

10 m. *Alcester* Stat. Gives the title conferred on Sir Beauchamp Seymour for his services in Egypt in 1882. Inhab. 5290, S.D. (*Inn:* Swan). There is an old statue of white sandstone placed in a wall near the Rectory, probably a relic of the old Roman city. The site of an old Roman town, where coffins, urns, and coins of Roman period have been frequently discovered.

In a recess at E. end of S. aisle of the *Church*, restored and enlarged 1871, is a handsome cenotaph by *Chantrey*, to the 3rd Marq. of Hertford, K.G., and an altar-tomb with recumbent effigies of Sir Fulke and Lady Greville (d. 1562). There is a modern memorial font, having Scriptural subjects carved in panels on its four sides. An omnibus runs twice on weekdays from Alcester, to and from Redditch Stat. (See *Handbook for Warwickshire.*)

In *Arrow Church* the Conways are buried; among them Marshal C., Secretary of State, 1780, without a monument. The Ch. contains a monument to Sir Geo. Seymour, Admiral of the Fleet, by his son-in-law Count Gleichen, 1873.

5 m. W. *Inkberrow* (Inhab. 1704). The large *Church*, chiefly of Perp. date, consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, a mortuary chapel and tower at W. end. Its walls are embattled, and there is a series of grotesque gurgoyles. The *sedilia* are constructed for three orders of clergy. The seat of the bishop is surmounted by a cinquefoil arch; that of the priest by a trefoil arch; and the deacon's by a simple pointed one. In the chapel is a large altar-tomb, having under an elaborately ornamented canopy, supported by black marble pillars, the recumbent figure of a man in armour, with sword, boots, and spurs, representing John Savage, Esq., of Egioche, Sheriff of the County (d. 1631). There are tablets for the families of Gower and Sheldon.

2 m. N.E. *Morton Hall* (W. H. Sneyd Kynnersley, Esq., J.P.).

2 m. S. *Kinwarton House* (Capt. F. Gerard).

12¼ m. Studley and Astwood Bank Stat. *Studley Park* (T. E. Walker, Esq.).

13½ m. Coughton Stat. *Coughton Court* (Sir Wm. Throckmorton, Bt.).

14 m. *Headless Cross* (*Inn:* White Hart). This spot is much frequented for its scenery and extensive views.

The village, situate in 3 parishes, has a lofty *Church*, erected 1843, consisting of nave and chancel, having an apse at E. end, with 3 round-headed windows, filled with stained glass. Its vaulted roof is painted blue, with gold stars and signs of the Zodiac beneath. The stone altar-table is gorgeously adorned, the centre displays the Lamb, with sacred emblems on either side, in Venetian marble, by *Salviati*. The *reredos* shows a painting of the Entombment of Christ, and on the wall of the apse, above it, are life-size figures of St. Augustine, St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Chrysostom, painted on zinc. The population are chiefly employed in needle-making.

3 m. The ch. of Ipsley consists of a nave and chancel without aisles. It has a square tower, and in the chancel are memorials for the family of Huband; lords of the manor during a long period, but whose name is now extinct.

17 m. *Redditch* Stat. (*Inn:* Unicorn), a clean and thriving town, a principal seat of the needle trade in all its varieties, which gives employment to the Inhab. (9964), who also manufacture fish-hooks, from the largest sea-hook to those of the most diminutive size, pins, bodkins, hooks and eyes, &c. The neat ch., parochial schools, and other public buildings, were partly erected by the noble

owners of Hewell Grange in 1852–54, from designs by *Woodyer*, in the middle Pointed style. They are composed of local sandstone, with facings of Bath stone. The church is in length 165 ft., in width 96 ft., and the top of its spire is 148 ft. from the ground. The E. window, filled with stained glass by *Hardman*, was erected, by subscription, as a memorial to the Hon. R. H. Clive, the founder of the ch. There is another window of good painted glass in S. aisle, representing the Good Samaritan, in memory of Wm. Bartlett, Esq., and his wife.

4 m. E. *Bentley Pauncefort Manor* (R. Hemming, Esq.) was the residence of Sir Thomas Cookes, Bt.

23 m. *Alvechurch* (pronounced *Allchurch*) Stat. (Pop. 1650). The Bp. of Worcester had once a palace here, and obtained a market for the village. With the exception of the Perp. tower, part of the N. aisle, and a Norm. doorway, the *Church* was rebuilt 1861, when portions of the Norm. masonry were incorporated with the new work. A fine Gothic arch divides the nave from the chancel, which is lighted by lancet windows of the character of 12th-centy. work. An alabaster *reredos* rises to 3 ft.; the moulding is good, and around it runs a tile border in the wall. The daïs is laid with encaustic tiles intersected with stone. The roofing over the Sanctuary is painted blue with coloured ribs, and that of the nave and aisles is of open woodwork springing from corbels. There are several memorial windows, and a richly-sculptured font of Caen stone supported on 8 marble columns, inscribed to the memory of Elizabeth Sandford. The old monuments and brasses are in excellent preservation. The learned Nonjuror Dean Hickes was Rector of this parish, when he resigned his preferments in 1690. In N. aisle are the effigies of Sir J. de Blanchfront, 1346, in the armour of that period; at E. end a brass for Philip Chattwyn Gentleman-Usher to Henry VIII. (1528). In the ch.-yard is a large erection 30 ft. high, inscribed on W. side, "A token of respect to Baroness Windsor, 1861;" on N., "In memory of Hon. R. W. Clive, M.P.;" on S., "In memory of Hon. Wm. Clive."

26 m. *Barnt Green* Stat. See Route 28.

ROUTE 30.

WORCESTER TO THE MALVERNS.

This rly. is carried from the Shrubhill stat., Worcester (Rte. 26), by a viaduct, ¾ m., to

The *Foregate Street* Station, from which a view is obtained of the city; and passing the Severn on an iron bridge of two arches, reaches

1¼ m. *Henwick* Station.

On left is the suburb of St. John's. The Church, Ear. Eng. and Perp. has a low tower; it is open daily. A fine altar-tomb, with the effigies of John Porter,—a wealthy and pious lawyer in the reign of Henry VIII.—has been wantonly injured.

Boughton House (J. W. Isaac, Esq., D.L.).

Pitmaston House (H. Willis, Esq., J.P.).

2 m. W. *Kent's Green* (J. E. Wilson, Esq.).

Wick House (J. W. Willis-Bund, Esq., J.P., D.L.), contains a valuable collection of paintings, including works of *Rubens*, *Lely*, *Correggio*,

Reynolds, and *Morland*. In the gardens is a mulberry-tree in perfect vigour, though 350 years old; and a hawthorn of great bulk, noticed in old deeds as of 500 years' growth.

3 m. S. *Powick*, long the seat of a powerful branch of the noble family of Beauchamp. John Beauchamp, Lord Treasurer and K.G., was created Baron Beauchamp of Powkye, 1447. In this dignity he was succeeded by his son, Richard, whose daughter and co-heir, Anne Beauchamp, married William Lygon, whose grandfather had acquired the estate of Madresfield by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert de Bracey. This parish was the scene of two bloody conflicts in the Civil Wars: one a skirmish in 1642, when a thousand men under Essex were repulsed by a detachment of the Royal forces; and the other in 1651, when the battle of "Powyck Bridge," so fatal to the cause of Charles II., was fought between Fleetwood and the troops despatched from Worcester by the King to prevent the passage of the Teme at this place. The Teme is now crossed by an iron bridge, erected in 1858; but the curious old one yet remains.

From extensive gravel-beds in the fields below the ch., teeth of the rhinoceros and of the extinct elephant have been obtained. *Wheatfields* (Mrs. Ellis-Wall), *St. Cloud* (G. E. Martin, Esq.), *King's End* (J. Mundy-Dowdeswell).

The cruciform *Church*, standing on a hill, commands an extensive prospect over the rich flat vale beneath. It shows a combination of styles from Norm. to Perp. It has been restored in most commendable taste. In the chancel is a sculptured figure of Mrs. Russel (d. 1786), and good memorial windows by *Rogers*. Monuments to Sir Wm. Cookes (1672), D. Tyas (1678), and many of modern date. In the churchyard is a tomb to Sir E. Denny of Tralee and his family. The school-house, erected 1870, on land given by the Earl Beauchamp' is a spacious structure, affording room for 170 children, having a porch at each end and an open roof of varnished timber.

1½ m. S. is the *County Lunatic Asylum*, a handsome brick building standing on an eminence.

A road on l. passes on l. *Stanbrook Hall*, a Benedictine convent, with about 30 inmates, who were brought in 1844 from Salford in Warwickshire, opposite to which is *Beauchamps Court*, the residence of the first Lord B. of Powick, who died 1475, and now the property of Earl Beauchamp, his descendant in the female line.

6 m. *Newland*. The almshouses, a range of handsome brick buildings, were erected by the trustees of John Earl Beauchamp, who left 60,000*l.* to provide for old men and women who have been engaged in agriculture either as employers or employed. There are 20 pensioners, a clerk, organist, and 8 chorister boys, who are clothed and fed. There is a residence for a schoolmaster and for matron, and also a dispensary infirmary. The whole establishment is under a warden, who is incumbent of the parish. The chancel of the curious old wooden church, which was taken down after the consecration of the present edifice, has been rebuilt for a *Lich*-house for the inmates of the almshouse and of the parish. A fine *Church*, erected by the same trustees, in the Ear. Dec. style, is beautifully fitted up, and a liberal endowment added. It is enriched with a series of mural decorations executed in "spirit fresco" by *Clayton and Bell*.

6 m. S.W. *Madresfield Court* (The Earl Beauchamp), the seat of the Bracys until 1321, when Joan, their heiress, espoused Thos. Lygon, whose descendant married the heiress of Lord Beauchamp of Powyck. The original portions of this interesting

moated Elizabethan house, have been successfully blended with its new parts by the present Earl, who has made extensive additions to it. The approach on one side is by an avenue of stately elms. Stone windows of a suitable character have been inserted in the front. The long gallery has been rebuilt in its original position, and contains a singularly valuable and curious collection of antiques, miniatures, and works of art from Springhill. The new dining-hall, which is the full height of the house, with a fine timbered frame roof, occupies the place and retains the position of the old hall. At the S.E. angle is the chapel.

The quilt of the bed-room over the old gate-house, of flowered damask embroidered in coloured silks, was worked by Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough. In the Civil Wars Col. Lygon acted with the Parliamentarians, and his fortified mansion was occupied in turns by both parties. The Royalists were forced to leave it previous to the fatal battle of Worcester in 1651.

There was certainly a dwelling of some kind on this spot in Norman times.

The library contains some valuable manuscripts, also some rare editions of Caxton, and numerous old prayer-books and Bibles, &c.

The *Church*, rebuilt 1867, consists of a chancel and nave, with tower at the N.W. angle. The spire is carried up 130 ft., and the tower, which is very massive, contains a peal of 6 bells and a set of chimes. The style is Ear. Dec., from designs by *Preedy*, who has happily blended stones of various colours in the walls. The monuments of the Beauchamp family, removed from the former church, are placed in the present interesting edifice.

After passing Madresfield, the *Old Hills*, elevated undulations of red marl covered with plantations, rising 250 ft. above the Severn, afford some pleasing though not extensive views.

$6\frac{1}{4}$ m. *The Rhydd*, on an eminence (Sir E. H. Lechmere, Bart.), rebuilt in the Italian style. The family of Lechmere has been seated in this vicinity since the Conquest. Sir Nicholas Lechmere sided with the Parliament, and acted with Cromwell's forces at the battle of Worcester. He sat in the House of Commons during the Commonwealth, but in 1660 made his peace by contributing funds to the exiled monarch, and in 1689 was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer. Among the paintings in the mansion are 3 fine Rembrandts from Sir J. Reynolds's collections, viz., the Devil's Vision, Susannah and the Elders, and Rembrandt's wife; the Vision of St. Augustine, a very fine work of *Murillo;* Anne of Denmark, life size; the portrait of Isabella Eugenia, Governess of the Netherlands, and others by *Vandyck*, *Wouvermann*, *Romney*, and *Wilson*. Among the miniatures are those of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, after *Holbein;* Queen Elizabeth by *Js. Oliver;* two oval and very diminutive medallets of Charles I. dug up at Hanley, supposed to be for pendent ornaments to be worn by Royalists. Charles II. in enamel; William III. A chapel adjoins the mansion, erected by Sir E. H. Lechmere in the Middle Pointed style, and is lighted by windows of stained glass. The altar and a *reredos* by *Street* are elaborately ornamented.

5 m. *Leigh Court* (now a farm-house). This estate belonged, as early as Domesday, to the abbey of Pershore, and before and after 1538 it was held under lease by the family of Colles, by whom, in the reign of Elizabeth, the reversion was purchased from the Crown. Of

these, Mr. Edmund Colles, "being loaded with debts (which, like a snowball from the Malvern-hill, gathered increase), thought fit to sell it to Sir Walter Devereux, Bt., of Castle Bromwich." There are many legends of the family of Colles still extant among the villagers. In 1742 it was purchased by James Cocks, Esq., whence it passed to the *Earl Somers* as proprietor.

Bracey's Leigh, the seat of the old family of the Braceys, almost from the Conquest. In 7 Henry V., their heiress, Joane Bruce, married Thomas Lygon, Esq., and carried the inheritance into that family.

Sherridge (Col. Norbury).

Hopton Court (S. A. Stephenson-Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.).

Leigh Church stands near the river Teme; though chiefly of 12th-centy. work, it partakes of many additions, and was restored in 1869. It consists of a nave, chancel, S. aisle, and a chapel known as Braunsford Chapel, which is separated from the aisle by an ancient screen carved and gilt. In this chapel is a Norm. font and memorial inscriptions of the Colles family. The principal entrance is at the W. end under the lofty and massive Perp. tower. On exterior of nave, over a blocked-up Norm. doorway, is a figure of our Saviour, 4 ft. 10 in. high, placed in a shallow recess of the wall, the right hand raised in benediction, the left holding a crosier. A modern reredos, pulpit, stalls for the choir, and a brass lectern have been placed in the ch. The *reredos* is of freestone, having in the centre a Greek cross on a diaper ground within a sunk circle, and the passion flower in the centre of the cross. On either side are the Evangelists, angels bearing labels, and the emblems of the Sacrament. The base of it is elegant diaper-work. The pulpit is of oak on stone steps, and has carved on it a representation of the Ascension, &c. The stall-ends are nicely carved. The chancel is unusually rich in monuments of elaborate construction. On S. side a raised tomb with the effigies of a man in costume of a civilian is for Edmund Colles, Esq. (d. 1606). On N. side, under an arched canopy, the full-length figure of a knight armed, with his Lady behind him, both in a kneeling position, for Wm. Colles, Esq. (d. 1615), and his wife, with figures of their 12 children; a very gorgeous alabaster tomb, with cumbent figures of Sir Walter Devereux and his Lady, erected in 1642; under a canopy the figures of a man and woman kneeling before a desk, with a child below them, for Essex Devereux, Esq. (d. 1639), and his wife. On S. wall for George Freke, Esq. (d. 1639).

The banks of the Leigh Brook where it issues from the Silurian ridge, N.E. of Old Storridge Hill, afford good natural sections of dark red, thick bedded sandstone, and the sides of the deeply-channelled lane ascending towards Patches-farm expose beds of a brecciated conglomerate dipping at a high angle to the N.E.—*Sil. Sys.*

4 m. *Bransford Road Station.*

A branch rly., when completed, will connect this station with the Bromyard and Leominster districts, see Rte. 39.

Bransford Bridge was built at the expense of Bishop Wulstan, A.D. 1338.

"Bate's Bush, which stands in the middle of a cross road, is a place ominous in the records of Folk-lore. A bush is formed from several dwarf trees, oak, holly, hazel, and hawthorn, with an older maple-tree in the centre, which is traditionally said to have sprung from a stake driven into the body of an unfortunate person named Bate."—*Lees.*

Between Ravenshill Green and Bate's Bush is a light green flaggy micaceous marlstone, with a little gypsum, and in the high banks to

the N. some of the beds of red and green marl, which overlie the zone of sandstone, are highly inclined.—*Sil. Sys.*

7½ m. *Malvern Link* Railway Station (*Family Hotel*).

Owing to the rapid increase of residential villas in this locality it was necessary to enlarge the modern ch., and from designs of *Sir G. G. Scott*, the nave has been lengthened westward, the S. aisle widened, and the erection of a tower and spire commenced.

Lyttelton House (Rev. Thomas King).

8 m. **Great Malvern Stat.** in a cutting below the town. (*Hotels:* Imperial, adjoins the stat., quite at the foot of the hill; Foley Arms, halfway up the hill, comfortable; Belle Vue, also up the hill on the old road; Abbey House, near the church; The Beauchamp Hotel.) This fashionable watering-place, 520 ft. above the sea-level, delightfully situated on the slope of a group of hills, derives its name from the British words *Moel* or *Mal*, and *Vern*, i.e. the mountain on the plain. From a village of 50 houses in 1817, dotted on the road-side, it contained, in 1871, 7606 Pop. and 1280 houses, chiefly detached.

Malvern, a place of note in ecclesiastical history, is now much resorted to on account of the beauty of its situation, the purity and salubrity of its air, the agreeable diversity of its scenery, and the medicinal quality of its springs.

The fine chain of *The Malvern Hills* rises out of the flat land of Worcestershire and Herefordshire, dividing for a short distance those counties. A ditch was cut in the 14th centy. along the summits, by order of the Duke of Gloucester, to determine the boundaries. The hills run N. and S. in a right line nearly 9 m., the principal summits being the N. hill, 1151 ft. above the Severn, the most picturesque, the Worcestershire Beacon, 1444 ft., and the Herefordshire Beacon, 1370 ft. The whole ridge is composed of intruded rocks, which have burst through the crust of level sedimentary formations, Silurian and New Red Sandstone, which constitute the surrounding plain. Thus the outline and character of their scenery form a striking contrast to the *Holmes* of the Severn, and their abrupt eminences form most picturesque objects from far and near. Their highest point is covered with verdure. Nearly 1700 varieties of plants have been found on this range, which is especially rich in its botany. The country round resembles a garden; "all the lanes are full of all kinds of trees, and enriched with large old apple-trees that hang over from one hedge to another." This range, and the unenclosed lands below to the extent of about 8000 acres, formed Malvern Forest, the trees of which were rooted up temp. Charles I., to prevent the wood affording shelter to malefactors and other dangerous persons.

The Lodge *Gt. Malvern* (Sir H. F. Lambert, Bart.).

St. Anne's Well, a favourite resort of water-drinkers, on the flank of the Worcestershire Beacon, is supposed to possess medicinal qualities.

Malvern Priory, of which the *Abbey-gate* and the *Refectory* alone remain, was during the middle ages one of the most flourishing conventual establishments in the western counties. It was chartered by the Conqueror, endowed by Henry I., and celebrated by William of Malmesbury, who recommended it to the support of his contemporaries. It was also the asylum of several illustrious scholars. Here 'The Visions of Piers Plowman' is said to have been written. Within 200 yards from the ch. and Abbey-gate, the kiln has been found

at which encaustic tiles were made by the monks. Fine clay exists, and at a few yards' distance the rejected clay and marl pit. The pieces found correspond in pattern with tiles in the Malvern churches. Horns, bones, and pieces of charcoal used in the manufacture were also disturbed.

The Church, formerly that of the Priory, is a large and handsome cruciform structure, a mixture of Norm. and Perp., with an elegant central tower, somewhat resembling that of Gloucester cathedral. It was built according to Leland in 1084, and the present nave with its low pillars and round arches is of that period with a Perp. clerestory, a fifteenth-century alteration, the tower is also of this date. The noble E. window of the chancel is a very fine Perp. composition. The clerestory windows are large; the tracery is in general very good. The windows contain much excellent and beautiful ancient painted glass, especially those in the S.E. chapel, the six windows on either side of the choir, and the E. windows of the chancel. The latter contains illustrations of the life of Christ—the Last Supper, with the heads of saints surrounded with glories. The clerestory windows illustrate the legend of St. Werstan, who is said to have come from the monastery at Deerhurst, viz. the first Christian establishment at Malvern; the marriage of Jehoiakim and Anna; the Crucifixion and Annunciation. In the Jesus Chapel the N. window contains four Gospel scenes, and the portraits of Arthur, Prince of Wales, and Sir Reginald Bray. The glass in the six-light windows of the N. transept containing full-sized figures of St. Paul, St. John (Evan.) and St. John Baptist, and scenes from the life of Christ, divided by labels, is of German origin of 17th century; another window, representing "Faith, Hope, and Charity," was set up by subscription in memory of a former vicar, Dr. Card. A window on the S. side was the gift of Richard III. It contains twelve full-sized figures. The carvings of the stalls are grotesque, and few churches possess such a number of encaustic tiles, which were made at a kiln on the Priory farm under the superintendence of the monks. They are in sets of various patterns, well-preserved shields, symbols, texts, &c., date 1453–57. There is an alabaster tomb on S. side of the choir, with recumbent figures of John Knottesford, S.L., and his wife, and a kneeling figure of their daughter Mrs. Ann Savage (this monument is an excellent work of art). An effigy of a warrior is remarkable as armed with a long-handled iron mace or hammer and small circular target. The clothing is chain-mail, with a long surcoat. It is attributed to the Conqueror's reign by some, and ranks contemporary with Earl Longespée's figure at Salisbury (temp. Hen. III.) in Stothard's 'Monumental Remains.' At the Dissolution Henry VIII., although entreated by Latimer to spare this establishment on account of the hospitality and good conduct of the Priory, granted it to William Pynnock, who sold it to Sir John Knottesford, S.L., of whom the church was purchased by the inhabitants, and made parochial.

By aid of a liberal subscription it underwent an efficient structural restoration under *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.* The high-pitched roofs of the aisles have given place to flat lead ones, thereby rendering the whole length of the clerestory windows visible. The flat panelled ceiling of the nave is painted by *Messrs. Clayton and Bell*, a successful example of modern polychromy. Upon removing the plaster and whitewash from the interior, it was found that the Norman portion of the walls was constructed of the local Malvern

Hill stone; the Perp. work being of squared ashlar. The older work has been judiciously preserved, so that the exact line at which the 15th-centy. rebuilding commenced, viz. at a few feet above the nave arcade, may at once be distinguished.

"The attractions of Malvern as a watering-place are its scope and facilities for exercise, the opportunities of scrambling up breezy mountain-sides, so as to put every muscle of the body in action, and test the strength and elasticity of the lungs, at the same time the frequent inhaling of the purest air in a lofty region. In these respects the two Malverns surpass many of the more frequented and fashionable spas in the country."—*Granville.*

An hour or two can scarcely be better employed than in wandering over the breezy hills and enjoying the charming prospects. The ancient camps which crown the *Herefordshire Beacon* are very curious, and may be reached in an hour's walk, see further on.

Malvern is now closely identified with the water-cure. Several doctors are professors of the hydropathic science, have large establishments for the reception of patients.

Malvern College, established 1864, on the model of the great public schools for the education of boys, already enjoys a merited reputation. Pupils are prepared for the universities, the military and civil service examinations.

The *Museum* in connection with the College is especially rich in specimens of bones of the mammoth and other extinct mammalia found in the locality, and there is also a well-arranged collection at the Messrs. Burrows, the chemists.

Christ Church was built as a memorial to the late Rev. G. Fisk, rector of Malvern. Messrs. Barry of Liverpool were the architects; it is in the Decorated style.

Cowleigh Park, a favourite resort of equestrian and pedestrian visitors. Amid the picturesque scenery of its wooded hills, the Syenitic bosses of its ancient isolated rocks are objects of especial interest to the geologist.

West Malvern (Hotel: Westminster Arms), a village which principally consists of detached villas standing in their own grounds, and which are for the most part tenanted by private families. The drive by N. Malvern through this village, returning by the *Wytche* road, about 6 m., should not be omitted.

The *Church* of *St. James*, rebuilt in 1870 on the slope of the hill, on the Herefordshire side, from the designs of Ed. Street, consists of a nave with two aisles, a chancel with aisles, erected in memory of Canon Pinder. The metal altar-rails were originally intended for Westminster Abbey, and were designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. The *reredos* is composed of sunk panels ornamented with brown and buff tiles, and inlaid with marbles, the centre being occupied with a cross of three grades in white marble. There are windows filled with stained glass in memory of Archdeacon Lane Frere and Miss Tatham. The tower contains a fine peal of six bells. The tenor one, of 13 hundredweight, given by Mrs. Lane Freer, is inscribed—

"H. F. gave me
To do my best;
To call God's folk to praise and prayer,
To tell they are at rest."

3 m. W. *Mathon*, behind the range of the hills.

"How bless'd, supremely bless'd, these breezy plains
With every good for man! how bless'd with fruits
Ripen'd by temperate suns and fed with showers
Sent by the favouring moon. How richly bless'd
With these o'ershadowing mountains, lifting high
Their hoary summits."—*Booker.*

The *Church* is Norm. with 15th-centy. additions. The tower contains a peal of 6 bells noted for their musical sound. They were cast at Gloucester in 1760. The timber roof, recently opened, is of unusual construction, and a specimen of best Dec. work of 14th centy. A raised tomb, surmounted by the effigies of a gentleman, his wife and daughter, is inscribed to Jane, wife of John Walweyn, Esq. (d. 1617). There are memorial windows and numerous monuments to members of county families.

9½ m. *Malvern Wells* Stat. (*Hotels*: Essington's and Hornyold Arms—on the eastern side of the hill—command views over the extensive plain and the distant picturesque scenery. *Admiral Benbow Inn* for travellers *en route.*)

A ch. erected here in 1837, by Rev. P. Boissier, is a neat E. Eng. building within and without, holding 600 persons. It stands in a pretty position by the road-side.

1 m. *Little Malvern Court* (C. M. Berington, Esq.) is placed upon the site of the Old Priory, built late in 12th centy. by a body of monks, who left the abbey in Worcester to lead a more austere life as hermits in the Wilds of Malvern. The present building is of some antiquity, with many additions to its original condition, and forms a quaint group of gables with a tower in the corner, at the top of which is a room difficult of access, intended as a retreat in times of religious persecution. At the Dissolution this Priory was granted to Henry Russell, Esq., of Strensham, and in 1734 it passed to Thomas Berington, Esq., who had married an heiress of the Russells. The *Church*, once cruciform, rebuilt on an ancient site in 1482, retains the tower, chancel, and some walls: these are Perp. with parts of an earlier date. The belfry is elegantly panelled, and, though now shorn of its battlements, bears traces of its original beauty; there is a carved beam, the remains of the roodloft, and some other good woodwork in the ch., and ancient stained glass of the highest interest, with figures of the royal family of that reign; the font is octagonal. There is a large hagioscope in both the N. and S. walls of chancel, and some modern crosses to members of the Berington family. A. R. C. Chapel in Dec. style, from designs by *Bucknall*, was opened in 1862.

The Priory (T. B. Tidmarsh, Esq.).

3 m. S.E. *Welland*, at the base of the Malvern Hills, included within its limits an extensive range of open land, now enclosed. A modern church (St. James's) has taken the place of the old inconvenient 17th centy. church. It is in the Early Decorated style from the designs of J. W. Hugall, Esq. The site was given by Mr. A. Watkins, one of the parishioners.

There is a good peal of 6 bells in the tower.

Kinnersley House, Malvern Wells (Marquis de Lys), *Stuart's Lodge* (Daniel Parsons, Esq.).

4½ m. *Castle Morton*, a small *Church*, was erected in 1869 from a design of *Preedy* in the Ear. Eng. style, on a spot where the boundary of three dioceses meets. Its W. window is filled with good stained glass, representing incidents in the life of Christ. It was inserted at the cost of Catherine, Countess of Beauchamp, and of Miss Selwyn, in memory of their relatives. The ancient *Church of St. Gregory* has been restored under the direction of Mr. E. Christian, Architect. It has a Norm. doorway, with a Lamb bearing a Cross sculptured on the tympanum

Excursions :—Besides the endless paths up and around the Hills, there is no lack of pleasant walks and drives in the neighbourhood.

Eastnor Castle and Park, 7 miles S.W. A fine specimen of a modern baronial mansion; open to visitors on Tuesdays and Fridays. See Rte. 39.

Ledbury, 8 miles S.W., with its fine old church and curious market hall. The finely wooded park of R. Biddulph, Esq., is open to visitors.

Birtsmorton, 7 miles S., a small village with a curious moated mansion.

Croome, 8 miles N.E. The seat of the Earl of Coventry. (Rte. 35.)

Madresfield, 3 miles E., seat of the Earl Beauchamp. See above.

Newland, 2 miles N.E. Church and almshouses, described above.

Herefordshire Beacon, 4 miles S. A fine example of an ancient British fortress. (Rte. 39.)

The following places can be visited by railway :—

	Miles.		Route.
Tewkesbury Abbey	16	..	22
Worcester Cathedral	8	..	26
Hereford „ „	24	..	36
Gloucester „ „	26	..	1
Ross	21	..	36
Stratford-on-Avon	32	..	—

To a pedestrian, the ramble from Little Malvern to the Herefordshire Beacon, and across Castle Morton Common to Birtsmorton Court, is a very pleasing one in summer time. The southern part of the Malvern chain is then seen to great advantage.

The road through a deep cutting in the hill, called the *Wytche*, crosses from Great Malvern into Herefordshire by a less circuitous but more precipitous route, and affords an abrupt change of scenery and very extensive fresh views in Herefordshire, Worcestershire being out of sight. This artificial pass is 900 ft. above sea-level.

This road afterwards turns to the E. and skirts a deep ravine, and then passes through a gap deepened for the purpose, and enters Herefordshire at the foot of the entrenched summit of the *Herefordshire Beacon* (1444 ft.), not only an object of unusual grandeur, but one of the strongest and most important British hill-fortresses in the island. Its circumference is 2970 yds., its length 1100 yds., and the Camp contains 44 acres. The vast labour employed in its construction, its numerous and amazing belts of ramparts and trenches, its situation and singular irregularity of form, unite in proving its origin to be British. The general shape of the hill, at least of that portion occupied by the fortress, approaches to an oval, and the disposition of the ramparts and ditches corresponds with that figure. The area of the centre and highest part is an irregular parallelogram, about 60 yds. in its largest diameter and 40 in its shortest, surrounded by a steep rampart, and that again defended by a deep ditch. On the acclivity of the hill, below this, is a very extensive outwork of an oval form, containing a sufficient area for the pasturage of cattle. Still lower down the acclivity are successive ranges of ramparts, very steep, encircling the sides of the mountain, and rendering it nearly inaccessible. The views from the summit of this great work are very extensive. About the year 50, the Romans under Ostorius Scapula, invaded this district (that of the Silures), and met with a stout resistance from the famous British chief Caractacus. Somewhere here a battle or series of battles seem to have been fought.

ROUTE 31.

GREAT MALVERN TO UPTON AND ASHCHURCH.

By Railway.

This railway commences by a junction at Malvern Wells, though the trains start from the Great Malvern Station. (Rte. 30.)

Hanley Castle parish, so called from the once stately building which belonged to the Earls of Gloucester, and in which Leland states they "lay much." It afterwards came to the Warwick Nevilles, but was "cleane defaced" when Leland saw it, and now scarcely a stone remains of the extensive building in which Henry, Duke of Warwick, died 1446. It stood S. of the ch., on an elevated square, enclosed by a moat, which has been filled up on its N. side. *The Castle* (Thomas Gee, Esq.), a modern house, and its garden occupy the site. The moat is about 30 ft. wide, and in it a dagger of curious 15th-centy. work was found in 1870. This manor was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1560 to John Hornyhold, Esq. Bp. Bonner was born, of poor but respectable parents, in a house called Bonner's Place, in this parish.

This village stands on a line of fault extending northwards along the Severn, which occupies the line of fracture. At this point the "Keuper Sandstones," and even some beds of the "Lower Keuper" are faulted up between the lines of Queen's Hill and that of Brockeridge.

The *Church*, a large structure, restored 1858, at an outlay of 2000*l*., consists of two chancels, nave, aisles, and central tower. The nave is part of the original building erected by the Earl of Warwick, but the chancels and tower were erected in 1674, with brick. The N. chancel is the burying-place of the Lechmeres, and the S. of the Hornyholds. The former, restored in 1858 in memory of Sir E. Lechmere, contains flat stones to members of that family, including Sir Nicholas L., a Baron of the Exchequer (d. 1689); the eccentric Lord Lechmere, one of the Walpole ministry (d. 1727); Anthony L., Esq. (d. 1720). The *reredos* is a beautifully designed composition of alabaster inlaid with crosses of marble, the crocketted canopies being supported by shafts of polished marble. This ch. is rich in modern stained glass, the large E. window (the Crucifixion) being inserted in memory of Sir Edmund Lechmere; one by *Clayton and Bell*, representing the Last Judgment, to Sir Anthony L., another to Mr. Moore. The N. window of N. aisle is a successful imitation of mediæval work in memory of Mrs. Lechmere. Its subject is The Ascension, and its treatment as to colour, drawing, and general tone is excellent. There is a small two-light window, representing Mary and Martha, also to the memory of this lady. The subject in the E. window is the Crucifixion by *Hardman*. In the churchyard is an elaborate coped tomb for Sir E. H. L. (d. 1856).

An endowed Grammar School, with an efficient master, is well attended by scholars.

Caterall (Mrs. Hunter).

A *Church* was erected in 1872 at Hanley Swan, from designs of *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, on a site given by Sir Edmund Lechmere. It is in the pointed Gothic style, and consists of nave, aisles paved with encaustic tiles, with clerestory, and tower with six bells, surmounted by a spire. The entrance is on E. side of tower.

The cost, 5000*l.*, was defrayed by S. Martin, Esq.

In this parish is *Blackmore Park* (J. Vincent Hornyold. Esq.), erected in the Tudor style in 1863, on the site of the former mansion. The Hornyold family have been connected with Worcestershire since the reign of Edward III. Thomas H. brought a troop of horse at his own cost to the assistance of Charles I., had his estates sequestered and 3000*l.* worth of his timber sold to repair the losses of a rebel alderman of Worcester. A small R. C. chapel, near the mansion, from designs by *C. Hanson*, a facsimile of an old church at Skelton, Yorkshire, is much decorated.

A Monastery, with a School and Chapel, was opened on this estate in 1846, at an outlay, including its endowment, of 20,000*l.* The monks belong to the order of "Redemptorists," founded by Alphonsus Liguori, who died in 1787, and was canonized in 1839. This was the first community of this order, which is rigidly ascetic, founded in England. A history of the founder, by Dr. Wiseman, contains a marvellous account of miracles alleged to have been wrought by the saint.

Severn End, ½ m. S., an ancient abode given at the Conquest to the Lechmeres. It is an interesting specimen of a timber-groined house, having carved barge-boards and ornamented brick chimneys, with brick wings, added by Mr. Baron Lechmere in 1670. Its internal work, of embossed ceilings and oak panelling, is of the reign of Henry VII., and is in good preservation. Over the principal entrance is the family crest and motto, "*Christus Pelicano.*" It is used as an occasional residence by the family.

6¾ m. *Upton-on-Severn* Stat. (*Inn:* White Lion, Star Hotel) a market town (Inhab. 5478, S. D.), the *Upocessa* of the Romans, in a most fertile part of the country. Vinegar manufactories are the only trade establishments here, the town deriving its importance from its position on the Severn, navigable here for vessels of 110 tons. Boats can be hired for either fishing in the Severn or for aquatic diversions. The bridge, of 6 circular red-stone arches, built in 1605, and partly broken down by the Royalists in 1651, in the vain hope of preventing the Republican troops crossing the river, was destroyed by a flood in 1852, and the present one opened for traffic in 1854. The centre arch is constructed as a drawbridge, admitting sea-going vessels to effect a voyage to the Diglis Basin at Worcester.

The *White Lion* is the hostelry mentioned by Fielding in his novel of 'Tom Jones.'

The stone *Town Hall*, erected at an expense of 2000*l.*, has a market-house on the basement, and public rooms above, in which Petty Sessions and assemblies are held. Dr. Dee, the Rosicrucian astrologist, and companion of Kelly the conjuror, was a native of Upton. He died at Mortlake, 1608.

A modern *Church* has been built, taking the place of the old one. The style is Geometrical Decorated. The architect was Mr. A. W. Blomfield. The site was given by Mr. G. E. Martin, of Ham Court, who was also, with other members of the family, a liberal donor to the building. It contains memorials for the Bromley and Martin families, but no sculptured monuments of note; in the chancel is the tomb of Sir Hugh De Boteler, temp. Edward I.

1 m. on W., on a rising lawn sloping to the river, is *Ham Court* (G. E. Martin, Esq.), erected 1797, containing a valuable library and collection of paintings, including a very remarkable landscape by *Cuyp*, one of the finest productions of that master; another by *Both*, and one

by *Salvator Rosa*, and two fine pieces by *Teniers;* 5 landscapes by *Holbein;* portrait of Rubens by *Vandyck.* The portrait of Sir Henry Bromley has the words "Sol Meus occultus" above the head, in allusion to his complicity in the plot of Essex and his banishment from Court. Henry VIII. granted the manor to Sir Henry Compton, it was then purchased by Sir H. Bromley, eldest son of the Lord Chancellor, and passed by an heiress (Judith Bromley), on her marriage with John Martin, Esq., who erected the present mansion. It continues in possession of their descendant.

The Hill (Col. Sir Charles Johnson, K.C.B.), *The Eades* (Mrs. Tennant). 1 m. N.E., *Earls Croome Court* (G. G. Baker Cresswell, Esq. (present occupier).

3 m. S.W. *Longdon.* The original *Church* was destroyed in 1786, with the exception of the tower, a substantial erection of 14th-centy. date. The chancel windows of the new edifice are memorial, and filled with stained glass by *Heaton*, representing incidents in the life of the Saviour. The *reredos* is a novelty in mosaic glass, having the holy Lamb in the centre and the Crucifixion by *Calver* on wood in poker work. Among the sepulchral memorials is a good *Brass* of Wm. Bridges, Esq. (1523), in armour, and his wife, both in the attitude of prayer. Marble tablets and a memorial window are to members of the Stone and Parker families. In the ch.-yard a plain cross records the gallantry of Lieut. Stone, who fell at the head of his party in the attack on Sebastopol, 1854, æt. 18.

Eastington Hall, now a farm-house, is an average specimen of a timber-dwelling of the 15th centy. The oak roof of the dining parlour is most elaborately carved, and its screen is perfect. The richly carved barge boards deserve notice, and a bay window in the first floor is connected with the gable in a very artistic way.

Longdon Marsh, surrounded on all sides by deep ditches, is tenanted principally by flocks of tame geese in summer months, while in autumn and winter, being covered with water, it is a resort of various sea-birds.

Chambers Court (E. G. Stone, Esq.).

5 m. S.W. *Birts-Morton Court*, a timbered mansion of 16th-century, except the *gateway*, with its massive doors, which are probably late 14th-century date, with lofty ornamented chimneys, surrounded by a very wide moat, once the seat of the Nanfan family, now a farm-house. The manor was given to John N., of a Cornish family, by Henry VI., to whom he was an esquire of the body. Sir Richard N., sheriff of the county, was appointed by Henry VII. captain of Calais. Bridges Nanfan was M.P. for the county and city of Worcester. His heiress married the first Earl of Bellamont, after whose decease the countess re-married Admiral Caldwell, then Edmund Pytts, Esq., M.P., and 4thly, when 72 years of age, Wm. Bridgen, Esq., who was Lord Mayor of London in 1764. Richard, 2nd Earl of B., left this estate to his only daughter, Lady Judith Coote, after whose death, in 1771, it was sold, and has since had several owners. A bridge conducts, under a lofty stone gateway, with embattled walls, to an open court. There is a nail-studded, shattered, yet original oaken door. The principal hall is used as a kitchen. The great dining parlour, wainscoted with carved oak, has an heraldic chimney-piece of 14th-centy. work, with the arms of Nanfan, and around the room are emblazoned shields of the numerous families allied to them. A spacious banqueting-room on the other side of the court, 50 ft. long and 24 ft. wide, to which there is a

separate flight of stone stairs, is used for a cheese-room. The ceiling of this apartment is handsomely ornamented in stucco, with the Tudor rose and fleur-de-lys in the compartments. The Rt. Hon. Wm. Huskisson, M.P., was born in this house in March, 1769; his father, Wm. H., Esq., of Oxley Manor, nr. Wolverhampton, being at that period the tenant.

The cruciform *Church* has an elegant piscina in its chancel, which is closed in with low carved doors. There is some old stained glass in the E. and nave windows, in which the saints Victor and Gregory are conspicuous. The open seating is of good 15th-centy. work. At the end of one seat is a curious cylindrical alms-box. The ch. has some good stained glass and an altar slab bearing the usual incised + on the floor beneath the prayer desk. A curious altar-tomb of Purbeck marble for Sir John Nanfan, temp. Hen. VI., having 3 compartments on either side, and each formed of a trefoil arch, has a figure much defaced within it, in a kneeling posture. These represent Arundel, Bp. of Chester, Dame Eliz. Lygon, John Nanfan, "Squire of the body with King Hen. the Sixth," Sir Rich. N., John N., his brother, and in another compartment by the figure of a gentlewoman, with her hat turned up as a chaplet, there is written "Dame Éliz. Bollys is sister to them both" —Sir Will. Houghton and for Mary Magdalen; at the end of the tomb, an immense monument to the memory of Admiral Caldwell (d. 1718), is in the chancel, covered with military and naval ornaments, and one for Catherine, Countess of Bellamont (d. 1738), and on W. wall, for Brydges Nanfan, Esq. (d. 1702), and his wife. Richard, the 2nd and last Earl of B., was buried in the ch.-yd. (1766) and his grave, by his decree, filled up with large stones.

8¾ m. *Ripple Stat.* This parish, if it was not a Roman station, was, from the relics excavated, a place of Roman occupation. Fragments of sepulchral urns and pans have been discovered at Bow Farm; and from Bow Bridge, which spans the brook dividing the counties of Worcester and Gloucester, are traces of a paved road made of blocks of stone, leading towards Tewkesbury. In the village are the base and shaft of a *Cross*: there is a similar cross in the ch.-yard, and a third in a large hamlet called Uckinghall. In the chancel of the Ear. Eng. *Church* are two ranges of stalls with curious carvings, delineating domestic and social life, and a stone inlaid with brass, with a figure of the V. M. with the Infant Jesus in her arms, and below, a man in the attitude of prayer, robed, representing Thomas Bustard, a rector (d. 1584). The entrance doorways are bold and well-executed additions. Over the N. porch is a room.

Ripple Hall (J. Empson, Esq.).

12½ m. *Tewkesbury* Station (see Rte. 22).

6 m. W. *Pendock Church*, a plain edifice, with a strong-built square tower at the W. end, is substantially Early Norm., having simply a nave and chancel without aisles. There are two Norm. doorways N. and S., and the font and a curious triangular piscina on the S. side of the chancel are of the same period. The tower and western window are of 14th-centy. date. The E. window is of stained glass, a memorial to Samuel Kent, Esq. (1847). There is also a memorial window to Caroline Melville (1858). Amongst the tombs in the neatly kept ch.-yard is a monument to Mrs. Symonds, of Elsdon, Herefordshire. W. of the church is a remarkable dyke extending several miles, of ancient British or Saxon formation, probably a boundary in early times, but of which nothing certain is known.

14 m. *Ashchurch* Station.

ROUTE 32.

WORCESTER TO BROMYARD.

A branch of G. West. Rly. 14 m. 5 trains daily in 45 min.

This railway to connect Worcester with the northern portions of Herefordshire, is opened for traffic as far as Bromyard. It has stations at Leigh, Knightwick, and Yearsett.

The road to Bromyard commences near St. John's church.

2½ m. *Crown East Court* (H. Bramwell, Esq.), a modern mansion. In the grounds are several pieces of ornamental water and a small chapel with a timber porch, and a circular font with carvings in the Norman style.

Henwick Stat.

3 m. *Cotheridge Court* (Rev. W. C. Berkeley). The old mansion is approached by an imposing double avenue of stately lime-trees more than ½ a mile in length, numbering upwards of 200 trees, the largest of which are 14 ft. in girth, and are considered to be of 150 years' growth.

This manor was purchased in the reign of James I. by William Berkeley of Spetchley, whose son, Sir Rowland B., took an active part in the battle of Worcester, 1651, mounted on one of his two piebald chargers, and by a clever yet bold *ruse* induced the victorious party to suppose that he was absent from the fight and invalided at Cotheridge. This gentleman's only son dying on his travels in Greece in 1669, Sir Rowland left this estate to his grandson, the son of his eldest daughter, with whose descendants it has since continued. Among the pictures in the house are portraits of Sir Rowland and of two of his daughters. There is also an avenue of elms of older date than the limes, supposed to have been the original approach to the court.

The small *Church* has some E. E. portions, with a Perp. tower occupying the position of S. porch. In E. window is some old painted glass, and the chancel is paved with old glazed tiles bearing heraldic devices, and emblems of the passions; also tiles with inscriptions:

> "Think, man, thy life
> May not ever endure—
> That thou dost thyself
> Of that thou art sure;
> But that thou keepest
> Unto thy executor's care,
> And ever it availe thee
> It is but a venture."

The chancel arch is Norm., and on the walls are tablets to the Berkeleys.

Hopton Court (A. H. Featherstonhaugh, Esq.).

Leigh Court Stat.

6½ m. *Broadwas.* The *Court* (F. E. Williams, Esq.). The floor of the Ear. Eng. church is covered with ancient heraldic tiles in good preservation.

In Doddenham Dingles are several springs which deposit travertine in their course. *Thorney Cottage* (John F. Williams, Esq.).

8 m. *Knightsford Bridge*, on the l. bank of the Teme river (Talbot and the Fox and Hounds Inns), is a favourite resort of anglers and for picnics, and will doubtless be more so now that it is so readily accessible by railway. It is one of the most picturesque spots in Worcestershire. The finely wooded slopes of Ankerdine are also attractive to geologists.

"The sandy mass of the Caradoc formation is seen at the S. termina-

tion of the Martley hills, rising into the still loftier hill of Ankerdine, the highly inclined strata of which dip both to the W. and E. with the exception of a slight trace of the bottom of the overlying group of Wenlock shale. On its N.W. face this rock constitutes the only division between the old red sandstone of Hereford and the new red of Worcester. At Ankerdine the formation is charged with casts of the *Atrypa hemisphærica* and other fossils. A glance suffices to show that the Teme escapes through a great fissure, and at a point of extraordinary convulsion."—*Sil. Sys.*

9 m. *Knightwick Stat.* on S. bank of the Teme. The ch. was erected 1856. Near it, in a lane, is an oak of moderate size of about 100 years' growth on which the misletoe plant may be seen. It is the only oak in Worcestershire at present known with misletoe growing on its branches. At *Blacks well*, where the Silurian rocks subside for a short interval, are extensive quarries of a lightish red sandstone speckled with yellow grains, and of a very superior quality. This thick-bedded, though finely laminated sandstone, dips 18° S.E.; the angle of inclination having decreased with the depression of the ridge of older rocks against which it rests. Almost adjoining this sandstone is a remarkable cliff called "the Rosebury Rock," the summit of which is 350 ft. above the sea. At this spot the old red and new red sandstone are again conterminous, being separated by only an alluvial meadow.

"The northern face of the rock is the finest vertical section of the coarse conglomerate near the base of the new red with which I am acquainted. The fragments vary from a large size to that of almonds, and are both rounded and angular; the greater number and largest consisting of a purple-coloured concretionary trap. The other fragments are chiefly referable to the Silurian system, and among them are quartz rock, indurated schist, and other altered rocks. The cement is partly calcareous with a few veins of white calcareous spar."—*Murchison.*

"As a picturesque object, Rosebury Rock forms a beautifully-wooded mass, shrouding the rapid Teme that bathes its base, and tempting the naturalist to explore its hollows, involved in a labyrinth of dense vegetation. Ivy trees of great thickness clasp the precipice; monstrous roots and old withered stumps jut out in various places from the grey encrusted rock in grotesque shapes, and occasionally a solemn yew-tree gives a black fringe to the overhanging foliage. In these cool and darkened recesses, ferns flourish more rigid and luxuriant than usual, and mosses and cryptogamic tribes may be found in considerable plenty. On some of the trees the lungwort may be found."—*Lees.*

An efficient fish-pass has been placed in the river to assist the passage of the salmon.

2 m. W. *Callow's Leap* is a precipitous rock, overhanging a deep glen in which a rapid stream roars over the jutting rocks. It is a trappoid conglomerate, similar to the rock at Haffield and the conglomerate at Rosebury. *The Old Storrage Hill* is composed of purple Caradoc sandstone, its summit (732 ft.) being made up of Caradoc conglomerate.

A small brook, called the Herefordshire Lake, divides the counties of Worcester and Hereford.

9½ m. *Whitbourne Court* (Sir R. Harington, Bart.), once a palace of the Bishops of Hereford, now alienated from the see.

10 m. *Gaines*, a brick mansion erected early in the 18th centy.

11 m. *Whitbourne Hall*, a spacious modern house (E. B. Evans, Esq.) on an elevated position in the valley.

12 m. *Brockhampton. Manor House*

(John H. B. Lutley, Esq.), and the small ruined chapel adjoining are very interesting; the chapel is a very simple Early English specimen of architecture. The details are particularly chaste and correct; *Clater Park* (W. Barneby, Esq.).

14 m. *Bromyard Stat.* (*Inns:* Hop Pole; Falcon: see Rte. 44).

This Line may be continued to Leominster.

ROUTE 33.

WORCESTER TO STOURPORT, BEWDLEY, AND TENBURY.

By Railway.

This transit is accomplished by a junction line of the Worcester and Wolverhampton and the Severn Valley Rly. with the Bewdley and Tenbury Rly.—a very circuitous route.

The Severn Valley Rly., connecting this locality with Shrewsbury, commences at

Hartlebury Junction. It is 40 m. in length, and is carried for ½ m. through a high ridge in a cutting 70 ft. deep. The sandstone had to be blasted, and about 240,000 cubic yds. of earth to be excavated. The river Stour is crossed by a single arch, but 3 additional arches have been constructed for the passage of flood waters.

Stourport Stat. (*Inn.* Swan; Station Hotel; Pop. 4609), at the junction of the rivers Severn and Stour. On the formation of the Worcester and Staffordshire Canal,—one of Brindley's earliest works, in 1768, at an outlay of 105,000*l.*,—this spot, from a hamlet of cottages in a sandy barren locality, rose with great rapidity to a town of commercial importance, with quays, warehouses, and manufactories. The Severn is crossed at the end of the principal street by an iron bridge, with an arch of 150 ft. span, and 50 ft. perpendicular, precluding the possibility of its destruction by floods, which have broken down so many bridges on the Severn. *Moor Hall* (J. Brinton, Esq.). *Sandbourne* (S. Baker, Esq.). The church is situated near the entrance to the town from the railway station. A magnificent church was built 1883.

1 m. W. Areley-Kings Ch., on a hill, from whence an extensive view is obtained. A flat stone in the chancel of the ch., to the memory of Wm. Walsh, states that he was "ruinated by 3 Quakers, 3 lawyers, and a fanatick to help them." There is a curious monument in the ch.-yard to Sir Henry Coningsby. *Areley Hall* (S. Zachary Lloyd, Esq.).

Lickhill—the seat of the ancient and noble family of the Folliotts—notwithstanding its name, is situated on a low level near the Severn.

At Redstone Ferry is a high cliff in which extensive excavations have been made in the solid rock. It once enjoyed high repute as a hermitage, and was visited by devotees of rank. Layamon is said to have composed in this place, in the reign of King John, his 'Chronicle of Britain.' The place, though partly in flood's way and unfit for human habitation, was once occupied and licensed as a public-house! This ferry was once the high road from North Wales to London, the mails being conveyed across the river through Hartlebury as late as the building of Stourport bridge, about the year 1774; and the body of Prince Arthur, when brought from Ludlow for interment at Wor-

cester Cathedral, was probably taken by this then usual route.

3 m. *Astley.* An alien Benedictine priory, founded here in 1101, by R. de Todeni, of which the Prior's well near the ch. is the only relic, was granted in 1558 to Sir Ralph Sadler. Here was born, in the 11th centy., Layamon, the famous priest who wrote the History of England from Brute to Cadwallader.

The ch. exhibits some good old Norm. work corbel-tables of grotesque heads, rood stairs, and memorials of the Winfords—John Winford, Esq. (d. 1637); Sir John W., Kt. (d. 1682); Sir Thos. W., Bt., Prothonotary of C. P. (d. 1702); and of the family of Cookes; John Ewer, Bp. of Bangor, 1769–74, was buried in the chancel; and there is a marble tablet, by *Bacon*, a small edition of his *chef d'œuvre* in Bristol Cathedral, to the wife of Rev. W. Mason. The drapery is very finely executed. In the N. chapel of the chancel are two fine altar-tombs, one with recumbent figure of a man armed except the head, and one of a female in the costume of the time; representing Walter Blount, Esq. (d. 1561), and Isabel his wife (d. 1562). In the niches round the tomb are their 7 children. Another with similar figures, gauntlets lying beside the man, and the wife having a book in her hand, on which is written, "O Lord, consider our desire;" Robert Blount, 1575.

Woodhampton (John Russell Cookes, Esq., J.P., D.L.).

Glasshampton, the family mansion of the Winfords, is a ruin, having been destroyed by fire, caused through the negligence of a drunken workman.

Oakhampton (John Henry Crane, Esq., who is now lord of the manor of Habberley near Kidderminster); *Abberley Hall* (J. J. Jones, Esq.); and the *Hall* (T. Simcox Lea, Esq.).

2 m. N.W., overlooking the Severn, is the *Blackstone Rock*, of considerable height and covered with vegetation. The *Hermitage*, subterranean vaults cut out of the solid stone, is an interesting specimen of early times, though the period of its creation and the names of its occupants are unknown. The rooms are used for the purposes of the farm, and from a seat in front an extensive view along the river may be obtained.

At the Dissolution, Bishop Latimer, in a letter from Hartlebury to Lord Cromwell, alludes to this place as being then a pest to the neighbourhood. "Hereby (says he) is an hermitage in a rock by Severn, able to lodge 500 men, and as ready for thieves and traitors as true men. I would not have hermits masters of such dens, but rather that some faithful man had it."

After passing over Burlish Common and through Mount Pleasant Tunnel, the rly. reaches Wribbenhall village, in which is *Bewdley* Station.

Spring Grove (W. F. Spencer, Esq.).

1 m. S.E. of Wribbenhall is a remarkable pinnacle of sandstone rock, known as "*the Devil's Spittleful*," 291 yds. in circumference at its base, 67 yds. long at its summit, which is naked, 3 yds. wide and 37 ft. high. It stands insulated in a basin of sandy soil, and is planted round by various sorts of trees.

5 m. *Bewdley Junct.* Stat. (*Inns*: George; Black Boy), a borough town (Inhab. 8677, P.B.; 1 M.P.), consisting of two principal streets at right angles, containing very well-built houses. It takes its name (Beau Lieu or Bellus Locus) from its pleasant situation upon the declivity of a hill on the rt. bank of the Severn, which is crossed by one of *Telford's* bridges, erected 1797, and ornamented by the adjoining forest of

Wyre. Camden describes it in a complimentary verse :—

"Delicium rerum bellus locus undique floret,
Fronde coronatus Virianæ tempora Silvæ."

"Fair seated Bewdley, a delightful town,
Which Wyre's tall oaks with shady branches crown."

This traditional etymology is not adopted by Leland, who writes: "Bewdele, the sanctuary town, hath hard by it the kinge's maner of Tickle, standing on a hill." It was included in the Marches of Wales, and was added to the county of Worcester by Henry VIII., but it had obtained a charter of incorporation from Edward IV. Its situation on the Severn and its means of communication with Bristol by that river enabled the merchants of Bewdley to establish a very extensive trade in combs and sailors' caps, and it was once the emporium for the exportation of Welsh flannels, cotton goods, timber, bark, corn, leather, and wool; and it imported groceries for the supply of Lancashire and the Principality. Its trade in these commodities has been abolished by modern arrangements, but the town retains many proofs of its former prosperity in the numerous mansion-houses built by its wealthy merchants.

At Bewdley is the junction of the Severn Valley Railway with the Tenbury and Bewdley line. The loop line from Bewdley to Kidderminster was opened in 1878, considerably shortening the route from Tenbury, &c., to the Birmingham district.

A Free Grammar School, founded by charter of James I., is supported by lands and rents given by several pious inhabitants. An extensive library of books was bequeathed to this school in 1812 by Dr. Wigan.

In the Civil Wars this town was held for the King, but surprised by *Fox the Tinker*, who took Sir T. Lyttelton and other persons of quality prisoners. Charles I. regained possession of it before the fight at Marston Moor, and also after his defeat at Naseby, when a severe skirmish took place with his pursuers.

The *Town Hall*, a neat modern building in the High Street, has a commodious market-place underneath, with the arms of Lyttelton carved in front.—John Tomes, a theological disputant of notoriety in the Civil Wars, and Willis, Bishop of Winchester, son of a capper, were natives of this town.

Tickenhall Manor House —Leland writes "There is a fayre manour place by W. of the town standinge in a goodly parke well wooded on the very knappe of an hill that the towne standeth on. This place is called Tickenhill. Whether there were an ancient house in times past or not I am not assured; but this that now there is somewhat new, and as I heard was in a mannour totally erected by King Henry VII. for Prince Arthur. It was repaired for the Lady Marye. Since I heard that R., earl of Marche, and duke of Yorke builded there. It was Mortimer, Earl of March's land." In this mansion Prince Arthur was married by proxy to Catherine of Aragon. In the Civil Wars it was much damaged, but repaired by Mr. Ingram, who had a sub-lease of the property under the Winningtons. *Ticknell* continued in good condition until the Civil Wars, when it was visited by Charles I., and was afterwards demolished by the Parliament. The Parliament Commissioners described the Royal Residence as having "a great court, garden and outhouses, the house being within a park and containing 2 acres in its scite." At the Restoration the crown estates were first leased to Lord Herbert, and then to the Solicitor-General, Sir Francis Winnington, for a very long term, at the expiration of which the lands were held by the Earl of Dudley at an annual

rent, but in 1870 were sold by the Government in 100 lots to a variety of purchasers.

The Court of the Marches was once held alternately at Ludlow and Ticknell, and it was on his road between these places that the Prince Arthur died, A.D. 1502.

Kateshill House (John Bury, Esq.), stands on a very picturesque eminence.

Winterdyne (Giles Shaw, Esq.), commanding a delightful view of the Severn, was built 1770 by Sir E. Winnington, Bt., lessee of the Royal Demesnes. "The healthiness of the situation, the beauty of the prospect, and the commodious arrangements of the mansion unite in making it a very delightful residence."—*Nash.* *Ribbesford* belonged from an early period to the noble family of Lisle: on the attainder of the Duke of Northumberland, who was also Baron Lisle, temp. Henry VIII., that monarch granted it to his favourite Sir Robert Acton. Passing by different owners it came to Sir Henry Herbert, brother of Lord H., of Cherbury, which title becoming extinct in 1691 was regranted in 1694 to Henry Herbert of this place, then M.P. for Bewdley. On the decease of the 2nd Baron, 1738, s. p., it became again extinct, and the estate passed to his Lordship's relative, H. Morley Herbert, Esq., on whose death, in 1781, this property came to George, Marquis of Winchester, by whom it was sold in 1787 to Francis Ingram, of Tickenhall, and is now the property of his descendant, the Rev. E. W. Ingram. The *Church*, an Ear. Norm. building, with 2 side aisles, presents portions of several styles, but chiefly Perp., and there is a very curious *bas-relief* over the doorway, said to refer to a legend of an early proprietor having shot a salmon! The interior is neatly arranged, has some old painted glass, and contains several interesting monuments, including a handsome modern *Brass* for Captain Ingram, erected by the officers of the Enniskillen Dragoons. A window of 3 lights is filled with stained glass in memory of Adam Prattington, Esq., M.D. (d. 1865) and his wife. The subject is the Ascension, and the figures of the Apostles are brought out prominently.

Ribbesford House, the property of the Ingram family.

2 m. N. of Wribbenhall is the *Habberley Valley;* a favourite resort for geologists, botanists, and holiday excursionists. By the first class it is supposed to have been a saline lake for ages after man had appeared upon the earth. Nearly 500 species of plants, including many of rare occurrence, have been gathered by botanists within ½ m. from its centre; whilst to the latter and larger class, the attractions are various. The isolated and precipitous *Pekkit* or "peaked rock" of red sandstone is a prominent and attractive object in this valley, near the *Giant's Grave*, as the legendary stories describe it. To climb its sloping sides, and carve their names upon the slabs which cap it, is, as the myriads of initials testify, the object of all young climbers. "*The wishing well*" is a spot resorted to by maidens to *wish* as fancy may lead them. To walk 3 times round the well, dropping a pebble into the basin at each turn and with it breathing the wish into the ear of the resident fairy, is the course pursued. *Trimpley Hill*, according to Dr. Buckland, belongs to a very ancient upheaval period; "it was a hill when the Alps and Apennines were plains."

The basaltic dyke at *Shatterford*, 3 m. N., is an outburst of igneous matter that has raised the coal-measure beds through which it breaks into a vertical position, so that they stand upon their edges.

The Severn Valley line, at 4 m.

[*G., W. & H.*]

beyond Wribbenhall, enters Salop at the Areley Stat.

The *Bewdley and Tenbury Rly.*, 14 m., branches out of the Severn Valley at Northmore Lodge, and crosses the Severn at Dowles Brook, on an iron bridge of one arch having a span of 200 ft. It is constructed for several miles through Bewdley Forest, a district of 7000 acres, planted with oak and underwood, which does not furnish the usual charms of forest scenery. The rare British Moth (*Straussus Fagi*) is found on the birch-trees in this Forest. A periodical fallage has been adopted from an early period, and hence the complaint in the *Polyolbion*:—

"When soone the goodlie Wyre, that wonted was so hie
Her statelie top to reare, ashamed to behold
Her straight and goodlie woods unto the furnace sold;
And looking on herself, by her decay doth see
The miserie wherein her sister forests bee."

½ m. N. of Bewdley, *Dowles. The Manor House*, a substantial half-timbered building, is considered to be of 14th-centy. date.

6 m. Cleobury-Mortimer Stat. The town, 2½ m. W., can be reached by omnibus (1700 Inhab.—King's Arms) see *Handbook for Salop.* To a place known as "The Old Forge" iron-ore was formerly brought and smelted by wood.

9½ m. Neen Solers Station.

1 m. *Shakenhurst* (C. W. Wicksted, Esq., owner), a brick mansion of unpretending architecture, with a porch. 2 m. E. *Mamble Church* has 2 mortuary chapels belonging to the Blount and Shakenhurst families, and filled with memorials. There is a stone effigy of Ralph de Mamble, in full suit of chain armour; a brass of John Blount, Esq., and Margaret, his wife, 1510, with effigies of their son, Sir Edw. B., Knight of the Body to Henry VIII., 9 other sons, and 7 daughters. The longevity attributable to this locality is extraordinary.

Mawley Hall (Sir W. de S. Blount, Bt.), an imposing brick mansion of 18th-centy. erection, having a spacious hall, and its principal rooms, hung with family portraits, are wainscoted.

In this and the adjoining parishes are "numerous coal-pits, near the line of junction with the old red sandstone, and coal-measures extend over the parishes of Rock and Pensax to the foot of the Abberley hills. In some of the pits near Pensax the shafts are from 30 to 40 yards deep, passing through white sandstone; and two coals are worked, of which the upper or yard coal is the best; a lower coal of inferior quality is not extracted. At Mamble there are three seams of coal, the two uppermost separated by a foot of clod, but the third lies 9 yards beneath them, and is harder and better in quality. It is from 2 ft. to 2 ft. 4 in. thick, and is reached by shafts at depths of from 40 to 60 yards. At Menith Wood pits, near Pensax, the shafts are from 50 to 60 yards deep, and pass through a considerable thickness of sandstone having a northerly dip. Two beds of coal of 2 ft. each, and separated only by 2 ft. of clod, are wrought. The overlying coal sandstone is exhibited in fine quarries at Pensax, and is a good building-material, but it thins out towards the Abberley hills, where the overlying strata are composed chiefly of clunch and slate."—*Murchison.* This coal, being highly bituminous, is particularly useful in drying hops. *Pensax Court* (J. J. Jones, Esq.). A seat of Clutton during two centuries. In 1754 the young heir to this estate fell with his horse into a disused coal-pit, where he perished before the accident was known. By this

death the property passed to another branch of the family.

11¾ m. *Newnham* Stat., near the road. The Talbot Inn enjoys repute for its comfortable quarters among the disciples of Izaak Walton. The Teme for several miles is preserved by an association, of which the terms of membership are reasonable. Trout and grayling are the best productions of the river.

Eardiston House (George Wallace, Esq.).

Newnham Court (Mrs. Wheeler).

5 m. the Ch. of Stockton, has a curious Anglo-Norm. arch over the principal doorway, and contains sepulchral notices of the Walsh family, and a brass to Wm. Parker, 1508.

The Rly. hence proceeds in unusual proximity with the road, on the other side of which is the river.

14 m. *Tenbury Stat.* (4657 S.D. Inhab.—*Inn:* Swan) derives its name of Temebury from the river which divides Salop from Worcestershire, and is crossed by a neat bridge of 6 arches. The town consists of 2 streets crossing each other at right angles, and has a Spa, a Corn Exchange, the Union Workhouse, a butter-cross, and the *Church*, within its limits. The tower and chancel are the only remains of the ancient ch., erected in the 11th centy. The nave was destroyed in Nov. 1770, by the overflowing of the Teme, which surrounds the ch.-yard. This injury was occasioned by digging a grave near the foot of a pillar supporting the roof between the nave and S. aisle, when the water, percolating through, undermined the column and threw down that portion of the edifice. The ch. has been carefully restored, and presents several objects of interest. A curious monument is preserved here—the effigy of a knight, only 30 inches in length, clad in chain mail, with a surcoat and a sword, and his legs crossed. It is on a raised tomb 3 ft. in length, within a canopy 8 ft. high, and is ascribed to Sir John Sturmy, who joined the Crusades under Richard I. Crusaders are commemorated by similar monuments in other parts of England, but the instances are rare. At the E. end of S. aisle are 2 life-size recumbent figures of Thos. Acton, Esq., and his wife, on a richly carved base, erected in 1584.

The advowson of Tenbury belonged to the monastery of Shene, in Surrey, and after its suppression was possessed by Shakespeare's Sir Thomas Lucy, by whose descendants it was sold, in 1716, to Mr. Read, whose youngest daughter was mother of Sir Thomas Lawrence. A mineral spring was discovered here in 1839, by workmen sinking a well. The water sprang up suddenly from a bed of limestone, lying under a massive stratum of old red sandstone, 32 ft. below the surface. It contains chloride of calcium (talc), of sodium (soda), magnesium, and bromine, with a trace of iodine, and has proved highly beneficial in scorbutic and cutaneous disorders. A pump-room 32 ft. by 20 ft., a reading-room and baths, nicely fitted up, have been established for the convenience of invalids, and walks laid out on the bank of the small river Kyre. *Burford House* (Lord Northwick). *The Jewkes* (A. P. Bloome, Esq.). *Nash Court* (G. Pardoe, Esq.).

3 m. from Tenbury is the magnificent ch. and *Training College* of St. Michael, founded 1855-58, by the Rev. Sir F. Ouseley, Bart., for the education of boys in church music, with a classical and mathematical education. The style of the buildings is of the richest Dec., and the tourist should, if possible, visit it on a saint's day, when there is full choral service.

The ch. is built of the old red sandstone, with facings of Bath stone, from designs by *Woodyer*, and

is 150 ft. in length. The chancel is apsidal, lighted by long two-light windows, varying in tracery and carefully studied.

A rly. connects this town with the Shrewsbury and Hereford line at Woofferton.

5 m. S. *Bockleton Church* has 2 Norm. doorways, and portions of Dec. character. In the N. aisle is a high freestone tomb, of elaborate workmanship, with full-length figures of Richard Barneby, Esq., and his wife, in the costume of the 16th century. *Bockleton Court* (Major R. P. Decie).

Kyrewood House (E. V. Wheeler, Esq.).

5 m. *Hanley Court*, a seat of the Newport family.

4 m. *Kyre Park*, a plain comfortable mansion, the seat of the *Pytts* family, now of the Rev. E. Baldwyn-Childe. This estate was purchased in 1577 of Henry Lord Compton, by Edward Pytts, a barrister of the Oxford circuit. The ornamented grounds, in which different levels of water are skilfully arranged, were laid out by "Capability Brown."

5½ m. N. Lindridge. In this parish is *The Lowe* (now a farm-house), a good specimen of a half-timbered house of 16th-centy. erection, once the seat of the ancient family of that name. In 1724 the last male proprietor of the Lowe family directed by his will that "my house at Lowe being the ancient seat of my ancestors, be kept up by whomsoever has the estate, and by no means be pulled down or demolished."

6½ m. S.E. *Stoke Bliss.* The E. E. ch., judiciously restored in 1853, merits inspection. The E. windows of the chancel are filled with good memorial glass.

ROUTE 34.

WORCESTER TO THE HUNDRED HOUSE.

These roads pass through districts which have not been penetrated by any railways, and diverge in the suburb of St. John's. The turnpike-road to the Hundred House for 6 m. traverses a fine natural terrace overlooking the rich valley of the Severn. *Henwick Hall* (Arthur C. Cherry, Esq.). The road divides at Henwick, one branch proceeding by Hallow to Tenbury, and the other on l. to *Martley*, 6 m. The *Church* of this parish has fine Norm. doorways, Ear. Eng. and Dec. windows, with a Perp. tower. In the chancel is a recumbent alabaster effigy of Sir Hugh Mortimer, of Martley (temp. Hen. VI.), armed except the head, and the hands joined in prayer, with a collar of the rose and sun round the neck. There is part of an ancient tomb, on which no inscription remains: also a tablet for Mrs. Lettice Lane (d. 1709), a sister of Mrs. Jane Lane, who rode behind King Charles on his perilous journey after his defeat at Worcester. Rev. James Hastings, rector of this parish, d. July, 1856, aged 100 years!! *The Noak* (Richard Nash, Esq.), an estate purchased by his ancestor in the reign of Charles II. In this parish is a bold conical elevation, oval in form, called the *Berrow Hill*, which is composed of concretionary trap, locally known as *Jewstone*. There are two lines of entrenchment round the brow, perfect in many parts, which are nearly 400 yards in length and 190 yards in width.

2 m. E. *Laughern Hill House* (D. G. Nevin, Esq.).

At 9 m. the river Teme is crossed at Ham bridge.

The village of Clifton-on-Teme, situated on a steep declivity overlooking the river, was made a free borough by Edw. III. The *Church*, restored in 1866, Ear. Eng. and Dec., with a new spire, contains the recumbent effigies (in armour) of Sir Ralph Wysham (a Crusader), owner of Woodmanton, and a monument to E. Jeffries, Esq., M.P. A *Brass* has been placed to the memory of Mrs. Joyce Jeffries, whose diary during the Civil War is printed in the 'Archæologia,' vol. 37. It is thus inscribed:—

"Ham Castle gave her birth, Clifton a grave.
The simple records of her life attest
Her faith, her hope, her charity. From her home
In Hereford she fled, while civil war
Her lands sequestered and her dwelling razed:
And here she found repose; yet not a stone
Nor farewell line to mark her resting-place,
Or tell the story of her chequered days.
One, who a kinsman felt such honour due,
Pays the late tribute and inscribes her tomb."—*T. E. W.*, A.D. 1857.

10 m. rt. is *Ham Castle*, formerly the residence of the Jeffries family, of whom Edward J., M.P. for Droitwich, 1715–25, was one of the judges for South Wales. *The Castle*, which was nearly destroyed in 1646 by the Parliamentary troops, has been well renovated, and is now used as a farmhouse. The armorial bearings of this family are placed on the ornamented heads of rain-water pipes.

10 m. *Shelsley Beauchamp.* This manor belonged to the Wyshams of Woodmanton, from whom it passed to the Beauchamps of Holt, and thence to John Croft. It was at a later period added by Lord Foley to his Witley estate, and the Earl of Dudley is its present owner.

The *Church* was rebuilt in 1846–7 from designs of *Mr. Cranston*, with the exception of its tower. The altar is a massive stone slab, supported on legs of the same material. The *reredos* consists of a richly moulded arcade, divided by circular shafts into five compartments, in which are illuminated the Creed and Commandments, executed by *Margetts* of Oxford, and the centre light of the window is filled with painted glass by *Wailes*,—a medallion of the Crucifixion occupying the most prominent place. This glass was a gift of the Rev. G. W. Henderson. There is a mural marble monument to Edward Moore, Esq., and to his son. In the ch.-yard the remains of a preaching-cross may be seen.

11 m. on l. *Shelsley Walsh*, once a seat of that family, of whom Sir John W., Sheriff of the County in 1605, took a most active part in the apprehension of parties accused of participation in the Gunpowder Plot. The E. front of the manor-house is modern, but the other portions possess their original character. The moat is partially filled up. In the garden is a remarkably fine specimen of the Himalayan fir (*Abies morinda*) still in its prime. The small though ancient church, lately restored, erected in 13th centy. by Sir H. Le Waleys, is built of *travertine*, or petrified stone, obtained from the *Southstone Rock*, "the largest mass of travertine existing in Great Britain," which retains some remains of a hermitage. It is calcareous tufa, which in the course of ages has been here deposited by water loaded with calcareous particles constantly flowing out of the corn-stones of the old red sandstone. It stands near the road, 1 m. beyond the ch. Many botanical specimens grow hereabout which are not found elsewhere in the county. Two copious streams of the purest water pass round the rock, and unite below it. The ch. is rich in encaustic tiles, and has a well-painted wooden altar-tomb to

Francis Walsh, who died 1593, with these words on the side :—

> "As you are now, so was I;
> As I am now, so shall you be."

a window of stained glass—the gift of Rev. D. Melville. The rood-screen is not only perfect, but a rare specimen of carving. On S. side it is returned into the nave so as to enclose a small chantry chapel, being one of the only two examples of such an arrangement in England.

13 m. S. *Stanford Court*, the seat of Sir Francis and Lady Winnington, was burnt down on December 5, 1882. It was a fine Elizabethan mansion situated in the fertile valley of the Teme.

No portion of the principal building was saved beyond a few tottering walls—but the laundry, kitchen, and stables were uninjured.

A national loss occurred in the destruction of the valuable manuscripts and books in the old library, some of the former being of great historical value, including the Household Roll of Michael Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford A.D. 1289, and the Household Book of Joyce Jeffries during the Civil Wars. Among the pictures destroyed were portraits of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward IV., Edward Winnington, Richard Winnington, and Elizabeth of York. The estimated total loss was between 40,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* It was the residence of the Washbournes, who conveyed it through an heiress to the Salweys, who held it from 3 Hen. IV. to 1670.

Humphrey S. was Escheator for Worcestershire in the reign of Hen. VI., and his great grandson, Arthur S., an officer of the Exchequer under Queen Elizabeth.

Humphrey, eldest son of the above Arthur Salwey, was M.P. for the county of Worcester, 1640–53, and a zealous supporter of the Commonwealth proceedings. On the death of his only son, Edward S., Stanford passed to his 3 daughters, and the shares of the elder sisters were purchased by the husband of the youngest, Sir Francis Winnington, M.P. for Windsor, Solicitor-General in 1674, and the legal tutor of Lord Chancellor Somers. Garth has thus noticed this lawyer's professional repute as an advocate :—

> "But how at church and bar all gape and stretch,
> If Winnington but plead, or South or Only preach!"—*Dispensary.*

[The ancient family of Winnington derives its surname from the township of Winnington, in Cheshire, and its origin from Robert, son of Lidulph de Twemlow, who settled at Winnington, and thence adopted the name. He died in 1294, and from him descended, through a younger branch, Francis Winnington, a colonel in the army of Charles II., who left a son, Sir Francis Winnington, Knight, who married Elizabeth, sister and co-heir of Edward Salwey, Esq. Their eldest son, Salwey Winnington, married Ann, sister of Lord Foley, and had issue, with other children, Thomas, born 1696, M.P. for Droitwich from 1725 until 1741, when he was elected for Worcester. Mr. Winnington was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in 1730, and of the Treasury in 1736. In 1741, Mr. Winnington became Paymaster of the Household, on the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole, and Paymaster of the Forces in 1743. His son Edward, M.P. for Bewdley, was created a Baronet in 1753.

In the gardens is a magnificent cedar planted in 1747. It is 18 ft. in girth at its base.

The *Church*, in the park, was rebuilt in 1769 on the site of a previous building by Sir Edward Winnington, Bt., when an altar-tomb, with the full-length effigies in alabaster of Humphrey Salwey, Marshal

of the Court to Hen. VI., and of his wife, was removed to its present position. He is represented in armour except the head, which reposes on a tilting helm with 'mantling and crest, the latter being a Moor's head, with a collar of SS on his neck. His wife wears a bonnet laced with fur, with a rose on the top, and two small dogs at her feet. The figures of 7 sons, armed, kneel on the sides, and 3 daughters kneel at their feet, in the attitude of prayer; and a marble monument for Right Hon. Thomas Winnington, M.P., Paymaster of the Forces, who died 1746, through the ignorance of his medical attendant. The poetical epitaph is from the pen of his friend Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, M.P.:—

"Near his paternal seat here buried lies
The grave, the gay, the witty and the wise.
Form'd for all parts, in all alike he shin'd,
Variously great! a genius unconfin'd;
In converse bright, judicious in debate;
In private amiable, in public great.
With all the statesman's knowledge, prudence, art;
With Friendship's open, undesigning heart.
The friend and heir here join their duty; one
Erects the busto—one inscribes the stone."

Among the modern tablets are those for the Hon. Lady W. (d. 1776), Dame Mary W. (d. 1784), Sir Edw. W. (d. 1791).]

The other branch of the road from Worcester is the old route to Tenbury, on which at 3 m. is the neat village of *Hallow*, in the churchyard of which is a railed tomb to Sir C. Bell, the eminent physiologist, who died when a resident here in 1842. *Hallow Park* (Mrs. Lord), a beautifully wooded estate overhanging the river, belonging to the Lygon family. On August 18, 1575, Qu. Eliz. "after dinner rode to Hallow Parke, being Mr. Abyngton's, on her palfrey, and being on Hynwcke hill viewed Pytchcroft and all the fields adjoining thereto, on which above 1500 horses of her majesty's retynu and trayne were then pastured After her majesty came to Hallow Park she hunted, and with her bow she kylled one buck and struck another, which being recovered she called Mr. A., asking hym how many bucks be kylled? and he said two bucks; and then she said, Lett one of the bucks be brought to one bailiff's howse and one to the other, with a better good turn, which bucks were brought to the houses of the bayliffs accordingly."—*Anct. MS.*

4 m. *Thorngrove* (Col. R. F. Middlemore). Lucien Buonaparte, when brought to England as a state prisoner in 1810, being permitted to live in freedom upon his *parole*, purchased this estate for 9000*l.*, and made it the residence for himself and family until he was restored to liberty by the Peace of Paris in 1814. One officer only had the superintendence of his movements and correspondence during the period of his detention. Lucien was able to amuse himself at Thorngrove with the completion of an epic poem on Charlemagne, which few ever read, and none will probably remember.

4½ m. Grimley *Church* has a Norm. nave with Ear. Eng. Dec. and Perp. insertions with some good old glass. The tower, erected in the 14th centy., is well designed and executed.

6 m. *Holt Church*, a fine old edifice containing good specimens of late Norman work. The N. and S. doorways have double shafts with grotesque heads for capitals and raised zigzag mouldings; the abacus of each being enriched with scroll ornaments. Æsop's fable of the Fox and Crane is sculptured on the N. doorway. The chancel arch has double shafts with capitals similarly ornamented, and the entire edifice, restored, 1861, is deserving of investigation. The Norm. font is of Purbeck marble, sculptured with mon-

strous forms of adornment, and there is an aumbrey, hagioscope, lynchoscope, and some ancient encaustic tiles bearing monograms and texts in the S. aisle. Memorials exist of the Beauchamp, Attwood, Bromley, Berkeley, Foley, and Washbourne families, former possessors of the manor, and in the ch.-yard is a railed tomb over Ann Countess-Dowager of Coventry, who died 1798, æt. 96.

Holt Castle (T. Best, Esq.). An embattled tower and wall, the only remains of this once famed *castle*, are within a few yards of the church. It was a residence of the Lord Beauchamp of Holt, created Baron of Kidderminster in 1387, being the 1st peerage by patent of creation. On this site the present house was built in 1550, by Sir John Bourne, Secretary of State through the reign of Mary, from whose son Anthony it was purchased by Lord Chancellor Bromley. His grandson, Col. Henry Bromley, was a most zealous royalist; he expended 30,000*l.* in the support of Charles I., and died before the Restoration. This estate belongs to the Earl of Dudley. A turnpike road on rt. crosses the river by a toll-bridge to Ombersley.

8 m. *Shrawley Manor*, purchased by Thomas Vernon, Esq., M.P., in the reign of Queen Anne. *Shrawley Wood*, of nearly 500 acres in extent, is known to botanists, throughout England, for having its underwood almost entirely formed of the small-leaved Lime-tree (*Tilia parvifolia*), which is here indigenous, and is cut down periodically as coppice wood, and sent to the Staffordshire Potteries to be used up in the formation of crates. More than any other wood it abounds with the odorous lily-of-the-valley, and is visited in May on that account. It also nourishes a rare grass, called the Wood Fescue-grass, which has been only found in three other counties in England. In the autumn a great variety of Fungi are also found here, including a curious and rare *Boletus*, which, according to some botanists, grows only in fir plantations.

Shrawley Church, standing on an eminence, and commanding extensive views, has some noticeable Norman work in its doorways and windows, one of the latter being pierced through a buttress, which is somewhat unusual. The *Stoup* seems to be an insertion after the construction of the doorway, and underneath the E. window is a very ancient stone coffin-lid, with an incised cross batonne, dug up in the ch.-yard. The ch. contains memorials of the Vernon family, and one tablet to Mrs. Vernon, has these lines inscribed, attributed to the pen of Wordsworth:—

"She came, though meek of soul, in seemly pride
Of happiness and hope, a youthful bride.
O dread reverse! if aught be so which proves
That God will chasten whom he dearly loves,
Faith bore her up through pains in mercy given,
And troubles which were each a step to heav'n.
Two babes were laid in earth before she died:
A third now slumbers at the mother's side.
Its sister twin survives, whose smiles impart
A trembling solace to her father's heart.
Reader, if to thy bosom cling the pain
Of recent sorrow combated in vain;
Or if thy cherish'd grief have fail'd to thwart
Time, still intent on his insidious part,
Lulling the mourner's best good thoughts asleep
Pilfering regrets we would but cannot keep,
Bear with those, judge those gently who make known
Their bitter loss by monumental stone;
And pray that in their faithful breast the grace
Of resignation find a hallowed place."

9 m. *Witley* (The Earl of Dudley) formerly belonged to the Cookseys, and was purchased, in the 17th centy., by Thomas Foley, Esq., M.P. for Worcestershire, who acquired great wealth from his iron-works during the rebellion, and was the principal seat of that influential

family until bought by its present noble owner. Thomas Foley, Esq., grandson of the purchaser, M.P. for Worcestershire, was created a peer in 1711, a title which became extinct on the decease of his son in 1766. The title was revived in 1776 in favour of the cousin of the last nobleman, and is enjoyed by his lineal descendant. The mansion, an immense building, has been remodelled and enlarged, by which it has been rendered commodious without regard to architectural uniformity; though the principal front on the S. side, containing the largest apartments, possesses an elevation in a very chaste style. The park is extensive and very picturesque, having some gigantic oaks in full vigour. The gardens, which occupy an area of 10 acres, have been re-arranged by *Nesfield*, with fountains. The largest and central of these is the colossal group of Perseus and Andromeda. The figures are 26 ft. high from the water-line, and 24 ft. diameter at its octagon base. It was designed by *Nesfield*, and executed by *Forsyth* in Portland stone. It can throw water to the height of 120 ft.

The *Church*, rebuilt by the first Lord Foley, communicates with the house by a gallery opening into the chancel. It has no pretensions to any classical style; it has been reseated with open benches, the ends being exquisitely carved. A rich pulpit and lectern have been added, while the altar-rails are elegant examples of brass and iron work. The angles and bowl of the font, executed by *Forsyth*, are in statuary marble; the plinth is of black Irish marble; the bowl is nearly semicircular in form. The entire decorations are Renaissance in character, in harmony with the style of the church. On the top of the cover, instead of a finial, is a figure of John the Baptist. The windows represent the Annunciation, Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, &c., &c., painted by *Price* in 1719, for the Duke of Chandos, and purchased, when his famous mansion Cannons was dismantled by the first Lord Foley. The subjects on the ceiling are by *Verrio*, and the monument in the recess in the chancel, by *Rysbrach*, is considered one of that sculptor's most successful efforts. On *Woodbury Hill*, near Witley, about 1 m. S. is an ancient encampment, in which Owen Glendower is supposed to have posted himself and his French allies under the command of Montmorency, who had landed at Milford Haven a few months before. They were here encountered by Henry IV. and his valiant son; and after watching each other for 8 days, during which the champions of either army frequently descended into the plain to engage in single combats, were compelled to retreat towards Wales, from want of provisions, the country around having been laid waste. According to *Monstrelet*, the French historian who has described this campaign, the king retired first; but the account of Hall seems more probable—that Henry "chased the enemy from hills to dales, from dales to woods, and from woods to marshes, and yet could never have them at any advantage." This was nearly the last effort of Glendower, who soon after got rid of his French allies, and, having maintained a guerilla warfare 4 or 5 years longer, finally retired, passing his latter days, respected and unmolested by the English, at the house of one of his married daughters, at Monnington, or Kentchurch, Herefordshire. In this and other Welsh campaigns young Henry of Monmouth acquired that experience as a general which afterwards enabled him to gain the victory at Agincourt.

11 m. the *Hundred House Inn*, built by Lord Foley, is conveniently situated as a posting-place in this hilly locality.

On rt. *Hillhampton* contains a valuable collection of paintings by early and modern masters.

12. m. *Abberley Hall* (J. Jones, Esq.), an estate granted by Hen. VIII. to Walter Walsh, one of the grooms of his Privy-chamber, a younger son of John W., of Shelsley Walsh. His descendant, Wm. Walsh, M.P. for Worcestershire, and Master of the Horse to Qu. Anne, is better known from the friendship which existed between himself and Pope, who attributed his success as a poet to the judicious advice received in his early days from Walsh. His death, in 1707, at the age of 46, is thus noticed:—

"Such late was Walsh, the Muses' judge and friend,
Who justly knew to blame or to commend.
To failings mild, but zealous to desert:
The clearest head and the sincerest heart.
This humble praise, lamented shade! receive:
This praise, at least, a grateful Muse may give—
The Muse whose early voice you taught to sing,
Prescrib'd her heights and prun'd her tender wing."

Abberley has been supposed by some to be the original type of Sir Roger de Coverley's residence. Addison was a frequent visitor of the Walsh family, and an avenue is still called "the Widow's Walk."

The estate passed to the Bromleys, of whose heiress it was purchased by the late Mr. Moilliett, at the expense of whose family a new parish ch. was built in 1852, which was partly destroyed by fire in 1873. The chancel and some Norm. arches of the old church remain. There are monuments to Sir Wm. Walsh (d. 1622), Joseph Walsh, Esq. (d. 1682), recording his sufferings for his loyalty in the Civil War, Wm. Walsh, M.P., and three rectors of the Severne family, who held this benefice during 133 years.

Places near the Hundred House are within easy distance of Stourport Railway Stat. (Rte. 33.)

3 m. Stockton.

8. m. Newnham Stat.

10¼ m. *Tenbury* Station (*Inn:* Swan) see Rte. 33.

ROUTE 35.

WORCESTER TO CHELTENHAM AND GLOUCESTER, BY BESFORD, KEMPSEY, STRENSHAM, AND TEWKESBURY.

This communication is effected by road and by the trains of the Midland Company, which start from the Shrubhill Stat. and proceed without stopping for a distance of 9 m. to *Defford.*

The road leaves the city by the Diglis suburb, and at 4. m. reaches *Kempsey* (3454 S. D. Inhab.), a village of well-built houses and modern villas in a charming position near the Severn, on the banks of which a well-trodden path connects the place with Worcester. Its name is considered to be a corruption of "Camp's Eye," from the military entrenchment of many acres in area skirting the river at a fordable point. A Monastery, founded during the Heptarchy, was united to the See of Worcester previous to the invasion of the Normans. In a country seat of the bishops, of which only the site is traceable, Henry II. once held his court; Henry III., accompanied by

Simon de Montfort, previous to the fatal battle of Evesham, in 1265, having crossed the Severn at the long accustomed passage at *Pixham Ferry*, were entertained for a night by the Bishop.

The Nash (Sir Richard Temple, Bart, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., late Governor of Bombay). In 1738 this estate was purchased by Wm. Temple, Esq., who, on the death of Lord Cobham in 1749, succeeded to a baronetcy. He was buried in Kempsey ch. in 1760, leaving an only child, who married her cousin, Sir Richard, who became 7th baronet. At their decease s. p. this estate passed to John Dicken, Esq. (whose mother was one of the Temple family), when he assumed the name and arms of Temple.

Kempsey House (Rev. A. F. Boucher).

Its large cruciform *Church* stands within the area of a Roman camp, where sepulchral urns, coins, &c., have been excavated, and also a stone tablet inscribed to Constantine the Great. The building was restored in 1865 at a cost of 4000*l.* under the supervision of Mr. Christian. The chancel has 3 pointed windows on either side and a fine 5-light E. window. A shoot of a chestnut-tree, which has forced itself into the chancel, droops over the recumbent effigy of Sir Edmund Wylde, d. 1620. In the chancel is a bust of Mr. Farley (d. 1821), and other memorials. A lich-gate, with a timber roof supported by oak pillars, was erected at the cost of General Colvile.

6 m. *Wadborough* Stat. Few trains stop here.

1 m. *Pirton Court*, a fine timbered manor house, having on its outside the arms of the Courteens, who resided here in the 17th centy. Some magnificent cedars are growing round a small lake known as Pirton Pool.

9 m. *Defford* Stat. Pershore 3 m. 4¼ m. is *Upton-on-Severn* (see Rte. 31).

Defford Common, the largest waste in this county, is part of the ancient forest of Horewell. On an elevated part are 3 large gnarled oaks, hollow and ragged, of at least 700 years' existence. The largest is 23 ft. in circumference.

Besford, 1½ m. from Defford, is well worth a visit. The ch. is unique in this county, being a half-timbered structure, probably erected in Perp. period; it contains panelled mural monuments to the Hazewell family (interesting), and monuments to the Sebrights. There is a rood-screen, a triptych, and other interesting objects to antiquaries.

It was restored in 1880, Mr. W. T. Hopkins being the architect; the chancel was rebuilt within living memory, but chiefly with materials from the old structure, including some early Eng. lancets of the date of the latter part of the 12th centy.

The two side walls of nave and the west wall are original.

Besford Court and a very large tithe barn are worthy of a visit.

5 m. on W. *Croome Court* (Earl of Coventry). The mansion is a plain and comfortable square building with two handsome fronts, flanked at each corner by a tower, from a design of *Brown's*. It was erected upon the site of an old house of William Jeffries, Esq., cofferer of the household of Henry VIII., with whose heiress it had passed in marriage in 1593 to Sir Thomas Coventry. Amongst the original paintings are those of Geo. III. and Queen

Charlotte, presented by themselves in commemoration of their visit to Croome in 1788; the Lord Keeper, a full length; Thomas, 2nd Earl; Rt. Hon. Henry Coventry (d. 1686); Rt. Hon. Wm. Coventry (d. 1686); Duchess of Hamilton and Countess of Coventry (the celebrated Sisters Gunning); Chas. II.; George II.; Wm. Lord Craven, in armour; Gilbert 4th Earl of Coventry; the 6th Earl and his Countess, by *Hogarth;* Duchess of Devonshire, by *Netcher;* J. Gunning, Esq., and Wife, by *Kneller;* equestrian portrait of 9th Earl, by *Pearce;* Venice (2), by *Canaletti;* landscapes by *Sal. Rosa*, *Both*, and *Claude Lorraine;* Venus, attended by Cupid; Ph. Lauri; Jupiter and Europa, by *Zuccherelli;* sporting pieces by *Cuyp* and *Wouvermans.*

These grounds were laid out by the 6th Earl, aided by "Capability Brown," who has a commemorative tablet in the walks. The Earl was thus enabled to reclaim the place from a mere morass. From a *Temple* in the park known as the *Panorama* an extensive view is obtained. A plain stone building on an eminence —the *Rotunda*, fitted up for summer evening parties, stands amid a great variety of pines and other forest trees. Near it is an urn and pedestal, erected on the royal jubilee 1809, with memorial lines inscribed to the 6th Earl, who died a few weeks before the celebration of that event. This noble family are descended from John Coventry, Lord Mayor of London, temp. Hen. VI., and one of the executors of the famous Sir Richard Whittington. His descendant, Richard Coventry, of Cassington, in Oxfordshire, left a son—Thomas, born in 1547, who was educated at Oxford and the Inner Temple. He was appointed by King James a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and died in 1606. His eldest son, Thomas, was made Lord Keeper in 1625, and was created Baron Coventry in 1628. He was buried at Croome in 1640, having the rare good fortune of escaping censure or accusation in the discharge of his official duties during the long period of 14 years.

The Earldom was created in 1697, with special limitations to the descendants of the Lord Keeper's brothers, and at the death of the 4th Earl in 1719, the titles and estates devolved upon William Coventry, Esq., M.P. for Bridport, who became 5th Earl: at the period of this succession 38 persons had lived and died since this nobleman's birth, to all of whom prior right of inheritance belonged. To his son, the 6th Earl, Croome is indebted for its present fertility, he having at a considerable outlay converted a barren waste into a productive soil. He married one of the beautiful Miss Gunnings, and died at the age of 87. Her grandson now possesses the title and estates.

The *Church*, rebuilt 1763, has a S. transept only, balanced by a tower on the opposite side. It contains well-executed marble monuments, with full-sized recumbent figures, of Sir Thomas Coventry, and the Lord Keeper, in judicial costume: of Thomas, the 2nd Baron, in his robes of peerage; opposite to this is the figure of Lady Margaret, his wife. John, the 4th Lord, is represented in a reclining position under a canopy, with the figures of Hope and Mercy at the head and feet. In the adjoining Ch. of *Severn Stoke* the parents of the 1st Lord Somers were buried, and have a monument with a Latin inscription upon the E. wall of the chancel, written by their distinguished son.

On an eminence above the river is *Severn Bank*, a villa residence on the estate of the Earl of Coventry, com-

manding views of the Vale of Severn and the Malvern range.

Strensham village. On rt. bank of the Avon, *Strensham Court* (A. J. Taylor, Esq., J.P., D.L.), a seat of the Russells during 5 centuries. The old castellated mansion erected temp. Rich. II., was destroyed in the Civil Wars, and its materials have been so thoroughly removed that even the foundation stones are gone. Two moats remain, so filled by thickets of bramble and dense masses of verdure as to be impenetrable. James Russell was lord of this manor in 1300. Sir William Russell was a very active supporter of the royal cause in the Civil Wars, and was one of those selected for the intended honour of the Royal Oak. On the decease in 1705 of Sir Francis R., this estate passed to his sisters, by whose representatives it was sold to John Taylor, Esq.

In a mean-looking, low timbered house, of one story in the village, Sam. Butler, author of 'Hudibras,' was born about 1612. The house has been pulled down by Mr. Taylor, and no traces remain. The parish register contains an entry of his baptism, Feb. 14, 1612. His father was churchwarden in 1611.

The *Church*, chiefly Dec. and Perp., is fitted up with ancient carved oak seats. At W. end is a gallery, faced with the original front of the ancient *Roodscreen*, containing curious paintings of the disciples, evangelists, martyrs, &c., with appropriate emblems—St. Lawrence carrying a gridiron, Peter the keys, other disciples, as fishermen, with oars and nets, and Judas Iscariot has a bag attached to his belt. There are some ancient tiles; and a Norman font, on a shaft of equal thickness, is rudely carved with semicircular arches. On N. wall is a marble monument to transmit to posterity that near this spot was born a man so celebrated as Samuel Butler, and that this tablet was erected in veneration of his talents and genius by John Taylor, Esq., owner of the manor.

There are several costly and well-executed marble and alabaster monuments for the Russells, with recumbent figures and brasses of elaborate workmanship, in good preservation, to members of that family. The figures of the men are in armour, except the head, and those of the women are in a kneeling position, and all in the attitude of prayer. These figures represent Robert Russell (d. 1390); Sir John R. (d. 1405); Robert R. (d. 1502); Sir John R. (d. 1562). The white marble effigy of Sir Francis Russell is in the full-dress costume of Queen Anne's reign, with the figure of a widow weeping over her husband.

10 m. *Eckington* Stat. (3828 S. D. Inhab.) The *Church* has a fine W. Norm. door, and on the tower are well-executed and grotesque gurgoyles. The old roof of the nave with its carved bands and figures is now hidden by a plastic ceiling, but can be examined from an entrance in the roof. In the chancel are several handsome monuments to the Hanford family. A raised tomb on N. side of the chancel, with the figures of a man and woman kneeling, with a book-desk between them, is for John H. (d. 1616) and his wife. This estate, in 1536, was obtained by marriage with the heiress of Sir John H., who purchased it from Lord Burleigh. On the decease in 1860 of the last male descendant the estates devolved upon his nephew, the present owner. Their mansion, *Woollas Hall* (Wm. Hanford Flood, Esq.), has acquired a very venerable appearance from the dark but durable stone with which it is built. The porch bears the family motto,

"Memorare novissima," with the figures 1611, but the greater part of the building is of an older date. The great hall has a screen and music-gallery over it like that of the Middle Temple, imposing from its length, width, and height. Among the paintings are portraits of Henrietta Maria, and Sir George Wynter, *Vandyck;* Lady Wynter, *Lely.* The kitchen spit was formerly turned by a stream of water from Bredon Hill.

12½ m. *Bredon* Stat.

2 m. E. Overbury, where a hill-stream turns several silk-mills, and falls into the Carrant brook at Aston. At the foot of the hill *Overbury Court* (Robert Martin, Esq.), remarkable for some noble trees. This estate was purchased in 1723 by John Martin, Esq., banker in Lombard Street, who erected a new mansion, which, in 1735, being burnt down, the present house was constructed on its site. The *Church* (restored) consists of a fine First pointed chancel, Early Norm. nave with low Norm. arcade, Mid. Pointed aisles and tower, Third Pointed between Nave and chancel. The bowl of the Font is Norm. 1 m. from the village is a handsome Roman Catholic chapel. On *Conderton Hill* is a camp attributed to the Danes, 165 yards long and 74 yards wide.

14 m. *Ashchurch* Stat., where passengers change for

Tewkesbury Stat. in Rte. 22.

SECTION III.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

ROUTES.

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ROUTE 36.

GLOUCESTER TO ROSS AND HEREFORD.

Gloucester to Mitchel Dean Road Stat. (See Rte. 4.)

14 m. *Mitchel Dean Road* Stat.; on rt. the ch. and parsonage of *Lea.* 2½ m. N. *Linton Church* placed on an eminence. The chancel is Anglo.-Norm., the piers of the nave are of same date on N. side, but on S. of Ear. Eng. character. The belfry opens into the nave by a lofty arch, the ceiling of which is beautifully groined. The nave of this church is divided from the N. aisle by 3 arches supported by octagonal piers. In this parish is the site of *Eccleswall Castle*, the early seat of the noble family of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. Gilbert T. is described at the coronation of Rich. I. as Lord of Lynton, holding it under Robert de Ewyas. He enlarged the castle of Eccleswall, but his grandson, Sir Richard, removed the seat of the family on marriage with the heiress of Adamar de Valence to the more important castle of Goodrich, in 1353.

A circular mound near the Court Farm marks its site, having a large pond of an acre in extent near it, and a succession of small ones leading from it.

16 m. The tower of *Weston-under-Penyard Church*, restored 1867, is seen on the left, and the prospect is bounded by the woods of *Penyard Chase*, on the summit of which the site of a Roman exploratory camp and the remains of a feudal castle exist, and fine views are obtained. The diminished walls are scarcely

sufficient to show the ground-plan, but they enclose an oak of great circumference. Near the ruins are traces of fish-ponds.

Lower Weston is a mansion of the Nourses, of the Elizabethan period, in good preservation. It passed by sale to Mrs. Partridge, of Bishopswood.

1. See the Ear. Eng. *Church*, which exhibits some massive Norman pillars, and contains a tablet having the figure of a man kneeling with hands in the attitude of prayer, for Walter Nourse (d. 1609).

Bollitree, on rt., is the ancient *Ariconium*, a station between *Glevum* and *Magna Castra*. The tradition of its destruction being caused by an earthquake is fabulous; there being little doubt that, like other well-built stations, *e.g.* Uriconium near Shrewsbury, it was purposely destroyed by fire after the Romans had evacuated Britain. The gentle slope of ground to the W. of the ancient station towards Penyard is often called *Cinder-Hill*. There is an immense mass of *scoriæ* just below the surface, remains of smelting furnaces, perhaps tracing up to Roman times and at work till the last century. A considerable space of the ground is of a blackish kind, in direct contrast with the natural (red) soil. Remains of statues, urns, vases, and fibulæ have been found at various periods, and such a quantity of pieces of bronze and coins were dug up temp. Geo. II., that the owner, Mr. Meyrick, realized 15*l.* by their sale. These discoveries are alluded to by the poet Phillips:—

"——this fair city fell; of which the name
Survives alone; nor is there found a mark
Whereby the curious passenger may learn
Her ample site, save coins and mouldering urns."

Ariconium was the centre of several Roman roads: (1) from Gloucester to Ross; (2) to Monmouth, crossing the Wye below Goodrich. There was a short cut to the Roman road running north from Monmouth to Shrewsbury through Kenchester, joining Weston with Kenchester and passing by Fownhope.

Woodfield (J. Chivers, Esq.); *Weston Lodge* (W. Burmester, Esq.); *Hunsdon House* (Mrs. Hichens); *Over Ross House* was the residence of the late Rt. Hon. M. Bernard, Prof. of International Law in the Univ. of Oxford, and created a Privy Councillor for services in connection with what were called the 'Alabama' claims in 1871.

18 m. *Ross Stat.* (*Inns:* Royal, very good, away from the town, in a garden overlooking the horse-shoe curving of the Wye, and the scenery beyond it; Swan, in the town, good; King's Head), a market-town, of 6000 Inhab., with steep streets, pleasantly situated on an eminence rising into a rocky precipice on the l. bank of the river. "Through the midst of the valley below runs the Wye, which seems in no hurry to quit the county; but like a hare that is unwilling to leave her habitation, makes a hundred turns and doubles."

"But Wye (from her dear Lug whom nothing can restrain
In many a pleasant shade her joy to entertain)
To Ross her course directs, and, well her name to show,
Oft windeth in her way, as back she meant to go.
Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many nooks or crankling winds as she."—*Drayton, Polyolb.*

Ross is the point from which travellers start to explore the *Beauties of the Wye*, for which pleasure-boats are in readiness. (See Rte. 3).

Row-boats and *Wherries* are kept by Hobbs of the Hope and Anchor at the quay.

Charges.

	Goodrich.	Symond's Yat.	Monmouth.	Tintern.
1 Man	6*s.*	10*s.*	15*s.*	25*s.*
2 Men	8*s.*	15*s.*	25*s.*	45*s.*

John Egerton, Bp. of Durham, who was rector of Ross 1745–71, was an active patron of this excursion, and made the varied scenery of the river known in the world. Gray and Gilpin wrote it into celebrity, and Lord North, when Premier, made the tour in 1776.

John Kyrle, Pope's "Man of Ross," a plain country-gentleman, born 1637 at Dymock, educated at Balliol, Oxford, to which college he gave a tankard, resided here, and was buried in the ch. 1724. His merits, though great from his acts of benevolence and usefulness, have probably been surpassed by many to "fame unknown"—*Carent quia Vate sacro.*

The *Church*, in Dec. and Perp. styles, whose "Heav'n-directed spire he taught to rise," and to the tower of which he gave the great bell, occupies a conspicuous position. The E. window of the chancel contains old stained glass, inserted about the reign of Hen. VII., but now rearranged. The massy tower, containing a peal of 10 bells and the chimes, supports the spire, injured by lightning in 1852, and rebuilt with care, though somewhat out of the perpendicular; its height is 208 ft. Some elms planted by Kyrle survive, noble specimens, but fast decaying, and measuring on the average 12 ft. 8 in. in circumference. One that was cut down has sent forth under the ch. walls vigorous shoots which are growing within the building. Kyrle is buried under a blue stone in front of the altar, 1724. He lay without a monument until 1776, when Pope's reproach was removed:

"What! No monument, inscription, stone?"

and a tablet on the wall was affixed, through a bequest for that purpose by Lady Dupplin, his kinswoman. His fireside chair is placed in the chancel. A ch.-bell, cast at Gloucester by Rudhall in 1692, bears Kyrle's name. Among the monuments are those to William Rudhall, serjt.-at-law, and his wife (d. 1529). Their recumbent effigies are sculptured in Italian marble, in the costume of Hen. VII. He with round cap and flowing robe, and his wife in the square headdress of that period, having on her shoulder a clasp of two union roses, and at the girdle a pair of scissors; another to Wm. Rudhall (d. 1609), and his wife Margaret, in a kneeling posture, the figures in the costume of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Behind the father is the figure of a son, and those of 6 daughters kneel behind the mother. There is also the effigy clad in armour, wearing open Spanish boots, of John Rudhall, Esq. (d. 1636), holding his wife by the hand. The last heir male of this family, Wm. R., who d. 1651 (an officer in the Royalist army), is represented by a statue which stands erect in the costume of a Roman general, with a wooden sword. This was erected as a pledge of affection by a maiden lady, *Maria Suron.* A white marble bust of Mr. Westfaling (d. 1814), by *Theed, R.A.* (with a Latin inscription from the pen of Bp. Luxmoore), is placed on a pedestal in form of an altar: having in front a bas-relief of Charity instructing children. Among the memorials in the ch.-yard is a slender cross, designed in E. E. style, by *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, to a daughter of Geo. Strong, M.D.; it rises 20 ft. Under a granite slab repose the remains of Rt. Hon. Prof. Montague Bernard, D.C.L. A coped tomb indicates the grave of Robert Allen, S.L. (d. 1854) and Lydia his wife.

At N.E. corner are remains of a decayed cross, noting 315 burials from the ravages of the plague in 1636.

No one should omit to visit the elevated *Terrace* on the brow of the hill overlooking the Wye, adjoining the ch.-yard, and the grounds of the hotel, called "*the Prospect*," of which Kyrle held a lease. His

favourite walk extends near a mile beyond the church-yard. Here stood the conduit which was supplied with water from the river by an engine at his expense.

> "From the dry rock who bade the water flow?"
>
> "He feeds the almshouse, neat yet void of state,
> Where Age and Want sit smiling at the gate,"

refers to the Rudhall almshouses, which stand at a corner of the ch.-yard.

The old *Market-House*, raised on open arches, built of local sandstone 1670, in which "the Man of Ross divided the weekly bread," is now used principally for holding Petty Sessions and County Courts.

Close to it is the mansion, one of the largest in the town, now divided into 3 tenements, of John Kyrle. The house in which Chas. I. passed the night is in Church-lane.

Environs.

Pleasant field paths radiate from the churchyard, and lead to Walford, and to Goodrich ferry, which may be crossed to reach *the Castle*, 4 m.

Also along the valley by road to *Wilton* Bridge and *Castle*, ½ m. See Rte. 38, § B.

One of the most attractive excursions from Ross is that to *Symond's Yat*, the most striking point on the Wye, which may be reached by rail in ½ an hour. (Route 38, § C.)

Lincoln Hill (Miss Beeston).

The Chase (Sir James Fitzmayer, K.C.B.).

Springfield (Captain Verschoyle).

2 m. S.W. The *Hill Court* (Capt. Manley Power) is approached by a noble avenue of elms, some in full vigour, others evidently past their prime. Some of them are 15 ft. in circumference.

Cubberley (Mrs. Hutchinson Collins). Among a large collection of paintings is a spirited portrait of "The Man of Ross," by *Kneller*.

1. m. *Rudhall* (Lady Julia Howard), an old timber mansion of that extinct family, and now the property of Lord Ashburton. It was erected by Wm. Rudhall, A.G. to Edward Pr. of Wales, son of Hen. VI., whose badge, a plume of feathers enclosed in a garter, and also the badges of the house of Lancaster, are inserted in various places. On an elaborate Perpend. door is a scroll with the legend "*In Dno. confido.*" Some old carved barge-boards remain on the gables. An ancient chapel, long disused and converted to secular purposes, has elaborately carved beams. The family of Rudhall held lands under the Abbey of Gloucester in this locality soon after the Conquest, and this estate continued in the possession of their descendants until 1830. Col. Wm. Rudhall, who is traditionally said to have caused the arch of Wilton Bridge to be cut to delay the march of Fairfax's army through Gloucester en route for the West, dying unmarried, the estates were divided between the children of his six sisters, and Rudhall thus passed to H. R. Westfaling, whose mother had been the eldest of these ladies. Mr. Westfaling's name occurs in the list of persons intended for the Order of the Royal Oak. He sat in Parliament for Hereford. On the decease, in 1784, of the Rev. James Westfaling, this property devolved upon his only child, who married Thomas Brereton, Esq., of Edgeworth, near Cirencester. This gentleman assumed the name and arms of Westfaling, and d. in 1814, s. p. On the decease of his widow, Rudhall passed to the first Lord Ashburton, who had purchased the reversion of it from the heir-at-law.

Railways. Ross to Monmouth by Symonds Yat and the Wye (Rte. 38). Ross to Gloucester.

Ross to Hereford—Rail.

This line ascends the valley of the Wye without adhering to its windings, which it crosses on bridges three times.

1½ m. N. *Brampton Abbots Church*, restored 1860, is entered under a Norm. arch with a plain tympanum, and the pillars of the chancel arch display a similar style of architecture.

3. m. *The Old Gore Hill* is composed of the old red sandstone, and the strata are highly inclined.

4 m. N. *Perrystone*, on an eminence overlooking the Wye (Mrs. G. Clive); and 4 m. N.E. Upton Bishop, Ear. Eng. church with fragments of Norm. work, S. aisle of later date. *Crendon Court* (Mrs. Chillingworth): *Gayton Hall* (Misses Lawson).

5 m. from *How Caple Hill* a pleasing prospect is obtained over the river into Irchenfield. The cruciform church, rebuilt by Sir W. Gregory, contains monuments of that learned judge (d. 1696), and of other members of his family. Capel Court (now a farmhouse) was the chief seat of the Capel family from the 12th centy. to 1667.

22 m. *Fawley* Stat., in a deep cutting of red sandstone. *The Court*, now a farmhouse, is a good specimen of an Elizabethan mansion. Sir John Kyrle, Bt., resided in it temp. Chas. I.

Horworthy, 1 m. l., a village on rt. bank of Wye, which is bridged here, has a very handsome and original modern *Church* of Lombard style.

Aramstone (Wyndham Smith, Esq.), a seat of the Woodhouse family, erected early in the last centy.

Pennoxstone (Sir Edward Cludde Cockburn, Bt.).

Poulstone Court (J. Ward Jones, Esq.).

2½ m. *Sollers Hope.* This manor belonged during many generations to the family of Whittington, and disputes with Pauntley, in Gloucestershire, the honour of being the birthplace of the famous merchant of his age—Sir Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor of London. Both estates were, at the period of his birth, the property of his father. The word "hope" is said to designate a narrow valley between hills having but one outlet.

The rly. is carried through a tunnel of 530 yds., on emerging from which the Wye, which still pursues a very devious course, is again crossed by the rly.

3 m. rt. *Caplar Hill*, wooded to the water's edge. On its top is a double entrenched camp in a very perfect condition, which includes the whole summit, to the outline of which it is accommodated. Some have considered this work to be British, but the more general opinion is that it belongs to a late period of Roman occupation. Under a clear sky a grand panoramic view of 60 m. diameter may be obtained. A considerable portion of the stone for building the Cathedral of Hereford was quarried here. In April, 1773, a remarkable landslip occurred on this slope (an event not uncommon in the Silurian strata) of 5 acres of land, which not only removed stones of considerable weight, but carried trees in an upright and undisturbed position.

"Landslips are in general simply subsidences caused by the sinkage and wearing away of soft and decomposing materials when overlaid by solid and heavy masses of rock."—*Sil. Sys.*

The Ballingham Tunnel, of 1200 yds., a heavy work on the opposite side, is then passed.

26 m. *Holme Lacy* Stat.

On l. Holme Lacy House (Earl

of Chesterfield), one of the most picturesque seats in the county. The mansion has three fronts with projecting wings, the N. and E. fronts being 200 ft. in length, while the S. front is 150. It contains some splendid apartments, especially the saloon, over the chimneypiece of which there is some beautiful wood-carving by *G. Gibbons;* indeed all the rooms on the ground-floor exhibit carvings by the same artist. There are paintings and family portraits by *Holbein*, *Vandyck*, and *Lely*. The gardens, laid out in the Dutch style with yew-hedges in a straight line, are unaltered, and are shown to the public on Tuesdays, from 10 till 1 P.M. during July, Aug., and Sept. In the reign of Edw. III. Thomas Scudamore, younger son of Sir Peter Scudamore, of Upton Scudamore, Wilts, espousing the heiress of Gwyar, became a resident in Herefordshire, and his descendant obtained Holme Lacy by marriage with Clarice, the De Lacy heiress. The greater portion of the house was rebuilt by the 2nd Visct. Scudamore. Of this family John Scudamore, an esquire of the body to Hen. VIII., was M.P. for the county; Sir James Scudamore, knighted for his bravery at the siege of Calais, is noted by Fuller as "a man famous and fortunate in his time," being a warm patron of the poet Spenser and the "Sir Scudamore" of his 'Faery Queen.' John, his son, was created a baronet 1620 and Viscount Scudamore in 1628. He was Ambassador to France in 1634. He was the friend of Archbishop Laud, and the correspondent of Grotius, and in Aug. 1645 Charles I. and his retinue were entertained by Lord Scudamore at this seat. He suffered severely for his loyalty during the Commonwealth. To him the county is indebted for the improvement of its orchards and its breed of cattle.

In allusion to the must's surpassing worth as a cider apple, the local poet remarks :—

"Yet let her to the Redstreak yield, that once
Was of the sylvan kind, uncivilis'd,
Of no regard, till Scudamore's skilful hand
Improved her, and by courtly discipline
Taught her the savage nature to forget;
Hence styl'd the Scudamorean plant; whose wine
Whoever tastes, let him with grateful heart
Respect that ancient loyal house."

John, second Viscount Scudamore, sat in Parliament for the city and county of Hereford, and his son James, the 3rd Viscount, died in 1716, being one of the members for that city. This nobleman left an only daughter. who married first the Duke of Beaufort, and 2ndly Col. Fitzroy. By her last husband she had an only child, who was wife of Charles, 11th Duke of Norfolk; but dying issueless in 1820, her extensive property was divided among the several co-heirs, and Holme Lacy was obtained by Sir Edwyn Stanhope, Bt.

A noble and well-balanced tree, rather past its prime, known as "the monarch oak," stands on the ridge of this Park. The circumference of the bole at 5 ft. from the ground is 21 ft. 10 in.

There is also a magnificent oak known as "The Trysting Tree." Its circumference at 3 feet from the ground is 27 feet 5 inches, and although past its prime it swells more than an inch annually.

The *Church*, a building of early date, contains a variety of well-executed and elaborate monuments to the Scudamores. Near the parsonage is a remarkable pear-tree covering a large space, and yielding at periods 14 hogsheads of perry!

A bridge of 3 arches connects the rly. with the district on the opposite bank of the river, which flows at the base of the Fownhope hills, classic ground to the geologist. They are the outlying

ridges of the great Silurian valley of elevation, of which Woolhope, 5 m. E., is the centre, a formation which has been well illustrated and explained by Sir R. Murchison. The high grounds are the upper Silurian beds, the dome of Caradoc sandstone being on the other side of them. The whole of this elevation rises abruptly out of the old red sandstone, of which all the country round Hereford is composed.

These hills are full of "faults," which are plentiful and conspicuous on their western side. On *Oldbury Hill* is "an oval *camp*" of considerable size, protected on its south and western sides. Its enclosure is occupied by agricultural produce, but the view from this spot is extensive and almost panoramic.

2½ m. *Fownhope* (Inh. 1150). *The Court* (T. C. Lechmere, Esq.), a timber mansion of the 16th-centy. date, on the slope of the hill. Thomas Lechmere, Esq., a cadet of the ancient family of the Rhydd, purchased this estate (then held of the Bishops of London), in the reign of Elizabeth. Roger Lechmere, in 1668, devised his property to his kinsman Edwyn Sandys L., a son of Mr. Baron Lechmere. Its Ear. Eng. *Church*, restored 1853, has a central Norm. tower, with a shingle spire of modern date, nearly 50 ft. in height. In the ch. is a ponderous oaken coffer, cut out of a solid tree, and several tablets for the Lechmere family. Over the piscina is a needlework representation of the Last Supper. It is framed, and is a well-executed work of a lady now deceased. There is a curious piece of sculptured work ~~outside the W.~~ wall. The font is of the Decorated period of the 14th-centy, and was dug up from some neighbouring ruins when the ch. was restored.

The W. and S.W. face of the ridge extending from Mordiford to Fownhope is thrown up at the high angle of 60° to 65°. "The actual junction of the Ludlow rock along this frontier with the old red sandstane is for the most part obscured by detritus, which near Mordiford is a breccia, and in the plain of the Wye is a thick argillaceous alluvium."—*Sil. Sys.*

Mordiford is the only locality where any amount of débris is collected of the immense masses of rock that have been denuded.

2 m. N. *Sufton Court* (R. Hereford, Esq.), built of Bath stone, 1790, from the designs of *Smirke;* the grounds were laid out by *Repton.* The prospect from the slopes on which the modern Sufton Court is situate is very fine.

Old Sufton, now a farmhouse, is an interesting specimen of the timber houses of the 15th centy. The estate has been enjoyed by the ancestors of the present owner since A.D. 1230, and held, as Blount states, by the homage of presenting the king with a pair of gilt spurs when he passed across the river Lug, which unites with the river Frome above, and with the Wye below, the village of Mordiford.

On the summit of *Backbury Hill* is a culmination of Aymestrey limestone, broken up into great masses, with deep cavities interposed between them, known by the name of *Atoms Rocks*, and by rustics as *Adam's.* A splendid panoramic landscape opens on the view, and there is a strongly fortified camp of Roman construction, popularly called *St. Ethelbert's Camp*, that prince being supposed to have encamped here on his fatal visit to King Offa in 782. It has a double entrenchment towards the E. (767 ft.). Sir Roderick Murchison considered that the finest points of view in the Woolhope tract were those from the top of Seager Hill and Backbury Camp, the latter in particular, with May Hill in the distance.

On leaving *Holme Lacy* Stat. the rly. is carried under *Dinedor Hill*

on the summit of which is a Roman camp, supposed to have been formed by Ostorius Scapula, from whence a lovely view is obtained, causing it to be a favourite summer's walk with the townsfolk of Hereford. During the siege of Hereford in 1645, the Scottish army was encamped on this hill. On rt. *Rotherwas* (C. D. Bodenham, Esq.) is passed, an old-fashioned red-brick house of the reign of George I. The Bodenham family suffered severely for their loyalty in the Civil Wars, and Roger B. was one of those named for the intended order of the Royal Oak. This estate came to the Bodenham family in the reign of Edw. III. by the marriage of Thomas Bodenham with Isabella, daughter of Walter de la Barr. The Wye is now crossed for the 5th time since the train quitted Ross.

30½ m. **Hereford Junct.—Barrs Court Stat.**

This is the joint stat. of *Railways* to Shrewsbury: to Ross, Gloucester, and Monmouth: to Worcester.

The *Railway* to Abergavenny and Newport has a separate stat. on S. side of High St.

Hereford. (*Inns:* Green Dragon, Broad St., near the Cathedral; City Arms; Mitre.) 18,355 Pop. 2 M.P.s. This ancient city on l. bank of the Wye, in the centre of its county, pleasantly situated amid diversified scenery, obtains its name from the British *Henffordd* —"the old road." Leland writes: "The towne of Hereford standeth somewhat lowe on every syde. There be Hills on the East and South. The name of it by some in Welsh is called *Heurford*, of an old ford by the castle, or ever the great bridge on Wye was made. The towne itself is in compasse within the walls a good mile." The principal streets are wide, and contain excellent shops. The first bridge was erected over the river by order of Henry I., on the advice of Richard de Capella, Bishop of Hereford, 1121–27. This building existed at Leland's visit, who remarks:—"Cumminge from Monmouth into Herford I passed over a large bridge of stone set on iiii arches. The towne is ancient, large, and strongly walled, also having a magne castel hard by the ripe of Wy. The walke of the towne is compassed with a dike always filled with Morish water gethering and descending into hyt. Certen mylles served with this water causeth the Town Dikes alway to have water els they would often be dry. This water resorteth to the bottom of Wy."

Some portions of the *old walls* of the city are standing, *e.g.*, in Blue School Street.

The *Shire-hall*, in St. Owen's Street, was opened for trials at the summer assizes of 1817. It was built from the designs of *Smirke*. The portico, supported by 8 fluted Doric columns, is after that of the Temple of Theseus, at Athens. In front of it is a bronze statue of the Rt. Hon. Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, M.P. (d. 1863). The County-hall, 90 ft. by 48 and 36 ft. in height, has on its walls full-length portraits of Geo. III., by *Devis*; Charles, 11th Duke of Norfolk, by *Lonsdale;* Sir John Geers Cotterell, Bt., by *Pickersgill*; and a bust of Joseph Bailey, Esq., M.P. for the county, by *E. Thomas*. It was enlarged in 1866 by subscription, to afford greater accommodation at county meetings and the triennial musical festivals.

In the Council-chamber of the *Guildhall* is a full-length likeness of Velters Cornwall, M.P. for Herefordshire 1722–68, by *Gainsborough*; and one of Joseph Hume, M.P.

A *Corn-Exchange* in the Broad Street, and a Market-house in the centre of the city, have been erected, each building having a lofty clock-tower.

A *Free Library*, is a building in the Gothic style in Broad St., opposite the W. entrance to the Cathedral

Close. It was the gift of James Rankin, Esq., of Bryngwyn, to the city.

The see, one of the oldest in the kingdom, has had a succession of bishops since A.D. 676.

*The **Cathedral*, injured by *Wyatt*, saved by *Cottingham*, and restored by *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, is one of the most interesting buildings in England, exhibiting rich examples of Norm., Ear. E., and Dec. work. It was commenced by Bp. Losing (1079–95), a learned prelate, to replace on a larger scale a church destroyed by the Welsh. On Whitsunday, 1138, Stephen was crowned in it, and remained in the city for five weeks, notwithstanding it was nearly half burned. The various dates from the character of the architecture are probably as follows:—Norm. (1079–1115), piers of nave, choir as high as clerestory, and south transept (which has had Perp. alterations). Ear. E. (1250–1280), Lady-chapel and vestibule. Ear. E. (1282–1287), north transept. Geometrical (Ear. Dec.—1287–1320), clerestory and vaulting of choir, eastern transept, upper part of central tower. Perp. (1516–1535), the outer portion of the north porch.

The interior length of the building is 327 ft., nave 158 ft., central transepts 146 ft., smaller transepts 110 ft. 6 in., Lady-chapel 93 ft., height of arches supporting central tower 68 ft. It consists of 7 bays, the massive Norm. piers of which have double half-shafts set against their N. and S. fronts. The capitals of the 4 nearest the choir have some rich foliage and knot-work of the same date. The aisles are of Dec. work. In 1786 the W. tower fell, carrying with it the W. front and greatly injuring the first bay of the nave. Wyatt's plan of restoration was to replace the damage with a triforium, clerestory, and vaulting of his own invention. He shortened the nave by a whole bay and erected the present W. front. The cathedral is entered on its N. side by an elaborate porch of two stages. The parvise chamber is lighted by 3 large windows with rich tracery. In a bay of South aisle is a Norman font, having a circular basin with figures of the Apostles beneath arches, a lion projecting from each corner of the base—an unusual example. In another bay of same aisle a fine alabaster effigy of Sir R. Pembridge, K.G., who was at Poictiers, removed at the Reformation from the ch. of the Black Friars. The sculpture of the armour is excellent, and between the feathers and the helmet is a coronet of roses. The garter is on the left leg. The right leg was restored at the cost of the Venerable the Lord Saye and Sele. There is a *Brass* to Richard Phelps, Mayor of Hereford, 1532, and Anne his wife. In N. aisle the effigy of Bp. Booth, mitred and fully vested (by whom the N. porch was built), lies under a foliated arch with canopy protected by its original iron-work banded with shields and heraldic ornaments. A stained-glass window by *Warrington* is a memorial to Canon Clutton and his wife. Its nine medallions illustrate the life of John the Baptist. A magnificent screen of metal work painted and gilt, separates the choir from the nave. It was executed by *Skidmore*, from designs of *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.* Its extreme lightness permits the use of both tower and transept for congregational purposes. It consists of 5 main arches, each subdivided by a slender shaft. The central arch, wider and higher than the rest, forms the entrance, and is surmounted by the cross. In the tympanum above the shaft which divides the centre arch is the figure of the Saviour with hands outstretched in blessing. The seven bronze figures were sculptured by *Boulton*. The massive gates are in-

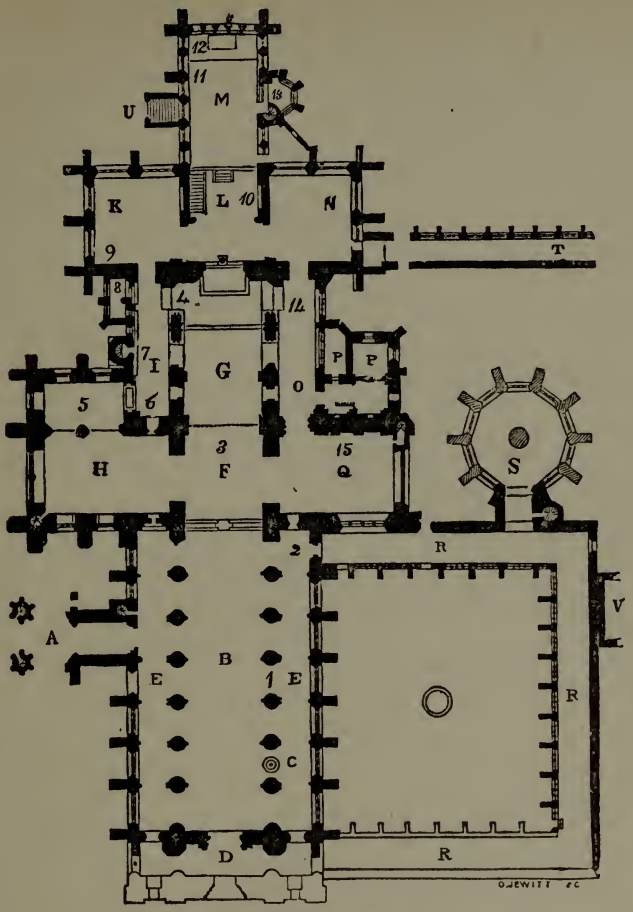
scribed with the words "Gloria in Excelsis" and "Laus Deo." This screen was wrought by hand, and is composed of 11,200 lbs. of iron, 500 lbs. of copper and brass, 50,000 pieces of vitreous and other mineral substances in the mosaic panels, and 300 cut and polished stones.

The interior walls of the central tower, 161 ft. to the top of the pinnacles, now visible from below, "are of a very singular construction; 12 piers of compact masonry on each side, besides angle piers, are carried up to the height of 26 ft., and connected halfway up by a horizonal course of stone, in long pieces, and by an iron bar which runs all round immediately under this bonding course. Upon these gigantic *stone gratings* the interior wall of the tower rests, and they also carry the entire weight of the bell-chamber and bells: this construction was entirely adopted for the sake of lightness." —*Willis.* *Cottingham* found this tower so dilapidated that he had to shore it up, to remove all the additions since the Norman period, and to rebuild them according to their original design.

The date of it is placed circ. 1308, after the completion of the N. transept.

The main arches of the *Choir* are of 3 orders, and spring from massive composite piers with broad square bases. The *triforium* in each bay consists of one wide Norm. arch circumscribing 2 smaller, divided by a central shaft and springing on either side from 2 massive semicircular piers with capitals. The vaulting is plain quadripartite with bosses of leafage at the intersections. The *Choir* has an unusually gloomy and solemn appearance, occasioned partly by the heavy Norm. architecture, and partly from the lofty transepts which prevent the admission of light except from the clerestory. The pavement has been laid in square panels of red and green tiles with a border of green stone. At the E. end of choir is a Norm. arch of 5 orders, within which the reredos is placed; above this arch is a small blind arcade; and 3 lancets were inserted at the back of the clerestory passage during the restoration in place of the large Dec. window. The central one, filled with stained glass by *Hardman*, represents the Saviour in Majesty, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection. The *reredos*, executed in Caen stone and Devonshire marble by *Boulton*, was designed by *Cottingham*, junior, as a memorial of Jos. Bailey, Esq., M.P. (d. 1850). Between the 5 canopied compartments rise small shafts supporting angels who carry the instruments of the Passion. The pierced leafage at the back of the canopy is very beautiful. The subjects in the panels are—the Agony in the Garden; Bearing the Cross; the Crucifixion, with floating angels above the cross; the Resurrection and the three Marys at the Sepulchre. At the back is a pier having a broad tympanum closing the upper part of the Norm. arch, covered with modern sculpture. Under the figure of the Saviour is that of Ethelbert, whose murdered body is said to have been interred at this spot. The old chair of Byzantine character, supposed to have been made for Bp. Raynelm (1107–15), is traditionally said to have been sat in by King Stephen. Few cathedrals exhibit a greater variety of episcopal and clerical costume in the numerous brasses and effigies of the ecclesiastics buried within its walls. Of the *Brasses*, that of Bp. Trilleck (1360) on the chancel floor is especially good. On N. side is the effigy of Bp. Stanbury (1474), wearing the alb, stole, and chasuble, on an altar-tomb having on the panels towards the aisle figures of saints and angels bearing shields. That of Bp. Bennet (1617) wears the rochet and close black cap; another is supposed to be a

GROUND-PLAN OF HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

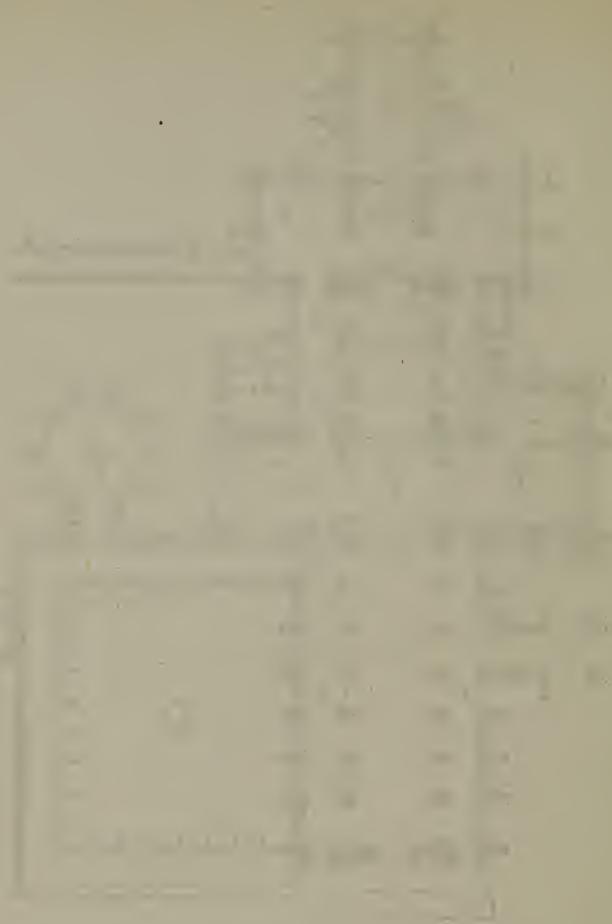


REFERENCES.

A North Porch.
B Nave.
C Font.
D West Front. (The outline shows the extent of the Norman nave before the fall of the western tower.)
E E Nave-aisles.
F Central Tower.
G Choir.
H North Transept.
I North Choir-aisle.
K North-east Transept.
L Vestibule of Lady-Chapel.
M Lady-Chapel.
N South-east Transept.
O South Choir aisle.
P P Rooms used as Vestries.
Q South Transept.
R R Cloister.
S Site of Chapter-house.
T Vicars' Cloister.
U Porch and Staircase to Crypt.
V Site of Norman Chapel.

1 Effigy of Sir Richard Pembridge.
2 Door in Cloister.
3 Choir-screen.
4 Effigy of Bishop Stanbury.
5 Pedestal of the Cantilupe Shrine.
6 Tomb of Bishop d'Aquablanca.
7 Door of Chapter Library.
8 Bishop Stanbery's Chantry.
9 Tomb of Bishop Swinfield.
10 Effigy of Dean Berew.
11 Effigy of a Knight of the Bohun family.
12 Effigy of Joanna de Bohun.
13 Audley Chapel.
14 Monument of Bishop Mayhew.
15 Tomb of Sir Alexander Denton.

Scale of 100 ft. to 1 in.



memorial of Bp. Giles de Bruce (1215). The stalls are Dec., and the ornaments of the shafts supporting the canopies are very good.

The *N. Transept*, the finest and most imposing portion of the Cathedral, was built to receive the shrine of *Cantilupe*. Its magnificent and impressive geometrical window is filled with stained glass in memory of Archdeacon Lane Freer (d. 1863). This glass, designed and erected by *Messrs. Hardman*, was inserted at a cost of 1300*l.* raised by subscription of the Freemasons of the county. It is the largest of the geometric period in England. This transept has been most effectively restored. The stonework is freed from whitewash, and the quadripartite vaulting has been touched with colour, and the bosses gilt with excellent effect by *Mr. Hudson* from designs of *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.* The flooring consists of red and green tiles on panels, the divisions being marked in grey sandstone. The pedestal of the shrine of *Bishop Cantilupe* alone remains. It is marble, having two divisions, the lower closed like an altar-tomb, the upper a flat canopy supported on small open arches. Upon this rested the actual shrine containing relics of the saint. It was once covered with jewels and gifts of wealthy pilgrims. Round the lower division are figures of Knight Templars in various attitudes, all fully armed in chain mail, seated and treading on various monsters. On a bracket against the wall is an alabaster half-effigy of Bishop Field (d. 1630). On the floor a slab with effigy of Dean d'Aquablanca (d. 1320). Under the large N. window is the richly canopied tomb of Bishop T. Charlton (d. 1369), and near it the effigy of Bishop Westfaling (d. 1602). In the pavement adjoining the choir-aisle, a very good small brass has been inserted for John Philips (d. 1708, aged 32), whose family were natives of Herefordshire, although the poet was born at Bampton, in Oxfordshire, of which place his father was rector.

The tomb of Bishop d'Aquablanca (1240–68) is remarkable for the beauty and minuteness of its details. The effigy lies under a rich and sharply pointed canopy in three divisions, supported by slender shafts of Purbeck marble. The gables of the canopy are crowned with floriated crosses, the central one bearing the figure of the crucified Saviour. This is the most noteworthy monument in the Cathedral. "The beauty of it consists not so much in its general effect as in the delicacy and refinement of its details."—*Henman.* In the N. choir aisle a window above the effigy of Bishop de Mapenore (d. 1219) is filled with stained glass by *Clayton and Bell*, as a memorial of Mr. John Hunt and his nephew, who died within 3 days of each other (1842).

Bishop Stanbury's Chantry (1453–1474) is a good example of rich Late Perp. It is 16 ft. by 8 ft.; with 2 windows on the N. side, filled with stained glass. The W. end is covered with fan-tracery and various shields in panels; and the E. end has also shields with emblems. The stained glass in the windows form part of the Musgrave Memorial. They consist of 18 separate subjects. The vaulting is richly groined. At the angles of the chapel are very grotesque capitals. In the aisle above the chapel is a Dec. window of 4 lights, filled with stained glass by *Warrington*, in memory of Archbishop Musgrave (d. 1863), representing eight principal events in the life of St. Paul. The N.E. transept has an octagonal pier, which rises in the centre and assists in supporting the vaulting, which retains some remains of frescoes. It contains a carved

marble altar-tomb by *Farrer* and *Brindley*, bearing the effigy in full canonicals, life-size in white marble, of Dean Dawes (d. 1867), by *Noble*, and also a good modern brass carved by *Hardman* to the family of Terry. Against the walls of the transept are ranged some coffin slabs, with floriated and enriched crosses found in various parts of the Cathedral, of unknown persons. In the *Ambulatory* at the back of the choir is an inscription relating to the erection of the screen. A window, filled with ancient glass of 14th-centy. glazing, has been well restored and releaded by *Warrington*. The figures, which deserve inspection, represent St. Katherine, St. Michael, St. Gregory, and St. Thomas of Canterbury. In S. wall, under a plain pointed arch, is the recumbent and well-sculptured effigy of Dean Berew (1462). He is dressed in the ancient cassock, above which is the surplice. The extremities of the canonical tippet are also depicted.

The *Lady Chapel*, a beautiful specimen of Ear. Eng., rebuilt by *Cottingham* in 1850, lighted by 5 narrow lancet windows, is 45 ft. by 24 and consists of 3 bays on either side. Its E. front is filled with good stained glass by *Gibbs*, representing 21 events in the life of our Saviour, in memory of Dean Merewether (d. 1850), over whose place of burial is a slab of black marble with a brass plate by *Hardman*. The modern pavement is laid with red and green tiles in square panels. One E. window on S. side is filled with stained glass of 14th-centy. character, removed from the Ch. of St. Peter. An effigy placed in a recess on N. side is assigned to Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and also to Sir Peter de Grandison. The chain mail, indeed all the details, are worthy of notice. The four figures on right and left were discovered by Dean Merewether behind the Choir Screen. In another recess is the effigy of Joanna de Bohun, Countess of Hereford (d. 1327), a perfect example of the costume of that period. The eight windows on N. and S. side have been filled with stained glass by *Gibbs* as memorials of Canon Morgan (d. 1861) and members of his family, several of whom were successively dignitaries of this Cathedral for upwards of a century. On the floor are brass figures of Richard Delamare, Esq. (1435) and his wife (1421) under a fine canopy with embattled entablature; and also one of a priest in a cope, for Canon Robert Jordan. Fragments of monumental brasses from various slabs are inserted in the W. wall.

The *Audley* Chantry, an excellent specimen of late Perp., is of two stages, access between them being afforded by a circular staircase. It is separated from the Lady Chapel by a stone screen, having figures of Saints, Martyrs, and Ecclesiastics represented on its panels. The vaulted ceiling, showing remains of rich colouring, and its other fittings deserve inspection. In the windows there are some fine relics of old glass. The windows in the walls of the vestibule of this chapel were found by Cottingham blocked up. They are of Transitional-Norm. construction. In S.E. transept are monuments of Bishop Lewis de Charlton (d. 1369), Chancellor of Oxford University; Bishop Coke (1646); a stone with portion of a brass represents Archdeacon Martyn (d. 1524); a very fine brass of Sir Richard Delabere (1513) and his two wives. He was Sergeant of the Hall to Henry VII. The N.E. window is filled with stained glass by *Warrington*, as a memorial of Bishop Huntingford (1815–32), at the cost of Lord Saye and Sele. The subjects relate to the life of St. Peter, and the figures are executed with care and skill. There is a bust of James Thomas, Esq. (d. 1757), attributed

to the chisel of *Roubiliac;* ancient figure of St. John the Baptist with a modern head. A brass plate records the removal of the coffin and monumental stone of Bp. Ironside (1701) from the Ch. of St. Mary Somerset, taken down in 1867, to this spot. Fragments of 8 brasses are affixed to the wall of this transept—the oldest of which is to Canon Ryall (d. 1428). A window of very ancient glass contains figures of St. Mary Magdalene, St. Ethelbert, St. Augustine and St. George. In S. choir-aisle is the fine large brass to Dean Frowcester (d. 1529). Symbols of the Evangelists occupy the corners and on the sides are 6 figures of saints. There are effigies of 5 Norm. bishops. The carved woodwork above that of Bp. Losing is of early date and good workmanship. The tomb of Bishop Mayo (1504–16) has the panels in front filled with the figures of various holy persons. The figure, fully vested and wearing a jewelled mitre, well executed. The E. wall of the large S. transept is entirely Norm. The windows on S. side are Perpend. It contains an altar-tomb with effigies in alabaster (the hands raised in prayer) of Alexander Denton, Esq., and Anne his first wife, daughter of Richard Willison, Esq., of Sugwas.

The *Chapter Library* above the great N. transept has been thoroughly restored. The Library consists of nearly 2000 vols., including many rare and early printed books, and 236 MSS., *nearly all chained to the shelves* in the fashion which existed in the time before printing. Among them are a copy of the Gospels in Anglo-Saxon, bequeathed by Athelstan (1050), the last Saxon bishop of this see; a complete missal, 'Secundum Usum Hereford.,' of 1265. This interesting MS., lost during many years, was accidentally discovered at a shop in Drury Lane, and restored to the Library; a series of Bibles from 1480 to 1690; 'Legenda Aurea.' of Caxton, 1483; 'Higden's Polychronicon,' by Wynken de Worde, 1495; fine copy of 'Nonius Marcellus,' printed at Venice in 1476 by N. Janson; a very fine early Terence; Wycliffe Bible; Lyndewood's 'Constitutiones Provinciales,' 1483; 'Ptolomæi Geographia, 1486.

A **Map of the World,* one of the most remarkable geographical records in existence, is preserved under glass. It was compiled by Richard de Haldingham, about 1313, and is on vellum. It has been lithographed by the Geographical Society of Paris. The habitable earth is represented as a circular island, with the ocean flowing round it. Asia occupies the upper half: Europe the one quarter and Asia the other. In one corner is an appeal in Norm. verse, thus rendered by Rev. G. F. Townshend:—

"May all who this faire historie
Shall either hear, or read, or see,
Pray to Jesus Christ in Deity
Richard of Haldingham and Lufford to pity,
That to him for aye be given
The joy and happiness of heav'n."

At the top of the map (the east) is represented paradise with its rivers and tree; the eating of the forbidden fruit, and the expulsion of our first parents. Above is a remarkable representation of the Day of Judgment, with the Virgin Mary interceding for the faithful, who are seen rising from their graves and are being led within the walls of heaven, The map is filled with ideas from Herodotus, Solinus, Isidore, Pliny, and other ancient historians. There are figures of towns, animals, birds, and fishes, with grotesque creatures such as the mediæval geographers believed to exist in distant parts of the world. The four great cities are made very prominent. Jerusalem as the centre of the world; Babylon, with its famous tower; Rome, the

* There is also an English one published here.

capital of the world. In Great Britain most of the Cathedrals are marked down. But of Ireland the author seems to have known very little. Among the geographical points noted are the Columns of Hercules—the Labyrinth of Crete—Joseph's Granaries in Egypt—the House of Bondage—The Journeys of the Children of Israel—Red Sea—Mount Sinai, with a figure of Moses and his supposed place of Burial—The Phœnix—Jews worshipping—the Molten Image—Lot's Wife—Noah's Ark—Warriors in Combat with a Griffin—Scythian Cannibals, &c.

The *Crypt*, called *Golgotha*. extends under the whole of the Lady Chapel. It is the solitary example in an English Cathedral of a crypt constructed after the end of the 11th centy. It is entered by a porch opening on a staircase lighted by plain lancets, and consists of a nave and aisles 50 ft. long, and divided by plain clustered shafts. It was repaired in 1497 by Andrew Jones, whose altar-tomb, covered by an incised slab, with elaborate decorations, representing himself and his wife, stands in the centre.

The organ, manufactured by Renatus Harris in 1686, reconstructed by Davison under the direction of Sir F. Gore Ouseley, is "of so exquisite a quality that few can equal, none can surpass it."

The bishop's cloisters, of Perp. work, consist only of two walks, and were apparently constructed as a covered way from the episcopal residence. In S. E. corner is a square tower called the "Ladies' Arbour," carefully restored. In this cloister are monuments to John Matthews, Esq., M.D. (d. 1826), Bishop Huntingford (1832), Bishop Grey (d.1837), R. J. Powell, Esq. (1834). The remains of the chapter-house destroyed in the Civil Wars show that it was in shape a decagon of rich decorated character.

On S. side of the Cathedral, and connected with it by a cloister 109 ft. long, the oaken beams of its roof being finely carved, is the *College of Vicars Choral*, a very interesting quadrangular building with an inner cloister. It is for the most part Perp., circ. 1472. Its spacious hall was erected by public subscription in 1740.

In the Cathedral Close are ten large elm-trees of 130 years' growth, measuring 9 ft. in circumference.

The *Episcopal Palace* stands S. between the Cathedral and the river, and is formed almost entirely out of an ancient Norm. hall, with pillars of timber.

The Castle Green, a public walk overlooking the river, formed in 1753, on the site of the lower Bail of the castle, and commanding pleasing views, is open at all hours. In the centre is a column 60 ft. high, on an unfinished pedestal, erected 1809, to commemorate Lord Nelson's victories. This spacious and healthy promenade was formed by public subscription. The noble elms, 21 in number, are exhibiting symptoms of decay. They measure on the average 12 ft. in circumference, and were planted on the formation of the walks. At Leland's visit in 1538 he found the walls of this *castle* "high and stronge and full of great towres, but the wholl castle tending towards ruine. It had been one of the fayrest, largest, and strongest castles in England."

All Saints Church has a tower surmounted by a lofty spire 212 ft. 4 inches from the ground. Some carved stalls in the chancel, of 16th centy. work, are curious and well executed. Its spire was repaired and the weathercock refixed in 1871 by a skilful and experienced artist, Mr. Frith of Coventry, whose fearless operations were watched with wonder, interest, and anxiety by the inhabitants.

At the end of the High Town is a

fine specimen of an old timbered house, the only remaining portion of *The Butchers' Row.* It was built in 1620, from the designs of John Abel, whose skill has left its marks all over Herefordshire. It was restored, 1833, and converted into a Bank.

Beyond it is *St. Peter's Church*, with a lofty tower and spire at the E. end of the S. nave aisle. There are some good 15th-centy. stalls in its chancel, which has been restored.

The other churches of Hereford are of recent date. The Water-works on Broomy Hill are a favourite resort of pedestrians, and near them is a new cemetery.

In the Widemarsh suburb, not far from the Barrs Stat., are the ruins of the *Black Friars Monastery*, founded 1276, with an interesting relic of that religious order, an hexagonal **Preaching Cross* of cinquefoil arches open on each side, and standing on a flight of steps.

In the centre is a shaft. The cross, branching out into ramifications, forms the roof, and passing through it, appears at the top in a mutilated state.

Adjoining these ruins is *Coningsby Hospital*, founded in 1614 by Sir T. Coningsby, as a retreat for the worn-out soldier and the superannuated faithful servant. The society consists of a chaplain, corporal, and 10 servitors. By the founder's directions each servitor on his admission is to be supplied with "a fustian suit of ginger colour, of a soldier-like fashion, and seemly laced; a cloak of red cloth lined with red baize, and reaching to the knee, to be worn in walks or journeys; and a gown of red cloth, reaching to the ankle, lined also with baize, to be worn within the hospital." From this peculiarity of costume this establishment is locally known as "*the Red Coat Hospital.*" —The building was a commandery belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. These remains, once much neglected, are kept in order for public inspection at the expense of J. H. Arkwright, Esq., by whose liberality they have been restored under the directions of *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*

This suburb is part of a large extent of flat ground reaching to the slope of the Holmes bank, called in the earliest records the Wide-marsh, whence Edward I. made his memorable escape. The Prince being detained prisoner at Hereford by Simon de Montfort, obtained permission to ride on the open plain outside the walls, when, having tired the horses of his guard by the amusement of racing, he mounted a fresh steed, concealed in an adjoining thicket by the contrivance of Lady Mortimer, and, outstripping his retinue, was able to reach Dinmore Hill, where a party of Royalists awaited his arrival, and rendered further pursuit useless. He was warmly welcomed at Wigmore Castle, where vigorous measures then planned led to the victory at Evesham, and restored Henry III. to liberty.

1 m. W., on the road to Brecon, is "*The White Cross;*" a flight of steps, surmounted by an hexagonal shaft, erected by Bp. Lewis Charlton, in gratitude for the departure of the black plague in 1347, in this spot, where markets had been held during its continuance. A new shaft and cross have been placed on the old base from the designs of *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, at the cost of the Lord Saye and Sele.

History.

Herefordshire, though often favoured with visits by the Plantagenet kings, has not experienced royal attention since the Restoration. Stephen with his army retook the castles of Weobley and Hereford, which were held against him by the supporters of the Empress Maud. On this occasion he attended

the cathedral in great pomp. The incursions of the Welsh compelled Henry II. to enter the county with an army to retaliate upon them. King John retired to Hereford in 1216 when his kingdom was invaded by Prince Louis of France. After the battle of Lewes Prince Edward was brought prisoner to Hereford, from whence he effected his memorable escape. In 1326 Queen Isabella came from Gloucester with her army, and with sanguinary pleasure ordered the execution of the Earl of Arundel and the younger Despencer.

Edward III., accompanied by the Black Prince, three archbishops, and an impressive retinue of prelates and nobles, came to Hereford to attend the dedication of the church of the monastery of the Black Friars which had been during many years delayed. In the Wars of the Roses the important victory of Mortimer's Cross was accomplished by soldiers under the command of Edward IV. In 1643 Charles I. marched with his army from Worcester, and, having raised the siege of Hereford, proceeded to Raglan Castle. In the Civil Wars, Hereford, then well fortified, was garrisoned for the King, but surrendered to Sir Wm. Waller in 1643, without a struggle, upon very liberal terms, after the defeat of Lord Herbert at Gloucester. The Parliamentary army having quitted without caring to retain possession, it was re-occupied by the Royal party, and strongly garrisoned by Barnabas Scudamore, who was thus enabled to resist a siege by the Earl of Leven and the Scottish troops in July, 1645. On the approach of the Royal army the siege was raised, the earl's troops retreating towards Gloucester. In December following the city was captured by the stratagem of Col. Birch. The country people having been summoned by the governor to assist in repairing the fortifications, 6 soldiers in the disguise of labourers, upon letting down the drawbridge, passed across with their concealed weapons, killed some of the guard, and kept the rest in play until, a large party of comrades coming up, Col. Birch became master of the city with small loss.

Eminent Natives.—Roger Hereford, a writer on astronomy in the reign of Henry II.; Miles Smith, Bishop of Gloucester (1612–24), who bore an active share in the translation of the Bible, was the son of an arrow maker; John Gwillim, the heraldic writer; John Davies, a celebrated penman and writing-master to Prince Henry; John Gethinge, his pupil and follower in the art of caligraphy. Of these two Dr. Fuller facetiously remarks:—"Sure am I that when two such transcendant penmasters shall again be born in the same shire, they may even serve fairly to engross the will and testament of the expiring universe." Nell Gwynne, by tradition, lived in Pipe Lane, and David Garrick at an inn, then known as the Angel, in Widemarsh Street, in 1716.

Hereford has contributed a title to the English peerage from an early date. The earldom of Hereford was created before the Conquest It was given by Wm. I. to his relative Wm. Fitz-Osborne; by Henry I. to Milo, Earl of Brecknock; by Stephen to De Bossu. Henry II. restored it to Roger, eldest son of Earl Milo. Humphrey de Bohun obtained the title by marrying the heiress, and it merged in the crown on the accession to the throne of their descendant as Henry IV.

In 1550 Sir Walter Devereux, a very distinguished soldier, was created Viscount Hereford, a title now enjoyed by his sixteenth successor, who is also the premier viscount in the English peerage.

"Few cities have improved more rapidly than Hereford during the

last few years; its streets have been enlarged, its pavements widened, old obstructions have been removed, new houses have been built, new shops opened, and plate glass has become general, not to mention those great unseen improvements — complete drainage and water supply—and yet what is the general effect on the city? It has been improved for commercial purposes, but its picturesque features have been swept away. Its old market-house has been carried off, its pretty gables cropped off, its projecting porticos knocked down, its old timber houses plastered over, until nothing of interest is left except the contents of its shop windows."—*Woolhope Club Proc.*

ROUTE 37.

ROSS TO HEREFORD

By Road. 14 miles.

Some of the places on this and the following routes could be pleasantly taken on a drive by road from Monmouth to Hereford by Welsh Newton, where there is an interesting ch. It would include *Pembridge Castle*, *St. Weonad's*, and *Treago*. Another cross route nearly following the county boundary would take the tourist by Garway and Kentchurch from Monmouth to Pontrilas Stat.

This portion of the county was the once famous district of *Irchenfield*, in which, according to popular belief, no snakes are to be found. On the arrival of the Normans it was inhabited by an almost wholly Welsh population governed by laws and customs of their own. The part known as *the Ryelands*, formerly supposed to be incapable of producing wheat, acquires its dry agricultural character "from the presence of sandstone above the conglomerate," say some authorities; but this must be doubtful, as on the adjacent hills the conglomerate seems to overlie the sandstone.

On leaving the hamlet of Wilton, and its Castle, described in Rte. 38, § B., at 1 m. on rt., *Bridstow*, Dec. *Church*, with Norm. arch and perpendicular tower, restored 1861. In the N. wall of the chancel is a small altar-tomb, brought from Wilton Castle. It is a solid slab, 30 in. long and 14 in. broad; also a curious stone chest, one of those used in early times for the interment of hearts. A lane by Bridstow Ch. on the rt. leads to *Foy*, 4 m. A little beyond this the two roads to Hereford fork; that to the rt. is a mile shorter, hillier, less frequented but more picturesque. It has on the rt. *Morastone* (G. Hatfield, Esq.); *Dadnor* (A. Armitage, Esq.); *Wilton Dale* (J. Kyrle Collins, Esq.).

2 m. further on the rt. the Ear. Eng. church of Peterstow, with a Norm. chancel and nave; it stands on the site of a ch. consecrated, according to *Liber Landavensis*, by a Bp. of Llandaff prior to the reign of K. Harold.

4 m. *Foy*. This parish is made a peninsula by the abrupt sweep of the river, valuable as a salmon fishery. There is a ferry near the churchyard.

Foy Church, a building of the Dec. period, stands on the bank of the river. Some Perp. windows are inserted in the nave, which has a timber roof that will repay notice. The rood-screen is not only

unusually perfect, but of excellent workmanship. Over the doorway is the carving of the Lamb with a Cross. The E. window, of 4 lights, is filled with stained glass, and the chancel is occupied with memorials in marble of departed owners. It is a copy of a window put up at Sellack by Lord Scudamore as a memorial of his uncle Rowland S. The tower is lofty, and of a substantial character. There is an ancient stone sarcophagus, which was dug up in the ch.-yard a few years since. At Foy there is an iron suspension bridge. In the parish are the mansions of Ingeston and Perristone. Ingeston was the property of the ancient family of Abrahall. Perristone was purchased of Col. Morgan Clifford by the late Geo. Clive, Esq., sometime M.P. for Hereford.

4 m. Passing White Cross and pursuing the road to the left for Harewood is *Pengethley* (Gen. Cahusac, tenant). This estate belonged in the reign of James I. to Edward Powell, a master of the Court of Requests, who was created a baronet in 1622. He erected a mansion here. At his death, in 1653, he was succeeded by his nephew, William Hinson, who assumed the name of Powell and obtained a baronetcy in 1661. His only daughter married Sir John Williams, Bart., of Eltham, in Kent, and their daughter Penelope conveyed this estate to her husband, Thomas Symonds, Esq., of Sugwas, and it continues with their descendant. The present house, in a charming situation, was erected on the site of the old mansion in 1826, and the quaint old hall no longer exists. There is a collection of family portraits by *Lely*, *Kneller*, and later artists; paintings by *Snyders;* Landscape in Italy, *Wilson;* Princes Rupert and Maurice, *Vandyck*; David with Head of Goliath, *Ang. Kauffman*; Sir Peter and Lady Vanlore, 1582; the Duke of Marlborough and Duke of Berwick habited as Field Marshals with batons. Two well-executed crayon heads by *Ashfield*, of Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton, bearing the initials of the artist, and date 1674.

3½ m. Turning to rt. at White Cross, and also in *Sellack* parish, on the rt. bank of the river, is *Caradoc* (E. Caddick, Esq.), a fine Elizabethan mansion of the Scudamore family, whose crest was depicted on the panels of the entrance-hall. It has been restored and enlarged by its present owner, who purchased this property from the Digby family, to whom it passed on the death of the Duchess of Norfolk in 1820. Sellack Ch., dedicated to St. Teseliacus, was extended in 1841. It contains monuments to the Pengethley family and the Scudamores.

West of Sellack and N. of Pengethley, a little to the rt. of the road from White Cross to Hereford, is

4 m. *Hentland*, from the British Hen (old), Llan (church). Although this small parish had a *Church* long before the Conquest, the present edifice is modern. Near the porch are the remains of the preaching-cross—3 ft. of shaft standing in a massive socket. On this shortened shaft is reinstated the ancient finial. On its 4 sides there are niches. On W. is a much-defaced draped figure; on E. is a crucifix; on S. side a male figure of St. John; and on the N. a figure of the Virgin; The ch. is dedicated to St. Dubricius, the evangelist of Archenfield. In the ch.-yard is a healthy yew-tree still growing, planted in 1615—on the ground-level it is 12 ft. in girth.

Kynaston House (Major-General Broadley Harrison) occupies an elevated position over the Wye. In this parish is the site of a Roman outpost, commanding an extensive panoramic view. *Kynaston Ch.* is a Byzantine edifice with an apse, and is worth notice. The former unin-

teresting building was converted thus at the expense of the incumbent. Turning to the left a little past Pengethley a rough by-road leads to

Gillow Manor (now a farmhouse), an interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of the 14th centy. The low entrance tower commanding the bridge by which access was found to a quadrangle remains; besides the hall, of ample dimensions, and panelled, containing a massive oak table many centuries old. An effigy of a man dressed in costume of the time of Henry V. was perhaps removed from the chapel, of which one window remains in the S. wall of the house.

Nearly due S. of Gillow, threading a by-road past Michael Church, is *Tretire Church*, which is of great antiquity. In the vestry are the remains of a Roman altar made up of two fragments, one of which was found *in situ*, the other in a cottage near. The inscription on it reads, "*Deo Trivio Beccicus donavit aram.*" Passing Tretire by a road to the W. tourist reaches St. Weonard's, a late Perpendicular ch., with much painted glass. A large mound close to the ch. was opened in 1855, and found to be of a sepulchral character.

A little S. of St. Weonard's is *Treago*, a unique specimen of a fortified mansion of the 13th centy., somewhat like the continental houses figured by Viollet-le-Duc. It forms a square with a *tourelle* at each corner, pierced with eyelet holes. It is about 54 ft. square. It contains curious secret passages, one called "Pope's hole," supposed to have occasionally sheltered a recusant priest. The old hall on the N. side, now a kitchen, is still perfect, its timbers and arches resembling those in Westminster Hall. The entrance porch is temp. Henry VIII. The 4 small low doors, with angular heads not more than 2 ft. wide, like those at Goodrich and Wilton, should be noticed, also curious masons' marks. The manor has been held from the time of a Mynors of Treago, keeper of St. Briavel's Castle, temp. Edward II., by that family.

6 m. *Harewood* (Rev. Fred Vincent). In his poem of *Elfrida* Mason assigns this locality for the forest in which the Earl Ethelwold was assassinated, A.D. 968, by King Edgar. This estate belonged to the Knight Templars, and to their successors the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. At the dissolution of religious houses it was granted to one Browne, of whose family it was purchased soon after the Restoration by Sir Bennet Hoskyns, M.P. for the city and county of Hereford, 1656–60, who was created a baronet 1676, and died 1680. His eldest son, Sir John Hoskyns, a Master in Chancery, was one of the early Presidents of the Royal Society. He sat in parliament for Herefordshire in 1685, and his son, Sir Hungerford H., from 1716–22. It was in consequence of his defeat at the general election in the latter year that his patron and neighbour, the Duke of Chandos, sold his estates in this county to the governors of Guy's Hospital—"to punish the county for rejecting his candidate." Among the pictures in the mansion is a *chef d'œuvre* of *Murillo*, and a portrait of Sir John Hoskyns by *Kneller*.

In the grounds are some forest trees of remarkable growth. "The Garden-oak," though considerably past its prime, measures 23 ft. 9 in. in girth at 5 ft. from the ground. A Spanish chestnut, known as "the Echo tree," is remarkable for its size and the character of its bark, as well as for its singular peculiarity of responding by echo. The trees in "the Beech Grove" are nearly 100 ft. in height.

The chapel was erected in 1864, on the site of an ancient building, in the Norm. and Ear. Eng. styles,

from designs of *T. H. Rushforth.* It is without a chancel, and has a mortuary cloister, surmounted by cinquefoil windows. The W. end has 2 windows, filled with stained glass, by *Clayton and Bell*, presented by Lord and Lady Hatherley, one representing "The Baptism," and the other "Christ with Little Children." At the E. end are 3 lancet-headed windows, filled with stained glass by *Hardman and Powell*, the gift of Mrs. Philips, representing "Christ in Majesty," "The Triumph of St. Michael," and "The Divine Healer." The groined ceiling is a finely-executed piece of geometrical workmanship.

At *Hoarwithy*, a populous hamlet, the river is crossed by an *iron bridge.* At the N. end, overlooking the Wye, is the *Church*, of Lombard architecture and half campanile. It is triapsal, entered through a cloistered portico. It was built by the Rev. — Poole, 1873–80. Near it is *Llanfrawther*, a retired spot, in which a noted British seminary once flourished under the presidency of St. Dubritius.

6½ m. *Llandinabo.*

7 m. on rt., *Llanwarne*, a large parish, in which are *Lyston Court* and *Broomy Close Court* (Captain Bosanquet, R.N.).

8 m. *Much Birch* village. *Birch House* (George Vernon Bankes, Esq.). Near this parish is *Aconbury Hill* (719 ft. in height), covered with wood, commanding a very extensive and diversified prospect over the rich vale of Hereford.

The road is brought by an easy descent down the hill, and passes through what was the once extensive forest of Haywood. Some fine old oaks standing near the Haywood farm are the only relics of the olden time. *Aconbury*, between the 2 roads to Hereford, is a sequestered spot buried in woods, formerly the property of the Brydges family, but sold with the rest to Guy's Hospital by the D. of Chandos. The Ch., restored by Scott, contains a monument to James Lord C. A little further on, almost in the angle of the roads, *Bullingham Court* (Rev. E. H. Daniel).

2½ m. *Graftonbury* (Capt. R. Henry De Winton).

1 m. *Poole House* (Miss Guthrie).

Hereford Stat., in Rte. 29.

ROUTE 38.

THE RIVER WYE. ROSS TO MONMOUTH.

A. By Road—through Goodrich Village and Whitchurch.

B. By the River—Wilton Castle—Goodrich Castle—Coldwell Rocks—Symonds Yat.

C. By Ross and Monmouth Railway—through English Bicknor, Lydbrook, Symonds Yat, Monmouth.

This interesting and picturesque journey may now be accomplished by (1) *Road*, (2) *River*, or (3) *Railway;* but as the road runs for the most part at a distance from the river, most travellers prefer the rail or the river itself, and its course is therefore fully described under Sections B and C.

1. By road the distance is 10 m. Leaving Ross by the Dock Pitch, traversing the causeway which once parted the vale "with shady rows of elms" planted by Kyrle, it reaches the Wye bridge and Wilton village.

The piers of this bridge, erected 1599, are massive, and the voussoirs are locked with the keystone in an unusual manner, except in the arch

nearest Wilton, which was broken down in 1644 by Col. Rudhall, to impede the advance of Col. Massie's forces.

On the N. wall of the parapet is a quadrangular stone, having a sundial on each of its sides and these lines of advice:—

> "Redeem thy precious time,
> Which pass so swift away;
> Prepare thou for eternity,
> And do not make delay."

Wilton Castle described, p. 278.

Weirend (Col. Sleeman).

The road to Monmouth, after crossing Wilton Bridge, turns southward and follows the river for 2 m., till it leaves it to ascend the hill at Pencraig.

Glewston Court (Col. Jackson).

Mount Craig (Mrs. Jones).

4½ m. on l. *Pencraig Court* (Rev. W. Holt Beever), overlooking the river.

Goodrich Court (Harold Moffatt, Esq.), erected 1828–31, by Sir S. Rush Meyrick, to contain his unrivalled collection of ancient armour, carved ivories, paintings, &c., now dispersed. It is approached by the Monmouth Gateway, an Edwardian arch, having drum towers, and high shingled roof. A drawbridge is crossed to the doorway, which is guarded by a portcullis, and flanked by two round towers. The plan comprises two courts. The bronze knocker and key-hole escutcheon, representing Samson destroying the Philistines, is the work of *Giovanni de Bologna*.

After passing the Goodrich Court gateway a road to the l. leads to

Goodrich Village.

A path up a lane and across fields leads in ½ m. to **Goodrich Castle**, described in Rte. 38, p. 279.

The *Church*, a *double bodied edifice*, contains a silver *chalice* of the workmanship of 1617, which belonged to Thomas Swift, vicar 1620–1656, grandfather of the Dean of St. Patrick's, by whom it was given to this parish. There is a very lengthened account given in the "Sufferings of the Clergy" of the series of persecutions this gentleman's family experienced during the Civil Wars from that stony-hearted rebel Captain Kyrle.

At the Cross Keys *Inn* a lane leads to the curious "*tripod*" *house* built by the vicar, Thos. Swift, in his prosperous days. It has 3 wings branching out from a common central block, each ending in a tall and picturesque gable, one with large windows reaching from wall to wall. It bears his initials T. S., and the date 1636. Dean Swift thus describes it: "Its architecture denotes the builder to have been somewhat whimsical and singular, and very much towards a projector."—*Autobiography.* He was a staunch Royalist, and his house was 20 times pillaged, and his cattle driven away by the Parliament troops.

Rocklands (J. M. Herbert, Esq.); *Goodrich House.* The Marquis of Ripon derives his title of Viscount from this parish.

A road over the *Kerne-bridge* leads to the station of the Ross and Monmouth Rly., and to a road traversing the Forest to Chepstow. Near the river is a barn, the remains of Flanesford Priory, founded in 1347 by Richard Talbot, and at the dissolution granted to George 4th Earl of Shrewsbury. Silas Taylor says there were vestiges of a ch. when he visited it. A hall has corbels like those at Goodrich, and has a door with a niche on either side, and another door below. The upper door is approached by an external stair.

On the l. side of the road from Ross to Kerne Bridge on l. bank of the Wye, at 3 m. distance, is *Wythall*, a black-and-white timbered house, with a staircase of oak winding round a single lofty stem and other features of interest. It is supposed to have been built by William Stratford, an

ancestor of its present owner, Capt. J. Stratford Collins.

6 m. Whitchurch village (*Inn:* Crown), picturesquely situated on the Wye and Garron, much frequented by anglers. In descending the wooded hill to Monmouth the effect of an extensive landslip some years ago, thrusting the road out of its line, will be observed.

8 m. *Ganarew.* On rt. *Sellersbrook* (Edmund Bosanquet, Esq.); on l. *Wyaston Leys* (J. M. Bannerman, Esq.), a castellated mansion, placed on a most pleasing elevation above the Wye. On the top of the hill, in the park, is an observatory, of iron trestlework, 70 ft. in height, with an open winding staircase—from the top of which view of the Bristol Channel can be obtained.

10 m. **Monmouth** (Beaufort Arms, King's Head).

Raglan Castle is 18 m. distant by rly. and road. (See *Handbook for S. Wales.*)

2½ m. on the old road from Monmouth to Hereford, rises *Buckholt Mountain*, on the S. spur of which is a strong British Camp, overgrown with underwood. *Callow Hill* (Capt. Tyler Griffin). 3½ m. are the ruins of *Pembridge Castle*, the residence of Sir Richard Pembridge, K.G. (d. 1375). The remains are surrounded by a moat, 36 ft. wide, having on W. side a terrace 25 ft. in width, defended by a banquette of earth to prevent an enemy approaching near enough to discharge missiles through the windows. The general outline of the castle is a quadrangle having an entrance on the S. side, but the greater part of the buildings have disappeared, and those left have been more or less converted for the purposes of farm occupation. In the Civil Wars this place was garrisoned for the King, and taken by Massie in 1644; it then belonged to Sir Walter Pye, M.P., of the Mynde.

B. The Wye Tour. By the River.

At Ross, 30 pleasure boats are kept for this object at the Dock Pitch, and private wherries can be obtained. See Ross (Rte. 36).

*** rt. and l. mark the right and left banks of the river, to one turning his back towards its source.

> "In darkness and amid the many shapes
> Of joyless daylight; when the fretful stir
> Unprofitable, and the fever of the world
> Have hung upon the beatings of my heart—
> How oft in spirit have I turned to thee,
> O sylvan Wye! Thou wanderer thro' the woods!
> How often has my spirit turned to thee."
> *Wordsworth.*

Those who are fond of boating and like the exercise of rowing, and have plenty of time at their disposal, will do well to embark at Ross for Monmouth, or even Tintern, below which the Wye banks are muddy and the river tidal.

The *Railway* line, however, while it conveys the traveller into the heart of the finest scenery, enables him to explore it in one half the time, while the traveller may halt on its banks as convenient.

The Tourist by water from Ross meets the road at Wilton Bridge and loses it again at Glewston Ferry, a short distance above Goodrich Court, and sails down the current of "devious Vaga," which is so meandering that the distance thence to *Ganarew*, by road 4 m., is nearly 12 by water. The first part of the river from Ross is tame. The banks are low, and there is scarce an object worth attention except the ruins of

Wilton Castle, rt., shrouded by a few trees."

This venerable ivy-clad ruin (first erected in the reign of Stephen to defend the ford, and added to temp. Eliz.) was partially demolished in the Civil Wars. Its successive owners were Lords Grey de Wilton until A.D. 1555, when Lord Grey, a son of

Wm. Lord Grey, who, being a prisoner in France, had previously endeavoured to sell this and other estates to raise the sum demanded for his ransom, sold it to his cousin, a son of the first Lord Chandos, who probably made the addition which rendered the dwelling-house more pleasant. With his descendants it continued until 1723, when it was sold by the Duke of Chandos to the Governors of Guy's Hospital. It is quadrilateral; the south wall and towers have disappeared, but on the other sides four towers, three of them round, and the other pentagonal, remain. The windows on the W. side belonged to a spacious hall of Eliz. date. On the E. side is a semicircular bastion. A moat, 60 ft. in width, but probably always a dry moat, surrounds three sides of the ruins. It was purposely burnt down by the Royalists, Sir Barnabas Scudamore and Sir Henry Lingen, in the Civil Wars, to punish its then owner, Sir John Brydges, for hesitating between the opposing factions. It cured him of neutrality, for he "continued their enemy to his dying day." A handsome bay, with mullions and transoms next the river, blackened by fire, corroborates the destruction of the banqueting hall. Two windows on the opposite side are supposed to belong to the chapel.

A modern habitation has been fitted into the ruins by Capt. Walsh, R.A.*

Wiltondale (Capt. Kyrle Collins).

On left the Penyards and Chasewoods stand out boldly, with the Man of Ross' walks extending from Ross ch.-yard.

After leaving the Glewston Ferry, *The Hill Court* is passed on the left, rt. *Goodrich Court* (Harold Moffat, Esq.) appears on the opposite bank. (See p. 277.)

Goodrich Ferry, was once the principal thoroughfare between England and the Welsh Marches. Having passed under the *Court*, the beautiful situation of **Goodrich Castle** at once arrests the attention.

The parish of Walford in which this ferry is situated derives its name from this, "the Wales ford."

Separated by a dingle from the Court, the **Castle**, rising on a lofty eminence, has a very abrupt approach by a footpath only from the river. It is partly surrounded by a deep moat, over which, where stood the drawbridge and portcullis, the visitor passes on a bank, to the remains of the chapel, the Lord's tower, the Lady's tower, the dining-hall, kitchen, and square Norm. *Keep*, the oldest part, built in 12th centy., still in good preservation. It was successively the residence of the Marshalls and De Valences, Earls of Pembroke, and the Talbots, until, in 1616, it passed with a coheiress to the Greys, Earls of Kent, with which noble family it continued until the reign of Geo. II., when it was sold to Admiral Griffin of Hadnock, near Monmouth, to whose descendant, Mrs. Marriott, it now belongs. In the Civil Wars it was garrisoned for the King, but after a long siege it was surrendered in 1646 to Col. Birch, when a number of county gentlemen became prisoners, and a great quantity of stores and munitions of war were obtained by the captors.

No part of the castle is as old as the Conquest, the mouldings in the *Norm. Keep* not bespeaking an age anterior to the reign of Stephen. There seems to have been two periods in its architectural history, one when the keep stood alone unditched and unfortified, except by its own massive walls, whilst round it clustered low buildings for retainers. At the close of the 13th centy. a larger area was

* There is much more here that will be interesting to the student of castle architecture than can be included in the pages of a guide-book, for which the reader is referred to a recently published work on the 'Castles and Mansions of Herefordshire.'

enclosed by the present walls and towers.

The keep called *Macbeth's Tower*, is built of different stone, not obtained from the moat like the later buildings, but from Copped Hill.

The ancient entrance to the keep is seen on the W. side; the present entrance could not have been added until after a second line of defence was built. The old one is 10 ft. above the ground, reached by a ladder. No light is admitted freely till the second floor, but in this dreary dwelling Walter Marshall, the great Earl of Pembroke, breathed his last.

More regard was had to convenience in the Edwardian portion of the castle; but the gateway, with its advanced barbican and drawbridge, and the projecting abutments on side of it, show that strength and a good defence were still the great object of the architect.

The gateway is as far as possible from the ferry, with which it communicated to make the circuit longer, and so to guard the better against surprise.

Note, too, the small chamber yielding an outlook on three sides fronting the barbican, and the long narrow gallery to it accessible even after drawbridge and portcullis had been forced. The chapel on the left of the entrance of the courtyard is a rare feature in a Border castle. The piscina here and aumbrey remain. The chimneys of the S. E. towers are unusual in 13th cent. work; the first-floor has figures carved on the wall, outlined by some master hand. The S.W. tower is very strong, being on the weakest side. The hall had five entrances. The Hall of State adjoining the last, and at right angles to it, originally divided by a rectangular column and two arches, a curious feature of the ruin. They support the side walls against the weight of the second story. The spring of water was in a field near the church, but there must have been extensive reservoirs within the defences. The Ladies' or N.W. tower was battered down by Birch's artillery from the opposite hill.

The sudden fall of the outer side brought about the capitulation.

Passing through this breach, the terrace, the second line of defence, is reached. It runs from the barbican to the great tower at the furthermost angle, and compensates for a moat, where the terrace wall must have been carried on continuously to the counterscarp of the moat, so as to forbid opening or entrance.

The angular buttresses which project from the base of the towers would add strength and prevent undermining. In the S.E. tower, and near the gateway, dying away as they ascend, they add much to the beauty of the ruin.

Birch cast a mortar here, then the largest in England, 15 inches in bore, and throwing *granadoes* of 2 cwt., which were supplied from the foundries in the forest. This mortar is the 'Roaring Meg' of the Castle Green, Hereford (see Webb, p. 278).

Goodrich Castle is ½ m. distant from the village, by a fieldpath easily found (see p. 277.)

A reach of the river forming a noble bay is spread before the eye below the Castle. The bank on the rt. is steep and covered with wood. "The view, which is one of the grandest on the river, I should not scruple to call *correctly picturesque*, which is seldom the character of a purely natural scene."—*Gilpin.* Externally, the most striking feature of the ivy-clad ruins is the gateway, showing beneath its arches the lofty window of the opposite tower. The plan of the castle was a parallelogram, flanked by round towers at the angles, and the entrance is carried through a narrow passage 50 ft. long, constructed for a number of successive portcullises. On the W. side is the banquet-hall, and on the S.,

festooned with ivy and clematis, the keep, the most ancient part of the castle. The Earls of Pembroke occasionally resided in it, though the most important incident in its history occurred in the Civil Wars, when it held out gallantly under Sir Henry Lingen for the King against a Parliamentary army. From the S.W. window is a delightful view of the vale of the Wye.

In their progress down the river, visitors will see small fishing-boats, called *coracles*, made of tarred canvas strained over a wicker frame, in shape like the half of a walnut-shell.

"... cana salix madefacto vimine, parvam
Texitur in puppim, cœsoque induta juvenco."

They are light and portable, weighing about 12 lbs., very fragile, holding one person, and a rub against a stone over a rapid usually causes mischief. Their management requires great skill.

After the Kerne bridge is passed, the scenery becomes more diversified by a long reach of the river, in which the spire of *Ruardean* Church is seen rising among the trees in front, and the Wye flowing between steep wooded hills, on one side intermixed with rocks.

The traveller, having been carried under the Kerne bridge (Rly. Stat.), and past the iron-columned railway bridge, reaches on l. *Bishop's Wood* (J. Chivers, Esq.), a modern mansion in the Elizabethan style. There is a very neat church in the grounds, and a small brook, which empties itself into the Wye, forms the boundary of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire.

l. *Wyelands* (Wm. Partridge, Esq.), Near it, on a considerable eminence on the rt. bank, the river winding with snake-like turnings on each side of it, is

rt. *Courtfield* (F. B. Vaughan, Esq.), occupying the site of a house in which Hen. V. is said to have been nursed by the Countess of Salisbury.

rt. In Welsh Bicknor Church, rebuilt in Dec. style, from designs by T. H. Rushforth, is a monumental effigy supposed to have been that of the King's nurse, but declared by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick to be of the time of Edw. I. "The river here, taking a sweeping round, forms a fine amphitheatre. The rocks, which are continually starting through the woods, produce another ornament on the banks of the Wye."—*Gilpin.*

Dropping down the stream, the tourist next arrives at

rt. *Coldwell Rocks*, which present a combination of river scenery as fine as any in Britain. The rt. bank is guarded by a range of high precipitous limestone rocks, overhung with underwood and traversed by deep gullies, while on the opposite side the delicious hill of *Rosemary Topping* affords a magnificent and beautiful contrast. Over this hill the Offa's dyke may be traced. At the termination of this range of crags the Wye, after running N. to S, takes a sudden bend, and a sweep to the N. behind the rocks of such unexpected length, that the distance across the neck of the peninsula, where the tourist can rejoin the river, is only 600 yards, while its windings extend for more than 4 m.

Travellers are recommended to send the boat round by Huntsham (where there is a ferry granted by Hen. IV. to the family who still hold it in possession) and *Whitchurch*, and by an easy road to the summit ascend,

l., **Symonds Yat**, a lofty hill occupying the interval between the bend. From this point (740 ft.) a prospect is gained unrivalled for beauty and variety. On the l. are the romantic rocks of Coldwell, with the river running in a deep gorge below; on the rt. is another rock, hemmed in by the steep sides of the Great Doward, while in the distance the eye ranges

over the villages, woods, and hills for miles and miles. The two river scenes on each side almost bewilder the spectator, who is fairly puzzled to make out its course.

A zigzag path down hill, leads in twenty minutes to

1. **Symonds Yat** Stat. and *Inn* (see p. 283).

Rocklands (John M. Herbert, Esq.).

The scenery is equally beautiful at New Weir, the second grand scene on the Wye, where formerly existed a salmon fishery. On the rt. bank is the lofty encampment of the Great Doward, jagged with many quarries. "The river is wider than usual in this part, and takes a sweep round the towering promontory which forms a side screen on the l., and is the grand feature of the view. Near the top a pointed fragment of solitary rock rising above the rest, has rather a fantastic appearance, but it is not without its effect in marking the scene." In one of its hollows, called "*Arthur's Cave*," teeth and bones of the rhinoceros and hyæna were found in 1871.

Another turn of the river brings the tourist in front of the Little Doward Hill, on which is a British camp still retaining traces of ramparts. It has an area of about 20 acres within the inner vallum. The outer vallum is constructed to the point where the hill rises very abruptly from the river, and approach appears to be impossible. On the brow of the hill, overlooking the Wye, huge masses of rock stand out in rugged boldness, and the view of the river, winding between the deep gorge of well-wooded rocks, is very grand. rt. On a high bank, sloping down to the river, is the park of the *Wyaston Leys* (J. Murray Bannerman, Esq.), soon after which the river again joins fellowship with the turnpike-road, and the banks hence to

Monmouth Stat. are high and rugged, yet richly wooded.

The Wye Tour.

C. By Ross and Monmouth Railway—Lydbrook—Symonds Yat.

4 trains daily in about ½ an hour or 40 minutes.

This line passes on S. of the town of Ross by Alton Court, and under the Chase Woods.

2½ m. a little to the left, *Whythall*, an interesting timber house of the 15th centy. (J. Stratford Collins, Esq.).

3 m. *Walford.* The *Court*, now a farmhouse, was the residence of the Kyrles from an early period. "The stony-hearted rebel" Col. Kyrle was son of James K., Esq., who married a sister of Waller. Walford Church, a building of early construction, contains some good monuments to the Stratfords. A small brook which runs into the Wye separates the counties of Gloucester and Hereford.

4 m. *Kerne Bridge Stat.* for *Goodrich* village and *Castle* on the opposite side of the river (see pp. 277, 279).

The rly. beyond this is carried across the river, and by a tunnel under Coppet Wood Hill to

5 m. Stowe Field. On left *Court Field* (F. B. Vaughan, Esq.).

3½ m. *Ruardean Church*, of early date, having a curious-sculptured tympanum on the S. door, of St. George on horseback in a fantastic costume of the 12th centy.

Evesbatch Court (Mrs. Bathurst).

English Bicknor, on an eminence above the Wye, 2 miles N. of Coleford (see p. 52). The manor was in the family of Ferrers of Chartley for 150 years. The Ch. contains many good monumental tablets, and two stone effigies without date or inscription. It is dedicated to the B. V. M., and 2 chapels are called the Machen and the Wyrall chapels. The ancient forest family of Wyrall (see Newland) has only become extinct

in the present cent., when the remains of its possessions passed to the Machin family by the will of a Mary Wyrall in 1826.

From English Bicknor the walk along the top of the Coldwell Rocks should not be omitted.

Bicknor Court (Sir John Maclean, Knt.).

Bicknor House (Miss Machen).

6 m. *Lydbrook Junct. Stat.* of the Severn and Wye Railway, which runs right through the Forest of Dean to Lydney-on-the-Severn (Rtes. 4 and 8). Here are iron and tin-plate works, and chemical works. Near at hand rise Coldwell Rocks. The Lydbrook Viaduct is crossed and the river is lost to view for a minute by the passage of the train through a tunnel bored through the singular projecting promontory of Symonds Yat, but opens out again at

l. *Symonds Yat Stat.*, which stands at the water's edge, and at the foot of the lofty and precipitous rocks which here wall in the Wye. Up to a considerable height they are draped in luxuriant woods, above this the sandstone appears in ivy-draped cliffs, while one great bastion throws up a singular isolated tower or pointless needle, well seen from the station, which it overhangs. Close to the stat. is a small, but clean *Inn*, called the Hotel, furnishing homely refreshments and 6 beds. A few cottages are niched into the banks on either side close to a *Ferry*, but no carriage-road approaches the stat., the descent being too steep. A gently sloping path through the wood, behind the Inn, leads up to

Symonds Yat or **Gate**, a pleasant and easy walk of half an hour, commanding fine views of one reach of the river. On nearing the top, the path emerges into the carriage-road leading from Whitchurch Ferry to Monmouth, which runs along the ridge, close under the topmost crag. Arrived at this narrow platform the traveller looks down upon what at first sight he might take for another river; the fact being that the Wye here makes such a wonderful bend that it almost becomes a loop. After a winding course of nearly 4 miles, the river returns so near to the spot from which it set out, that a rocky wall, only 600 yards wide, eventually separates the two reaches of the river.

The Rly. cuts through the isthmus of this widely expanding peninsula, and the stat. stands on its W. side.

The view from the summit is both beautiful and singular; it resembles and is surpassed only by that from Alf on the Mosel. Its chief feature consists in the intricate curves and sweeps of the river, 3 different reaches of which appear in sight, and almost bewilder the spectator, who is puzzled at first to make out its course. To the rt. rise the romantic rocks of Coldwell, with the river running in the deep gorge below them; on the l. nearer at hand appears the summit of Great Doward, descending also in precipitous rocks into the Wye.

The railway is constructed from Symonds Yat Stat. along the left bank of the river, affording a succession of interesting views of mountain and water.

rt. Wyaston House (J. M. Bannerman, Esq.) is passed.

The Garth (James Davies, Esq.).

10 m. *Monmouth Stat.* May Hill. Troy Stat. is a mile distant, at the other side of the town (*Inns:* Beaufort Arms; King's Head). *Raglan Castle*, 8 m., can be visited by railway train and road. (*Handbook for S. Wales.*)

2 m. *Troy House* (The Duke of Beaufort, K.G.).

A road from Monmouth passes through woodland scenery of rare excellence round a mountain called *the*

Kymin, 700 ft. above the Wye, to the summit of which a Drive, leaving the road at 2 m. accessible to every kind of vehicle, has been made, and from whence an extensive range of varied prospect is commanded. At the top is a circular pavilion of two stories, for the accommodation of visitors, whilst the walks through the plantations afford various and enchanting views. A temple, erected in 1794, records naval victories obtained by the English during the American war, and is built on a ridge of rock forming a square of 13 ft., now much dilapidated. The frieze is ornamented with medallions of eminent British admirals.

3 m. *Staunton Village.* Its *Church*, on an eminence commanding a double view, has great attractions for the lovers of ecclesiastical architecture. It is a good specimen of Late Norm. with Ear. Eng. and Dec. additions. The stone pulpit is of a rather peculiar construction, and reached by a staircase leading to the roodloft and belfry. The font is a Roman altar hollowed for its present purpose. The tower retains portions of the original work, with Perpend. additions of very late date.

On the E. of Staunton Hill, 900 ft. high, near the T. Gate, and in a wood approached by a very indifferent road, is a Druidical rocking-stone, known as the *Buckstone* — a rude fragment of an irregular square pyramidal form inverted and poised on its apex. Its circumference at top is 55 ft., the point on which it rests about 3 ft. square, its height is about 12 ft., its greatest length on the top 19 ft., and its extreme breadth about 13 ft. It requires some degree of force to make it vibrate. Two rock-basins, bearing evident marks of human agency, afford presumptive evidence that this stone was an object of veneration, and the traveller will be amply repaid for the trouble of his visit by the extensive view this position commands.

The Court (Alexander Gibson, Esq.).

5 m. *Coleford* (see Rtes. 4 and 8).

The *Wye Railway* is continued from

Monmouth (Troy Stat.) to
Redbrook.
Tintern Abbey Stat. } *Handbook*
Tidenham. } *S. Wales.*
Chepstow Junct. Stat.

ROUTE 39.

WORCESTER TO HEREFORD, BY MALVERN AND LEDBURY.

For London to Worcester and The Malverns, see Rte. 30.

This line is carried through the Malvern ridge by a tunnel 600 ft. below the surface, 1560 yds. in length, but wide enough only for a single line of rails. The line of excavation consists of 163 yds. of marl, 700 yds. of syenite, and 697 of limestone. "The beds at the entrance consist of the upper grey and red marls of the upper Keuper series of deposits, overlaid by a considerable thickness of débris derived from the chain of the Malverns above—an angular local débris due to atmospheric agency, and which overlies a strong tenacious clay, containing bones and teeth of the rhinoceros, tichorinus, and the mammoth.

The tunnel section shows many feet of red and gray marls, passing into Keuper sandstones, much twisted and contorted, proving considerable movement along the axis of the Malverns since the deposition of the Triassic deposits. The lower red marls below the Keuper sandstones rest immediately against the syenite, at the distance of 200 yds. from the entrance. They dip from the syenite at an angle of 55° to the S.E., and at the point of contact are much crushed and broken; as indeed is the syenite itself for several yards from the point of contact with the lower red marls."—*Symonds.* About the centre of the tunnel a series of Llandovery limestones, shells, and sandstones, with many fossils, rest almost vertically against a wall of syenite, and then pass conformably into the blue Woolhope shales, which are succeeded by the Wenlock shales; and near the W. end of the tunnel the Wenlock limestone is quarried, and the old red sandstone is to be found.

The rly., on passing out of this tunnel enters Herefordshire at

10 m. *Colwall Stat.*, and then passes over old red sandstone beds, obscured by drift.

2 m. *Herefordshire Beacon* (the Camp Inn). Access can be most easily obtained to this interesting eminence by the turnpike road leading from Malvern to Ledbury, by the base of the hill at the Winds Point and Chance's Pitch. (Rte. 30.)

A gold coronet set with precious stones was found at Burstner's Cross, in this parish, 1650, by a cottager when working in his garden, supposed to have been lost by a British prince, either in action or flight. It realised 2500*l.* to its last possessor. The *Church* has Norm. Ear. Eng. and Dec. portions, with a substantial Perp. tower on S. side. The chancel, restored 1866, has a memorial window by *Hardman*, a reredos of Caen stone, and a large monument for Eliz. Harford (d. 1590). An old cross in the ch.-yd. exhibits remains of richly carved tracery. Two oaks in the old park of the Bishops of Hereford are considered to be 800 years old; one of them is 16 ft. 2 in. in circumference, the other being 21 ft. 7 in. Within easy distance are several modern mansions: *Hope-end* (Capt. Heywood). The mansion in the Eastern style, with minarets, was erected by E. Moulton Barrett, Esq., and was the birthplace of his daughter, the poetess, Mrs. B. Browning; a previous residence was built by Henry Lambert, Esq., who was succeeded by his son-in-law Sir Henry V. Tempest, Bt., at whose decease in 1819 it was sold; *Old Colwall* (Mrs. Martin), *Brandt Lodge* (Miss Bright), *Bartons* (Major Peyton), *Hoe Court* (Miss Raper).

"The next tunnel (1660 yards) is entered through the Lower Ludlow shales, and at a short distance from the entrance these beds are faulted and brought up against Upper Ludlow shales and Aymestrey rock. The Wenlock shales and limestones are then traversed, the limestone being in a horizontal position. The Lower Ludlow beds again come in, followed by the Aymestrey limestone, Upper Ludlow shales, and Downton sandstone, which pass conformably at the W. end of the tunnel into red marls, and at the mouth into a gray grit. Nowhere in the world is there exhibited such a view of the passage-rocks between the Silurian and Old Red systems as at the entrance to this tunnel. The fossils are abundant."—*Symonds.*

15 m. *Ledbury* Stat. (6000 Inhab. *Inn:* Feathers), picturesquely situated on the small river Ledden, consists chiefly of one long street, crossed by two others at right angles, with a curious old timber-framed

Market-House, restored in 1866,

elevated on 16 oak pillars, and composed of timber and lath, plastered and whitewashed, the beams coloured black, standing in the principal thoroughfare. Ledbury was the centre of many important military operations during the Civil Wars. In 1645 the Parliamentary forces under Massie were defeated near the town with unusually severe loss in men and baggage. Prince Rupert and Col. Birch made it alternately their head-quarters; the prince residing on these visits in the interesting timber mansion of the opulent family of Skynner.

The beds of the old red in this parish are the lowest of a series of strata on the borders of Herefordshire, which have been carefully estimated at a thickness of from 8000 to 10,000 ft.

The *Church*, a large and much altered edifice, exhibits various stages of architecture from Romanesque to Perp. The massive tower, detached, on N. side has an Ear. Eng. base and a lofty modern spire. The W. front has a Norm. door, with an Ear. Eng. superstructure and Dec. windows. The nave is Perp. but with an Ear. Eng. porch, and various windows in transition from the Ear. Eng. to Dec. The chapel on N. side has richly adorned Dec. windows, a double row of ball-flowers covering the mullions and tracery. The chancel is Norm. There is a little good carved woodwork. An altar-tomb with the figure of a female on an incised slab, and with the royal arms depicted on a shield, is for a distinguished Lady whose name is not preserved. The monuments are numerous and interesting; one having a canopy supported by Corinthian columns has the effigies in alabaster of Edward Skinner and his wife, temp. Charles I., kneeling opposite each other; 2 by *Flaxman*, to John and Wm. Miles, Esqs.; 2 by *Westmacott*, for D. E. Saunders, Esq., and R. Biddulph, Esq. (d. 1814); an altar-tomb by *Thorneycroft*, on which lies the figure of a child very gracefully disposed. The burial-place of the *Biddulphs* has inscribed tablets to the memory of various members of the family. That to Anthony B., Esq. (d. 1718), and his wife, occupies the centre of W. wall, and consists of two pedestals on which recline alabaster figures in the costume of Queen Anne's reign. *Jacob Tonson*, the publisher, of Kit-cat celebrity, died on his estate, The Hazels, in 1736, and was buried in the churchyard, without a monument to denote the place. *The Hospital of St. Catherine*, in the High Street, founded 1232 by Bp. Hugh Folliott for 6 single men, 2 widows, and 2 men and their wives, was rebuilt in 1820, and enlarged in 1856.

The Gloucester and Hereford Canal, commenced in 1792, and not completed until 1845, has a wharf close to the town. A coach runs to and from the Gloucester rly. station every week-day.

Ledbury House (M. Biddulph, Esq., M.P.), a timber mansion, which has belonged during two centuries to the Biddulph family. The Deer Park contains timber-trees of fine growth, its elms being considered the largest in England.

Upper Hall (Waldyve Martin, Esq.), the seat of the Skipps from the reign of Eliz. until 1812. There is a valuable collection of paintings made by the last Mr. Skipp; a marble slab in the entrance hall is worked up from the lava of Vesuvius. *West Bank* (W. Wheatley, Esq.); *Underdown* (J. Murray Aynsley, Esq.).

2 m. N. *Haffield House* (W. C. Henry, Esq., M.D.). A fine statue of Aurora by *Gibson* is preserved here. On the estate there is a pleasing variety of coniferæ in thriving condition. A Roman camp forms a little elliptical eminence, 450 ft.

high, surrounded by a deep bank and ditch, and partly enclosed by the park wall. In a quarry near the farmhouse the trappean conglomerate, "called by Phillips the lowest member of the new red series in the Malvern district," has a stratified appearance, with a dip in the direction of the Malvern chain.

3 m. *Bromsberrow Court* (Mrs. Ricardo).

3 m. N.E. *Donnington Hall* (R. Webb, Esq.).

5 m. S. *Homme House* (Col. Money Kyrle), erected in the reign of Elizabeth, but much altered and faced with stone. An elm of vigorous growth near the mansion is estimated to be 90 ft. in height, and at 5 ft. to be 19 ft. in girth. It is the landmark of the district. The ancient *Church* of *Much Marcle* contains the effigies of Blanche Lady Audley, reign of Rich. II.; Joan Lady Mortimer; and of the Walwyn and Kyrle families. In a small chapel adjoining the chancel is a well-executed ~~alabaster~~ tomb of Italian workmanship, of Sir John and Lady Kyrle, 1650. *Hellens* (R. D. Cooke, Esq.), a seat of the Walwyns from early in the 15th centy.

In 1575 an extensive landslip in this parish, then regarded as an earthquake, was the subject of ancient alarm and modern curiosity, until its causes were explained by eminent geologists. The event is thus described by Sir R. Baker:—"Marcley Hill, after shaking and roaring for 3 days, to the great horror, fright, and astonishment of the neighbourhood, began to move about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, and continued moving or walking till Monday at noon, when it stood still. It carried the trees that grew on it, and the sheepcots and sheep grazing on it. It left a gaping distance 40 ft. broad and 4 score ells long. It overthrew Kinnaston Chapel, made tilled ground pasture, and turned pasture into tillage."

In allusion to this event, Phillips writes:—

"I nor advise nor reprehend the choice
Of Marcle-hill; the apple nowhere finds
A kinder mould; yet 'tis unsafe to trust
Deceitful ground. Who knows but that once more
This mount may journey, and, his present site
Forsaking, to thy neighbour's bound transfer
Thy goodly plants, affording matter strange
For law debates?"—'Cider.'

2 m. E. *Eastnor Castle* (late Earl Somers),* a modern structure, from designs by *Smirke*, in the style of the reign of Edward I., intended to unite the aspect of a baronial castle with the internal arrangements and the comforts of a modern mansion; it stands on a gentle eminence, surrounded by extensive and thriving plantations. The view from the terrace over a broad lake to wooded slopes and distant hills is superb. The central hall, 60 ft. in height and length, is a noble apartment of Norm. architecture, ornamented with fresco paintings and English marbles and serpentine of various colours. The principal drawing-room is furnished in the Gothic style, and the late Lord Somers has fitted up and decorated a suite of apartments in the Italian style. Some fine specimens of tapestry represent the defeat of Darius, and the introduction of his wife and family to Alexander. Amongst the works of art are a collection of early Italian masters and interesting pictures by *P. Bordone*, *Vandyck*, and other important masters; Charles I. and his queen, *Vandyck*. Amongst the modern pictures are several by *Watts*, that of Tennyson being a very fine portrait:—Portraits of Richard Cocks, Esq. (d. 1623); Judith C., his wife, 1638; Thomas C., a devoted Royalist, 1641; Charles C., ambassador to Muscovy; Lord-Chancellor Somers; Sir Joseph and Lady

* The Earl died whilst these sheets were in the press, and the Earldom became extinct, a Barony passing to Col. Somers-Cocks, R.A., a cousin of the late Earl.

Jekyl; Chas. Lord Somers (d. 1806); John, first Earl; John, second Earl, by *Hamson;* Dr. Nash, historian of Worcestershire; Virginia Countess Somers, *Watts.* The castle is full of specimens of wood-carving and works of art of several kinds collected by the present Earl. The edifice was commenced in 1814 by John, first Earl Somers, and has experienced extensive and most judicious additions from the late Earl. Visitors are admitted on Tuesdays and Fridays during the absence of the family; on Tuesdays only at other times. In the immediate vicinity of the castle are fine specimens of coniferæ, cedars, pines, and rare botanical productions from different parts of the globe thoroughly acclimatised.

The *Church*, except the tower, rebuilt in Dec. style 1852, by *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, contains several elaborate monuments to the Cocks family; 2 by *Stewart* and *Scheemaker* deserve examination. That to John, second Earl, is a fine example of monumental sculpture, both in design and execution, in the style of 14th centy., by *Philip*, also from the designs of *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.* The tomb is of alabaster, under a recessed arch of cornstone. On the frontal are sculptured alti-relievi, representing the "Entombment of our Lord" and "the Holy Women at the Sepulchre."

"Eastnor Park, with its exquisite scenery, will amply repay a visit from the geologist; and he will find a most pleasant village *Inn* at the Somers Arms."

In a glen at the base of the Beacon is the site of Bronsil Castle, once encompassed by a double moat, the residence of Lord Beauchamp of Powyke, Lord Treasurer to Henry VI. On an elevated ridge, above Bronsil, is a lofty *Obelisk*, erected to the memory of the Hon. Major Cocks, killed at the assault of Burgos, 1812. The first known specimen of the pterygotus, a Silurian lobster, was found at the base of this hill in the May Hill sandstone.

In the Drift Bed near Clencher's Mill many fossil remains are found, including those of the elephant and rhinoceros.

"The Misletoe Oak," one of the few trees of its kind on which this parasitical plant is known to grow, stands by the side of the drive leading from Eastnor Castle towards the Herefordshire Beacon. It grows freely, but the branch is killed beyond the place where the misletoe is situated.

3½ m. N. of Ledbury Stat., *Bosbury*, containing many ancient timber houses, with ornamented bargeboards.

The *Church* is Ear. Eng., with several Perp. finished windows and a massive detached tower of 3 stages at 80 ft. S. of ch. The chancel, cleansed and restored, contains some well-executed monuments for the Harford (1573) and Brydges families. In the *Moreton* chapel, of late Perp., in the centre of the groined roof is a rebus of M upon a ton; and built into S. wall of the ch. is a monumental stone with an inscription for the father of Bp. Swinfield, 1282, and a floriated cross slab of 13th centy.

The mansion in which the Bishops of Hereford resided prior to 1630 was demolished in 1643; but many vestiges may be traced among the farm buildings at "*Old Court.*" The dovecot has existed since the reign of Edw. I.

Bosbury Court (Rev. E. Higgins) contains a collection of bronzes, Etruscan pottery, and other articles of interest. There are paintings by *Sir T. Lawrence, Turner*, and *Stothard;* and a perfect copy of 'Bartolomeus,' printed by Wynkyn de Worde.

2½ m. W. is a conical eminence called *Wall Hills*, the lower part of which is surrounded by large trees,

and the summit crowned by a strong pentagonal camp of about 30 acres, double ditched, now cultivated. Its single rampart is half levelled; it had 3 entrances, one called the *King's Gate*. In ploughing the area, spear and arrow-heads, antique horse-shoes, and human bones have been found. This elevation consists of a series of marls, cornstone, thick red and gray sandstones.

5 m. N. *Castle Froome Church* contains a curious Norm. font, with a symbolic representation of the Baptism of our Lord, who is surrounded by little fishes, a well-known Christian emblem. Under the S. window of the chancel there is an exquisite stone figure of a knight holding a heart in his hand. Of the castle, which is supposed to have been erected here, not a trace remains.

7 m. *Bishop's Froome*, in which parish is a very fine specimen of an Elizabethan mansion, called *Cheney Court* (James Moilliet, Esq.), once the residence of the Slaughters. The rooms are richly panelled with curious paintings of the Sibyls and other Christian emblems. Adjoining the hall was a chapel, long dismantled.

The spacious church, which has fine Norm. and Ear. Eng. work, was judiciously restored in 1863. 4 m. beyond this village is the town of Bromyard.

19 m. Ashperton Stat.

2 m. E. *Mainstone Court* (Miss Pyndar).

2 m. N. *Canon Froome Court* (John Hopton, Esq.), a square brick mansion of 18th centy. The old house was garrisoned for Charles I., and taken by assault in 1645 by the Earl of Leven and the Scots, who slew about 70, and took the governor, Col. Barroll, prisoner. For this service the Earl received from the Commons a jewel of 500*l.* value. Sir Edward Hopton, a most active Royalist, was one of those selected for the intended order of the Royal Oak. Among the family portraits are those of the 1st and 2nd Earls of Westmoreland and their Countesses, Sir A. Cope, Lady Gerrard, Viscountess Scudamore, Lady Hopton, Thomas Geers, S.L., Rachel Countess of Bath. The church, with the exception of the tower, rebuilt in 1861, has a richly decorated chancel with a marble *reredos*. 3 m. N.W. *Homend* (Mrs. Poole). At *Stretton Grandison* are traces of a square camp, surmised by some antiquaries to be the *Circutio* of the Romans. It adjoins a Roman road between Worcester and Kenchester, the course of which is still visible by Fromes Hill, Holmer, and Stretton Sugwas. In the ch. are tablets to Sir Edward and Lady Hopton.

2½ m. *Pixley Church* has an ancient rood-loft of very peculiar construction.

4 m. Putley. In the ch.-yard is an E. Eng. preaching-*Cross*, having in niches on its four sides the figures of the Virgin and Child, the Crucifixion, St. James and St. John.

Putley Court (— Riley, Esq.).

4 m. *Cowarne Cottage* (— Bourne, Esq.).

Cowarne Church, with the exception of the chancel, was destroyed by fire in 1840. The bells (a peal of six) were completely fused, and the metal ran like molten lead. In the chancel on N. side is the effigy of a knight, cross-legged and habited in chain armour, supposed to represent Grimbald Pauncefote (d. 1325): an altar-tomb, with the recumbent effigies of a man and woman habited in the costume of the age, for Edmund Foxe, Esq., of Leighton Court (d. 1617), and Anne his wife. The figures of their ten children, habited and supplicating, are carved on the side. On S. side is the effigy of Sybilla Reed (d. 1623).

Tarrington Village contains a hostelry (the Foley Arms), in which Sir R. Murchison resided for a con-

siderable period sketching his sections and arranging his descriptions of the "*Silurian System.*" In this parish is a famous old tree known as "The Eastwood Oak," of very picturesque growth. Its large branches are supported by iron frames and chains placed for its preservation some years since by the Lady Emily Foley.

22 m. *Stoke-Edith* Stat. 1 m. l. *Stoke-Edith Park* (the Lady Emily Foley), supposed to derive its name from Edith, daughter of King Egbert, or Edgar. In 1520 this estate passed by marriage from the Milwaters to the Lingens, and temp. Charles II. it was purchased from the executors of Sir Henry Lingen by Paul Foley, Esq., second son of Thomas Foley, Esq., of Whitley Court. Mr. P. Foley was M.P. for Hereford in 7 parliaments, and was chosen Speaker in 1695. He died in 1699. His eldest son, Thomas Foley, was Auditor of the Imprest, sat in Hereford in seven successive parliaments. His grandson, Thomas Foley, Esq., M.P. for the county of Hereford, having succeeded to the Worcestershire estates on the decease of his cousin, was elevated to the peerage in 1776, and died in 1777. He devised Stoke-Edith to his 2nd son, Hon. Edward, who was M.P. for Worcestershire, and, dying in 1803, was succeeded here by his elder son. Edward Thomas Foley, Esq., who was M.P. for Ludgarshall, and for Herefordshire. The present stately quadrangular mansion was commenced by the Speaker, and completed by his son. It is of brick with stone dressings, placed on an elevated and delightful slope. The decorations of the hall and staircase are by *Thornhill*, the original designs of which exist, and the house contains a large collection of family portraits. Here is preserved the weapon with which Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, is said to have been assassinated by Felton; a cabinet inlaid with ivory and tortoise-shell, which belonged to that unfortunate nobleman; and an antique broadsword dug up at Radlow Bush, 1 m. N.E., where were also found some curious beads and human skeletons with their faces downwards. The Flower Garden was designed by *Nesfield* in 1854. The park is finely wooded; its scenery was much improved by the judicious alterations of *Repton*.

From the summit of this range of hill, an upcast of the upper Silurian rocks, the views over the rich lands of Herefordshire are extensive and pleasing, extending over portions of 14 counties.

The *Church*, except its tower and spire, 158 ft. in height, was rebuilt 1740–1, in the Grecian style, and fitted up with Doric columns and cornice, at the cost of Thomas Foley, Esq. It consists of a long and lofty nave, a chancel paved with black and white marble squares, lighted by a memorial window of painted glass, by *Warrington*, to the memory of E. T. Foley, Esq. (d. 1846), by his widow, the Lady Emily F. At the W. end, underneath a small gallery, is a mutilated marble effigy, now enclosed within an iron railing, painted blue and gold, corresponding with the altar-rails. The figure, which is in a recumbent posture, probably of a Walwyn, is assigned to St. Editha. In the chancel are monuments to Mr. Paul Foley, the Speaker (d. 1699); Hon. Edward F. (d. 1803), by *Blore;* E. T. Foley, Esq., by *Jennings;* and other members of the family.

At *St. Edith's Well*, near the Rectory, Mr. Praulph, vicar of Tarrington, was shot in 1644 by a soldier in the Parliamentary army.

2 m. *Dormington* Quarries yield upper Silurian corals and trilobites, also Pentamerus galeatus.

Shucknell Hill, on the rt., is a distinct Silurian mass, surrounded by old red sandstone, and composed ex-

clusively of Ludlow rocks, the calcareous band of which is exposed in sharply inclined strata, and largely employed in roadmaking.—*Sil. Sys.* "Fullers' earth" is largely extracted for economical uses.

25 m. *Withington* Stat. The ch., which has a very neat spire, contains an ancient chancel-screen of elaborate carving.

Near this stat., at Godwin's mediæval encaustic tile works, pavements for the decoration of cathedrals and other public buildings are manufactured with much taste and success.

In this village John Phillips, author of 'Cider' and other poems (d. 1708), and William Brome, a man of great and general learning (d. 1745), were residents and contemporaries.

½ m. l. *Wilcroft* (C. Watkins, Esq.).

At Bartestree is a spacious nunnery for inmates of the modern order of Sisters of Mercy, opened in 1862.

Hagley Park (Arthur Hutchinson, Esq.) contains one grand specimen of the elm, which is 21 ft. 8 in. in girth, and a foliage spread of 73 ft. In the quarries of this eminence fossils exist, and there is a remarkable intrusion of basalt into the old red sandstone.

2. m. *Lugwardine Church* of Ear. Eng. and Dec., experienced in 1871 judicious and substantial repairs. The N. transept is lighted by good painted glass, and the E. window of the chancel has been filled with excellent glass by the parishioners.

Longworth (P. S. Hutchinson, Esq.), of brick, rebuilt circ. 1800, by *Keck*. This was the seat of a branch of the Walwyn family during two centuries. James W., Esq., was M.P. for Hereford, 1785–1800. On this estate are fine specimens of elms and beech-trees standing singly in parts of avenues and in clusters. An old chapel on this estate, of Perp. style, long used as a barn, has been lately restored to religious purposes. *Lugwardine Court* (Sir H. D. Croft, Bt.); *Newcourt* (Major R. J. Griffiths) was a seat of the Reads, who were succeeded by their relatives the Sheldons. It was purchased by Archdeacon Lilly, who enlarged and improved the mansion and the pleasure-grounds. By his widow it was sold to the present proprietor.

Below the Church the Lug traverses a rich and frequently flooded plain, exclusively devoted to grazing purposes, and, between July and February, common to all occupiers of land in the parish.

29¾ m. **Hereford,** *Barrs Court* Station. (See Rte. 36.)

ROUTE 40.

HEREFORD TO LEOMINSTER AND LUDLOW.

By Railway. 23¾ miles.

This railway, opened 1854, which traverses a district celebrated for its richness and beauty, is worked jointly by the G. W. and N. W. companies, whose trains run from the *Barrs Court* Station in Hereford (Rte. 36).

1 m. on l. is Holmer Church, E. Eng., with a detached tower; on the right hand the spire of Withington Church is visible in front of Westhide Hill. The Roman road between

Kenchester (magna castra) and Worcester traverses this parish in unaltered condition.

4 m. *Moreton-on-Lug* Stat. Two oak-trees near the platform are called *Adam and Eve.* The former in a truncated state, 65 ft. in girth and 12 in diameter, blown down in 1848, was, on the opening of the line, the only station-house at this place; 15 persons had refreshments at the same time within its interior. The other tree in the field is 62 ft. in circumference at 2 ft. from the ground. *Moreton Court* (Mrs Evans), a spacious modern mansion. The small *Church* was completely restored in 1866–67, when a new tower with spire and N. porch were added. The *reredos* is of marble and alabaster. It contains some altar-tombs of the Dauncer family.

In the distance, on l., are seen the picturesquely-wooded summits of two isolated hills popularly called *Robin Hood's Butts* and the *Sugarloaf Hills.* "The vast thickness of the cornstone formation, including many masses of strong-bedded sandstone, are remarkably well developed in the road from Leominster to Hereford. Wherever the marls have prevailed, the denudations have been most extensive, as is remarkably exemplified in the lateral valleys on the sides of the Pyons, two small conical hills, probably saved from destruction by the hardness of the concretionary rock and gritty sandstone near their summits."—*Sil. Sys.*

Canon Pyon Church, "a small building with a nave, aisles, and chancel, some portions of Norman or Ear. Eng. character, with later insertions. There is some screen work and ancient benches; and the font, which is large, appears to be a later top placed on an earlier base, the top is ornamented with quatrefoils, and is octagonal."—*Rickman.*

On a wooded hill 1½ m. N.E., called *Sutton Walls*, once stood the palace of Offa, King of the Mercians, where Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, was treacherously murdered in A.D. 782.

"Those Sutton acres drench'd with regal blood
Of Ethelbert, when to the unhallowed feast
Of Mercian Offa he invited came
To treat of spousals: long connubial joys
He promised to himself, allured by fair
Elfrida's beauty; but deluded died
In height of hopes;—oh! hardest fate, to fall
By show of friendship and pretended love."
PHILLIPS.

History relates that Ethelbert was assassinated by direction of Offa; that the East Anglian nobles escaped; that Offa invaded those dominions and added East Anglia to his conquests; that in two years, remorse embittering the interval, he sank from his empire to his grave; his queen and children perished miserably, and his race became extinct.

Sutton Walls include a spacious encampment, a single rampart on the summit of the hill, with 4 entrances characteristic of Roman camps. The area is 30 acres, and has been laid nearly level by the plough. This district is celebrated for the excellence of its cider.

1 m. N. *Marden Church*, on the Lug, built by Offa over the place of Ethelbert's first interment, and where a spring miraculously arose, still known as *St. Ethelbert's Well*, and preserved with scrupulous care within the edifice. In the chancel is a well-engraved *Brass* which has the effigy of the Lady Chute (d. 1614) with her two daughters.

Leland's description of this route is "From Hereford to Dynemore hill (is) by enclosed ground, not very hilly, plentifull of all good corne and pasture, and meetly wooded (about) 4 miles. About a mile on this syde Dinemore hill (is) a little village called Willington, and there I passed over a bridge of 3 arches

of stone. The brook that runneth under this bridge is called *Wormeley* water."

2½ m. N. *Wistaston Court* (C. Watkins, Esq.). In the chapel is a neat memorial window for W. Chute Gwinnett, Esq.

2 m. N. *Wellington Church* has some portions of E. Eng., and the tomb of Sir H. Perrot, by whom a row of almshouses was erected in 1670.

7 m. *Dinmore* Stat. "The hill itself of Dinesmore is very steep, high, and well wooded, and a specula to see all the country about. There standeth a little by west of the very toppe, on the left hand as I rode, a commandry with a fair place that belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in London."

This estate, on which is *Dinmore House* (Charles Anthony, Esq.), now belongs to a branch of the St. John family.

1½ E. *Bodenham* (1180 Pop.), once a market town belonging to the Devereux family. In the *Church*, a large and handsome Ear. Eng. and Dec. cruciform structure on the Lug, having a square tower with an unfinished spire, is an alabaster altar-tomb to Sir Walter Devereux (d. 1401), with many modern monuments, and an hexagonal font. The ceiling of the nave is of good workmanship. In the village are the remains of a large cross with a well.

Venwood (Hugh Jenner, Esq.), 2½ m. *Broadfield Court* (Mrs. Helme), 5 m. S.E. *Ocle Court* (Lt.-Col. Heywood).

The rly. is carried through the hill by a tunnel 1060 yds. in length and 16 ft. wide; at the opposite end is

8¼ m. *Ford Bridge* Stat. In Hope church on the hill-side, among many tablets to the Coningsby family, is one by *Roubiliac*, for the Earl of Coningsby (d. 1729), the Countess Coningsby (d. 1761), and her infant son, who was choked by a cherry-stone: the figures are of full length, and a *chef-d'œuvre* of the sculptor.

2 m. rt. *Hampton Court* (John H. Arkwright, Esq.), originally built under the auspices of Henry IV. by his favourite, Sir Rowland Lenthall, who acquired wealth by the ransom of prisoners taken at Agincourt. Leland observes "From Dymere Hill I saw Hampton Court, a goodly mansion place on the left side of Lugge, and there is a stone bridge over Lugge. This place was sumptuously erected by one Sir Lenthall, Knt., that thus rose by service. He was Yeoman of the Robes to King Henry IV., and being a gallant fellow, either a daughter or neare kinswoman of the king fell in love with him, and in continuance wedded unto him; whereupon after he fell into estimation, and had given to him 1000*l.* worth of land by the year for maintenance of himself and wife, among which lands he had Ludlowe for part. This Lenthall was at Agincourt and took many prisoners there, by which prey he beganne the new building at Hampton Court, and brought from the hill a spring of water and made a little poole with it in the toppe of his house." It passed with his youngest daughter Eleanor, on marriage with Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford, by whom it was sold about 1510 to Humphrey Coningsby, a judge of the K. Bench. Of this family was Sir Thos. C., who founded the Red Coat Hospital at Hereford for disabled soldiers and worn-out servants. His son Fitzwilliam C., M.P. for Herefordshire, was so conspicuous for his loyalty in the Civil War, that his seat in Parliament was declared void and his estates were confiscated, permission to compound for them being refused. His eldest son was a conspicuous and turbulent politician after the Restoration, a prominent

opposer of Popery, and a strenuous supporter of the Revolution of 1688. He attended William III. in Ireland, and when King William received a wound in the shoulder at the battle of the Boyne, was the first to apply a handkerchief, for which service he was instituted, with Lord Sydney, a deputy-governor of Ireland, and in 1693 created Baron Coningsby in the peerage of that kingdom. On the decease of Queen Anne he displayed his zeal in favour of the Hanoverian succession, and induced the House of Commons to order the impeachment of the Earl of Oxford, and the committal of that nobleman to the Tower. In 1719 he was created an English earl with remainder to the eldest daughter of his second wife. This lady succeeded her father in 1729, and, dying without surviving issue, the title became extinct, and the estates passed to her sister Lady Frances Coningsby, who married the well-known Whig poet and satirist Sir Charles Hanbury Williams. Their only child was wife of the 4th Earl of Essex, and she was succeeded by her son the 5th Earl, by whom Hampton Court was sold to Richard Arkwright, Esq. The mansion was partially rebuilt, with the exception of its distinguishing feature, a massive square entrance tower, deeply embattled and machicolated, leading into a quadrangular court, by the late Mr. Arkwright.

The handkerchief which stanched the king's wound was preserved in an ebony casket, upon the lid of which were miniature likenesses of the king and his lordship. This box, and the original portrait of Henry IV. given to Sir R. Lenthall, long preserved here, were removed in 1809 to Cashiobury Park in Herts.

A chapel, appropriately fitted up, preserves in its windows some of the fine painted glass which was removed from Hereford Cathedral at the fall of its western portion in 1786.

On the lawn are some large cedars and a tulip-tree of very luxuriant growth.

In the deer-park is a fine old tree, "the Gipsy Oak," which at 5 ft. from its base measures 24 ft. 1 in. in circumference.

Ford Church: a very small building restored by the late Mr. Arkwright.

½ m. N. *Wharton House*, built temp. Jas. I. by Richard Whitehall (now a farmhouse), is a good sample of the Jacobean style, in excellent preservation.

1 m. E. is the church of *Stoke Prior*, which has a Norm. nave and Ear. Eng. chancel. In this parish, 2 m. from this stat., is an eminence called Risbury, on which is an interesting specimen of British castrametation. The camp encloses an area of eight acres. The amount of labour expended upon the fortifications must have been great. This spot is estimated to be 160 ft. above the Ford-bridge stat.

12¾ m. *Leominster Stat.* (*Inns:* Royal Oak; King's Arms), a neat market and borough town; Inhab. 5865; 1 M.P.; on the rivers Lug, Arrow, and Pinsley.

Leofminstre was a place of note under the Heptarchy, a monastery being founded here in the 7th centy. by Merewald, King of the West Mercians, which was destroyed in the Danish wars. In A.D. 1125 Hen. I. established a cell for Benedictines, subordinate to the Abbey of Reading, under which it continued to the Reformation, when its revenues were greater than those of any cell in the kingdom. The *Priory* now forms part of the union workhouse. In 1538, this town is described as being meetly large, with good buildings of timber. In 1610, owing to a pestilence in Hereford, the assizes were held in this town. Charles I. was its visitor on two occasions during the wars. James Tomkins, Esq., M.P.

for this borough, was taken into custody with others in 1643 for publishing "A Commission of Array" on the City of London. He was arraigned before a council of war at Whitehall, condemned, and executed. The celebrated General Sir Francis Vere was a representative of this borough in 1592, and Lord Melbourne in 1806.

The *Town Hall*, a modern brick structure, includes shops, rooms for magisterial purposes, and a council-chamber 45 ft. by 30, in which is a portrait of Sir Chas. Hanbury Williams, M.P. for this borough and lord-lieutenant of the county. In the rear of this building are capacious markets.

That ancient instrument for punishing troublesome women — the ducking-stool, until 1866 preserved in perfect condition within the church, is now thrown aside in the lumber-room of a small inn. It was fixed on a pivot at the side of a pool, and made specially for the purposes of immersion. It was last used in 1809 to duck Jenny Coran, alias Jenny Pipes.

Dutton House, a timber edifice, was the residence of Mr. Colt, M.P., who, for expressing his views in favour of a Protestant succession in 1678, was fined 100,000*l*., and imprisoned until the arrival of William III. He had been twice elected for Leominster during his confinement.

The spacious *Church*, enlarged at different periods, and restored 1866 under *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, contains portions of every style, and is united on N. side to a more ancient ch. of plain yet good Norm. Its N. nave aisle, long disused, was then reopened for ch. service. The tower at N.W. angle, the two lower stages of which are of late Norm., has the arch of the door finely recessed, and forms the principal entrance. Its fine window is Perp. of 8 lights with buttresses, something like the W. window of Gloucester Cathedral. The W. window of the S. aisle is Dec., of 4 lights, with very elegant tracery. In 1699 the eastern part was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in a very debased style. The font, bearing inscriptions in Greek and Latin, is a neat specimen of modern carved work. The monuments are unusually numerous. The ch. is of great breadth, nearly equal to its length. In the ch.-yard is the tomb of Ward, a comedian, grandfather of John Kemble, with this inscription :—

Here, waiting for our Saviour's great assize,
And hoping through His merits hence to rise
In glorious mode, in this dark closet lies
JOHN WARD, GENT., who d. Oct. 1773, aged 69.

A spacious meadow, called *the Grange*, is a pleasant promenade ground, in which cricket-matches, reviews, and other public amusements are held. The old Butter Cross, erected in 1633 by John Abel, described in Clayton's 'Ancient Timber Edifices,' has been removed from its original site, and re-erected in the *Grange* at the expense of the late Mr. Arkwright.

In a part of the town called the Bargates are 4 almshouses founded, in 1736, by Mrs. Hester Clarke. In front is a rude effigy of a man holding an axe in his hand, with these lines underneath—

"He that gives away all
Before he is dead,
Let 'em take this Hatchett
And knock him on ye head."

At the commencement of the Civil War this borough immediately declared itself in favour of the King; and the best proof of its active loyalty is the report to the House of Commons in April, 1643. "Sir W. Waller, after the taking of Hereford, went to Leominster, a very malignant town, but a place of great consequence and very rich, and, having taken it, he spent some time in disarming the malignants and placing a proper garrison there."

The wool of this district enjoyed high repute in the 14th centy., and Drayton is unusually diffuse on the subject:—

"Lug little Oney first, then Arro in doth take
At *Lemster*, for her wool whose staple doth excel,
And seemes to overmatch the golden Phrygian fell.
Had this our Colchos been unto the ancients knowne,
When Honor was herselfe, and in her glory showne,
He then that did command the infantry of Greece
Had only to our Ile adventur'd for this Fleece.
Where lives the man so dull on Britain's furthest shore
To whom did never sound the name of Lemster ore?
That with the silke-worme's webb for smallness doth compare,
Wherein the winder shows his workmanship so rare
As doth the Fleece excell, and mocks her looser clew,
As neatlie bottom'd up as Nature forth it drew;
Of each in high'st accompt, and reckon'd here as fine
As there th' Appulian fleece or dainty Tarentyne."—*7th Book.*

Camden, writing in 1617, remarks: "The greatest name and fame that it hath this day is of the woöll in the territories round about it." But according to Leland its importance had become lessened at the period of his visit:—"Lemster, by reason of their wool, use great draping of Cloth, and thereby it flourished. Since of later days it chanced that the Citties of Hereford and Worcester complained of the frequency of People that came to Lemster in prejudice of both their marketts in the Shyre Towns, and also in hindringe their Drapinge, whereupon the Saturday market was removed from Lemster, and a Markett on Friday newly assigned unto it. Since that time the towne hath decayed."

1½ m. *Ivington* Camp, a British post, is divided by a subsequent work, attributed to Owen Glendower when he retreated from Leominster pursued by the army of Prince Henry. Coins have been ploughed up within the entrenchment at various periods.

1 m. W. *Ryelands* (R. Lane, Esq.), Main-road to Bromyard 12 m.

[1m. on rt. *Eaton Hall*, now a farmhouse, once the mansion of the old Herefordshire family of Hackluyt, whose names are found on the rolls of sheriffs from the reign of Edw. I. "One William Hackluit that was with King Henry 5th at Agincourt sett up a House in this village, and purchased land to it. He had one St. George, a Nobleman of France, to his Prisoner. The chiefe and ancientist of the Hackluits have been gentlemen in tymes out of memory." Richard H., Prebendary of Westminster, was the compiler of the well-known collection of voyages in the reign of Elizabeth.

The property was purchased early in the 17th centy. by Wallop Brabazon, 2nd son of the 1st baron of that name, who was sheriff of the county in 1630, and in the wars took a very active part against the Parliament. He was one of those nominated in 1661 for the intended order of the Royal Oak. The estate belongs to his collateral descendant, the Earl of Meath.

3 m. to the left, amid well-wooded scenery, *Hennor*, once a seat of the Pateshalls, now of Captain Stephenson.

6 m. Docklow. On rt. *Buckland* (Captain E. N. Heygate, R.E.), *Oaklands* (Hon. R. M. St. John).

6½ m. *Puddlestone Court* (E. Chadwick, Esq.), a modern mansion in the castellated style. The Ear. Eng. ch. has been restored and paved with encaustic tiles. On l. 7 m. *Hatfield Court*, a modern mansion (Howarth Ashton, Esq.). The old court, a small mansion of the Elizabethan age, of the extinct family of Colles, is a picturesque ruin to the left of

the high road, and directly opposite the church to the rt.,

8 m. Grendon Bishop.

10 m. Bredenbury Court (W. H. Barneby, Esq.). A British camp on this eminence is considered one of those raised by Caractacus in his retreat before Ostorius.

12 m. Bromyard (see Rte. 44).]

2½ m. N. W. *Eyton Hall* (R. W. Evans, Esq.). In the small church is a complete and handsome roodloft, also a good memorial window to Maj. Evans (d. 1852).

6 m. *Bircher Hall* (T. Dunne, Esq.), erected early in the present century by Thomas Smith, Esq.

3½ m. *Berrington and Eye* Stat. on the main line of railway. In the modern *Church of Eye*, are two finely executed alabaster recumbent effigies of Cornwalls, one with a collar of SS. and memorials; to the 3rd and 4th Barons Rodney; to Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley, M.P. for London and Herefordshire, and others of this family. 1 m. l. *Berrington Hall* (Lord Rodney), a handsome stone mansion, with portico on W. front, erected in the last centy. by Mr. Harley, and containing a collection of portraits of the Harley and Rodney families. This was a seat of the Cornwalls, and is mentioned by Leland as, "The mannour place of Cornwalls that descended of a younger House of the Cornwalls, Barons of Burford." Sir Robert Cornwall, M.P. for Leominster, cr. a baronet in 1720, Rt. Hon. C. Wolfran Cornwall, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Dr. Cornwall, Bishop of Worcester, were members of this branch of the family.

6½ m. *Woofferton Junction* Stat. (*Inn:* Salwey Arms).

Brimfield, a populous village in a fertile open country. On a farm called *Nun-upton* is an oak 33 ft. in girth at 5 ft. from the ground.

1 m. on l. *Orleton*, the birthplace of Adam de O., Bishop of Hereford, 1317–27, one of the most active agents of the barons in their wars against Edw. II. When application was made to him by the governors of Berkeley in reference to the treatment of the king, he is said to have returned this reply of oracular ambiguity,—

"Edvardem occidere nolite timere bonum est."

Having gained the favour of Edw. III. so far as to be employed as ambassador to France, he was translated to Winchester diocese, where he died 1345. Thomas Blount, Esq., author of 'Jocular Tenures,' a 'Law Dictionary,' and several useful works, was born in a picturesque timber mansion of 16-centy. work, called *The Court*. The room on the first floor, once the principal chamber, has its ceiling supported by arched and panelled beams, with a good chimney-piece. There is another very picturesque timber house in the village, having 8 gables, of an earlier date. The ch. consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and W. tower, with a shingled spire. In the chancel, Thomas Blount was buried, 1679. His estate continues with his descendant, William Blount, Esq., a Bencher of Gray's Inn.

A branch rly. to Tenbury and Bewdley commences at this stat.

2¾ m. *Easton Court* Stat. On l. *The Court* (Sir Jos. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P.), once the seat of the Delameres, then of the Danseys, from whom it was purchase in 1840, by Sir Joseph Bailey, Bt. Within a short distance of this stat. the rly. passes through a part of Salop.

The ch. of *Little Hereford*, restored 1849, has a tower at its W. end. Its E. window is filled with good stained glass in memory of Joseph Bailey, Esq., M.P. (d. 1850).

4 m. *Burford House* (Lord Northwick), erected temp. Geo. II., has a short avenue of old trees in front.

This estate came from the Mortimers to the family of Cornwall, who enjoyed it, under the designation of "*Barons of Burford*," until the reign of Geo. I., when their heiress married Legh of High Legh, by whom this property was sold to William Bowles, M.P. for Bewdley. The Lords of Burford held their lands by barony, but were not summoned to Parliament, an exemption first claimed as a privilege, but afterwards lamented as a privation. The Ear. Eng. *Church*, consisting of a nave and chancel and tower, though it has experienced extensive alterations, possesses many points of interest. Here is a very perfect piscina, an excellent Perp. font, and some encaustic tiles dug up from under the altar. An old stone, like a sedilia, with two circular holes and lids, diam. about 10 in. Over the stone, in an arch formed in the wall of the church, is an inscription to the memory of "Edmund Cornwall, Esq., son and heir to the Sir Richard Cornwall who died in the reign of Henry VI." This individual died at Cologne, when travelling, and desired his heart to be conveyed to England for interment. Over the inscription commemorating his life are the following lines:—

"To God my soule I do bequeth to rest in Heaven hie,
And there my corps to be interred where I shall hap to die,
My heart unto my native soyle for burial I betake,
My Fayth unto my Friends I yield; this is the will I make."

On N. wall of chancel extends a breadth of wood panelling, executed 1517, on which the Apostles are portrayed in 12 compartments, while in the centre are full-sized paintings of Richard Cornwall and Janet his wife. Above is a representation of the heavenly host, and in a narrower panel underneath is the recumbent figure of Edmund Cornwall, "*the strong Baron*," in his shroud; this figure being upwards of 7 ft. in length. Underneath a canopy in the chancel is the recumbent stone effigy of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt, sister of Henry IV., wife of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, and afterwards of Sir J. Cornwall, Lord Fanhope. She died 1426, and was originally buried with her husband in Whitefriars Monastery, London. All the monuments have been repaired and repainted. There is an ancient preaching-cross in the ch.-yd. The rly. then enters Worcestershire.

5¼ m. the *Tenbury* Stat. (*Inn:* The Swan.) See Rte. 25.

Whitton Court, a mansion of wood and stone erected early in the 16th centy. It was a seat of the Charltons. Robert C., who resided here in the reign of Chas. I., was a considerable sufferer in the Royal cause. The interior contains some good oak wainscotings.

2 m. from the Woofferton Stat., *Richard's Castle.* This manor was given by Edw. VI. to the see of Worcester, and held subsequently by the lessees of the Bishops. Its castle was erected in the reign of Edward the Confessor. A fragment of the walls remains, yet so concealed by the luxuriant wood about it as scarcely to be discovered until it is nearly approached. Upon the eminence near the castle a body of Royalists, under Sir T. Rundesford, were defeated in 1645 by an inferior force commanded by Colonel Birch. "Beneath this castle nature, which nowhere disporteth itself more in showing wonders than in waters, hath brought forth a pretty well, which is always full of little fish-bones, or as some think of small frog-bones, although they be from time to time drawn quite out of it, whence it is called *Bone-well*."—*Camden.*

Drayton also notices this "bone-

well," which had long been a wonder in the minds of the inhabitants :—

"And makes his journey short with strange and sundry tales
Of all their wondrous things; and not the least, of Wales
Of that prodigious spring (him wondering as he past),
That little fishes' bones continually doth cast."—*7th Book.*

"This phenomenon, long the wonder of the country, results from the usual sloping position of the Ludlow Rocks, which, whilst it desiccates the higher parts of the ridges, tends to produce natural springs near the foot of these inclined planes wherever the strata are affected by faults near the junction of the rock and old red sandstone. The faults, however, act more particularly as dams to the water, and occasion springs. . . . The bones are not those of fishes, but of frogs."—*Murchison.*

The ch., a fine old structure contiguous to the castle, has some good ancient painted glass.

1 m. on l. *Hay Wood*, a richly wooded valley of 1500 acres, rendered memorable as the scene of Milton's 'Comus.' In 1634 the Earl of Bridgewater, being appointed President of the Marches, entered upon his official residence with great state. A few days after Lord Brackley, Mr. T. Egerton, and Lady Alice E., riding into Herefordshire on a visit, were benighted on their return in the Haywood Forest, and the Lady Alice even lost for a short time. This accident, which was attended with no bad consequence, furnished the subject for a mask at a Michaelmas festival, and produced 'Comus.'

Moor Park (Mrs. Foster), purchased from the Lytteltons, circ. 1650, by Richard Salwey, a major in the Parliament army, ambassador to Constantinople 1654, and M.P. in the Commonwealth parliaments from 1650-60, with whose descendants it remained till it was, 1882, sold to Jonas Foster, Esq.

23¼ m. **Ludlow Stat.** (*Inns*, 2nd class:—Angel; Feathers). 2½ m. *Overton Lodge* (T. C. Bridges, Esq.), *Overton House* (Richard Betton, Esq.). 4½ m. *Elton Hall.* (In *Handbook for Shropshire.*)

Ashford Hall (John Marriott, Esq.), *Ashford House* (Miss Hall), *Ashford Court* (Hon. G. S. Douglas Pennant), *Temeside* (Alfred Salwey, Esq.), *Ashford Grove* (F. W. Pritchard, Esq.).

Saltmore Well, a saline spring which has afforded much benefit in scorbutic disorders. The water contains carbonate of iron, with sulphate of magnesia and muriate of soda. In a rural cottage, under Tinker's Hill, warm and cold salt-water baths may be obtained on reasonable notice.

Huck's Barn, a farm-house, notorious as having been the residence of the uncle of George Barnwell. Tradition assigns a piece of adjoining ground, still called Barnwell's Green, as the spot where the murder was perpetrated.

Ludford ch. and village are separated from Ludlow by the Teme. *Ludford House* (Mrs. Munro), of 14th-centy. date, the old-fashioned seat of the Charltons, adjoins the road, and formed part of the Hospital of St. John, founded in the 12th centy. It was granted to the Earl of Warwick, of whom it was purchased by Wm. Fox, M.P., Secretary to the Council of the Marches, and by his family sold in 1667 to the Charltons, a branch of the family of Apley Castle, near Wellington in Salop. Of this ancient family were Sir Robt. C., who suffered much by his loyalty to Charles I.; Sir Job C., Speaker of the House of Commons in 1685, and a Judge of the Common Pleas, who entertained James II. here with great state in 1687, and was by

that monarch created a baronet, an honour which became extinct in 1784. The table at which the King dined is in the hall, and is made out of one slab of oak. Sir Job founded a hospital here in 1672 for 6 poor persons. In the Ear. Eng. ch. is a tomb, having the figures of a man and wife, for Wm. Fox, Esq. (died 1554), and a long train of children; also the effigy of Sir Job Charlton in judicial attire.

The neighbourhood of Ludlow presents some curious geological sections, especially of the beds below the old red series. "The upper beds, forming the downward passage from the old red system, are yellowish sandstones, of a very fine grain, and slightly micaceous. They are best displayed at *Ludford*, and on both banks of the Teme near Downton Castle. The central part of the stratum is a matted mass of scales, ichthyodorulites, jaws, teeth, and coprolites of fishes. These, together with a few small testacea, are united by a gingerbread-coloured cement, in which varying proportions of carb. of lime, iron, ph. of lime, and bitumen are disseminated. Many of the imbedded fragments are of a jet-black colour and high polish, others of a deep mahogany hue. So brilliantly black are many of the organic fragments that, when discovered, this bed conveyed the impression that it enclosed a triturated heap of black beetles cemented in a rusty ferruginous paste."—*Murchison.*

Sheet House (H. H. Bean, Esq.).

The Teme is crossed by an ancient bridge, which connects Herefordshire with Salop; the view of the river from it will gratify the traveller.

28 m. *Onibury* Stat. This is the part of the railway used by travellers seeking the Leintwardine district, from which it is only 3 m. distant.

ROUTE 41.

LEOMINSTER TO KINGTON AND PRESTEIGN BY RAILWAY, AND TO LEINTWARDINE BY ROAD.

The northern parishes of Herefordshire, though enclosed in an iron belt of the railway system, lie at a distance from the stations which are accessible from Leominster.

A branch rly. of 13 m. connects *Leominster* Stat. with the market towns of Kington and Presteign.

3 m. S.W. *Monkland.* A parish which derives its name from a cell of Benedictine monks founded by Ralph Tony, in the reign of William Rufus, and given to the Abbey of Conches in Normandy. On the suppression of alien priories, it was given, 13 Edward IV., to the Dean and Canons of Windsor. In 1650 it was purchased from the Parliamentary Commissioners by Ralph Darnall, Esq., and in 1661 restored to its previous owners, by whom it was leased for 3 lives to Mr. Darnall, This *Church* has been rebuilt under the superintendence of *Mr. G. E. Street.* "Every wrought stone of the old building has been replaced, the original roof repaired." The chancel is new, and its E. window is filled with stained glass by *Hardman.* The reredos has in the centre an alabaster crucifix under a canopy of Purbeck marble, and on either side are two figures,—the V. M. and "the other Mary" on N., and St. John and Mary Magdalene on S. The altar is of cedar, with oak-tracery and walnut panels. The roof of the chancel is panelled, and covered with decorations designed by

Street, and executed by *Harland and Fisher*. The oak pulpit has tracery panels of walnut, with statues of the 4 Latin Doctors. The S. porch has been thoroughly restored.

5 m. N.W. *Kingsland* Stat. In this long and neat village on the Lug many of the houses are tastefully decorated with various climbing plants. Under the Heptarchy this was a residence of Merewald King of Mercia, who was buried here. The site of his castle is denoted by a large mound of earth. The Ear. Dec. *Church* (restored 1868), built by Edmund Mortimer in the 13th centy., is large, with a low embattled tower. The windows of the chancel are filled with good stained glass, some of which is ancient; that at the E. end in memory of a former rector. The ceiling is illuminated, and its floor covered with Godwin's encaustic tiles. A stone screen divides it from the nave, the roof of which has been opened out. The tower has also been opened, and one of its windows filled with memorial glass. On E. side of the porch is one of those curious places built for the residence of a recluse, known as the *Volka's Chamber*.

Street Court (B. L. Sanders, Esq.), an old mansion of the Crowther family, on the Roman road, known as the "*Herefordshire lane*."

2 m. from the village, near a milestone at the junction of 4 roads, is a pedestal erected to commemorate the important and sanguinary battle of *Mortimer's Cross*, fought here on Candlemas Day, 1461, from sunrise to sunset, when victory declared for the Yorkists against the forces of the Lancastrians, under Tudor Earl of Pembroke, with the loss of 3800 slain, and secured the ascent of the Earl of March to the throne.

The historians relate that at the commencement of the battle three distinct suns were seen in the heavens, which gradually merged into one. Edw. IV. from this circumstance assumed a triple sun in full brightness as his heraldic cognizance;—

> "Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,
> Not separated by the racking clouds,
> But severed in a pale clear shining sky.
> See! see! they join, embrace, and seem to kiss,
> As if they vow'd some league inviolable.
> Now are they but one lamp, one light, one sun." *Shakespeare.*

This was the last great battle fought within the limits of this county.

2 m. S. *Eardisland*, a village of pleasing appearance, with many half-timbered houses of 15th-century erection, through which the river Arrow flows. The *Church*, restored 1869, at a cost of 1800*l.*, is a building of 12th-centy. work, consisting of a nave of unusual length and of primitive construction, its chancel having been included in it. The tower and S. porch are of 15th-centy. date. The chancel, which has a sacristy on its N. side, is good Decorated work.

Burton Court (John Clowes, Esq.); *Lynch Court* (P. Turner, Esq.).

2½ m. N. from Kingsland Stat., *Lucton*, where a grammar-school for boys, founded in 1708, and liberally endowed by John Pierrepoint, Esq., a London merchant, and a native of this parish, enjoys great repute as a place of education. It has an endowment of 1700*l.* per annum. The salary of the head master is 120*l.* per annum, with a good house and fields adjoining. He is allowed to take a limited number of private pupils. The school has exhibitions of 60*l.* to Oxford and Cambridge.

4 m. *Yatton Court* (Rodney Ward, Esq.). The Ear. Eng. *Church* of *Aymestrey* contains some herringbone masonry in its S. wall; an ancient

tomb, attributed to the founder and his wife; also tablets to the Dunne family. This village is a favourite resort for anglers, who obtain accommodation at the small yet respectable inn at Mortimer's Cross. "It is the haunt of the *Pentamerus Knightii*, and one of the most classic spots to the geologist. The limestone occupies the picturesque gorge of the Lug, which contains some of the finest trout and grayling in England. It was in this neighbourhood that Mr. Lewis was enabled to define the Upper Silurian, to class them by means of their fossils, and thus to contribute very materially to the foundation of the Silurian System." —*Symonds.*

In a field called the Harps, on a farm called the *Haven*, is an oak-tree having the misletoe-plant growing on it.

The road N. of it is part of the Watling Street, crossing the Lug, and proceeding to Shrewsbury.

4 m. N. *Croft Castle* (Rev. W. Kevil Davies), the seat of an ancient family of that name from the days of Edward the Confessor to the reign of George III., when it was sold by Sir H. Croft, Bt., to Mr. Johnes, M.P., who made this picturesque spot his residence before he lavished his wealth on Hafod. Sir John Croft, who married a daughter of Owen Glendower; Sir James Croft, a distinguished soldier in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, condemned for a participation in Wyatt's rebellion, but pardoned by Elizabeth, and afterwards intrusted by her with many important offices; Herbert C., Bp. of Hereford 1661-91, and his eldest son, created a baronet in 1671, were successive proprietors of this estate. The castle is approached by a beech avenue about half a mile in length.

In the park are many trees of remarkably fine growth, among which is "an oak 120 ft. high, with 4 ft. diam. of trunk, and 75 ft. of head. Another, a remarkably regular and handsome tree, 72 ft. high, diam. of trunk 10 ft., and of the head 104 ft.;" —and an encampment with a double ditch and rampart, the prospect from which is extensive and grand, comprehending in its circuit 13 counties. "The magnificent elliptical fortresses of *Croft-Ambrey* and Wapley, scarcely 7 m. asunder, are undoubtedly British erections. These are the most southern of Caractacus's interior line of camps, which commences in the N. at Hên Dinas." — *Sal. Antiq.* The *Ambrey* is of an elliptical form, and named after Ambrosius, a celebrated British hero. In the ch. is a monument to Col. Wm. Croft, killed in 1645 at Stoke Say fight.

On leaving the Kingsland Station, the rly. crosses *Shobdon Marshes*, an extensive tract of land now drained.

7½ m. *Pembridge* Stat. This extensive village was once a market town. Its spacious ch. is Ear. Dec. of 14th-centy. date, having a curiously-shaped detached belfry of wooden-framed work.

Moor Court (Mrs. Davies), *Byletts* (E. B. Evans, Esq.), *Broxwood* (R. S. Cox, Esq.). 2 m. W. *Stanton Park* (H. King King, Esq.), a modern mansion.

1 m. N. is *Wapley Hill* (1100 ft.), which has on its summit one of the finest elliptical camps extant. It was occupied by Caractacus. The entrance was from the S., but several breaches have been made in the works. The banks and ditches are five-fold, except on the N. side, which, being inaccessible, has only one vallum running along the brow of the hill. A reservoir still exists in which there is a constant supply of water. The slope of the eminence is covered with wood, and its N. extremity is washed by a brook flowing in the Lug.

3 m. N. *Shobdon Court* (Lord Bateman). The mansion, erected temp. George I. by Viscount Bateman, in the style of Louis XIV., has lately undergone extensive alterations. "The most remarkable springs in this county are the Lady-pools in Shobdon Marshes, where the limpid chalk-like stream of the river Pinsley has its origin. They are several in number with an area of half an acre, varying every day in form and dimensions from 10 to 30 ft. across and 14 to 20 ft. deep. The water is cold yet clear, and fish are seldom observed near its source. The copious supply of water is seen issuing from the bottom by the motion of little confluent cones of fine sand which are continually thrown up, changing their shape, condition, and magnitude every moment, the motion suddenly ceasing in one place and commencing in another; a jump, or even a shaking of the ground (bog-land), will stop some of the sources and bring new ones into action; so that the bottom of the pools presents a continually varying aspect, which is really beautiful, and is, of course, no small cause of wonderment to the country people. I would attribute these issues to the existence of a longitudinal fault which ranges from N.E. to S.W."—*Murchison.*

Shobdon hill is estimated to be 1000 ft. in height.

The old *Church* of Shobdon, erected in the 12th centy. by Oliver de Merlymond, was, with the exception of its tower, pulled down in the last centy. Its richly-sculptured arches and pillars were fortunately re-erected in the park. The ancient font is preserved. Its bowl is supported by 4 animals intended to symbolize the Evangelists.

"The 3 principal arches of the old church were carefully preserved by Visct. B., and re-erected in the park, where they still continue. These remains are interesting as beautiful specimens of Norm. ornamental sculpture. The middle arch, which is much larger than the two others, was probably the one which separated the nave from the chancel; the two smaller ones, doorways of the building. Two tympanums, each adorned with very bold and fine bas-reliefs, are also preserved, but they do not appear to belong to the smaller arches. That on the right represents the Deity seated with a round aureole, supported by 4 angels. The left tympanum contains an allegorical group of figures. The pillars supporting the arches display an extraordinary richness of ornament, consisting of men, animals, dragons, foliage gracefully arranged, elegant knotted work, and various kinds of tracery. The outer pillar on l. hand side is a slender shaft of scroll-work, with a capital on which is sculptured a dragon. The next is ornamented with figures of men, supposed to represent Welsh knights, arranged in couples, and interwoven with tracery. The third pillar is much larger than the others; the ornaments on rt. side consist of a variety of knots and animals (chiefly birds) placed within medallions, which are joined together by faces of monsters."—*Archæol. Journ.* 235. Viscount B., who held several appointments in the household of George II., represented Woodstock and Leominster 1747–84, was Lord-Lieut. of Herefordshire, and died 1802, when his title became extinct, and these estates passed to his cousin, William Hanbury, Esq. His eldest son was the colleague in parliament of Mr. Perceval for the town of Northampton, when that statesman's death was accomplished by the act of an assassin. He was created Baron Bateman of Kelmarsh, near Northampton, in 1837, was Lord Lieutenant of this county, and died 1845. His eldest son, the present peer, possesses the estates and the honours enjoyed by his father. In the modern ch. are *monuments* to

Viscount Bateman and other members of the family.

After leaving the Vale of the *Arrow*, the rly. passes through deep cuttings and over strong embankments to

12 m. Titley Stat.

1½ m. Titley village, in which a priory of Benedictine monks subordinate to the Abbey of Tyrone in France was founded in the reign of Edward III. On the suppression of alien priories it was given by Henry V. to the college of Winchester. *Titley Court* (C. W. Greenly, Esq.), a stone mansion ornamented with battlements, and consisting of parts somewhat dissimilar in character. A park stocked with deer adjoins the house, which stands in the village. The *Church* (restored 1869) is a modern building, containing monuments, removed from the former edifice, to members of the Greenly family from 1583 to the present reign. In the ch.-yard are lofty tombs in memory of the Hon. Edward Harley, M.P., author of the Imprest (d. 1735), and for Rev. Joseph Guest, canon of Hereford Cathedral (d. 1759).

1 m. from village *Eywood*, a mansion of 17th-centy. erection, with extensive additions. The estate was given by Sir Edward Harley, K.B., to his second son, whose eldest son Edward Harley, M.P. for Herefordshire, succeeded to the peerage as third Earl of Oxford in 1741, on the decease of his cousin, and this mansion became the chief residence of himself and of his descendants. Edward, Lord Harley, succeeded his father as fourth Earl in 1755, and dying s. p. in 1790, his title devolved upon his nephew Edward, whose father, the Bishop of Hereford, had died suddenly in 1788. On the decease of Alfred, the sixth Earl, in 1853, the peerage became extinct.

A branch rly. is constructed from this station to

3½ m. *Presteign* Stat. (Pop. 2217), (*Inn:* Radnorshire Arms), a neat town, containing 4 principal streets, divided by the Lug from Herefordshire. The county gaol stands apart from the town. The assizes and quarter sessions are held in the Shire-hall, erected 1829. Malt is made here in large quantities, and there is a limited trade in timber.

"There is a stone bridge over Lugge at *Presteine*, which towne was endowed of late yeares with privileges and a markett by the intercession of Richard Martin, Bishop of St. David, and before Chancellour of the Merches. It was but a welsh village about King Edward 4th time, before the Bishop made it a market-towne, that now is very celebrated for corne."—*Leland.*

The site of the castle of the N. end of the town has been tastefully laid out as a promenade, with a bowling-green on the summit. It is called the *Warden Walks*, and was presented to the inhabitants by the Earl of Oxford.

On Pilleth Hill, beyond Presteign, Owen Glendower encountered and took captive Mortimer. Shakespeare places the scene of combat on the banks of the Severn, which river, as they stooped to drink—

> "Affrighted with their bloody looks,
> Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
> And hid his crisped head in a hollow bank,
> Bloodstained with these valiant combatants."

1 m. N.E. *Boultibroke* (Sir H. J. Brydges, Bart.), and 3 m. *Norton Manor* (Sir Richard Green-Price, Bart., M.P.).

5 m. S.E. is *Knill Court*, a large Elizabethan mansion (Sir John Walsham, Bart.). This manor has belonged to the Knill and Walsham families since the 12th centy. The ch. contains the remains of Sir Samuel and Lady Romilly, who died

1819, and there is a tablet to Lieut. Walsham, killed before Sebastopol. The top of a mountain, known as "Knill Garraway," is 1200 ft. above the sea-level. *Offa's Dyke* is found here in a very perfect state. "It traverses a plain in its course from Lyonshall, and makes an angle without any apparent reason. Adapting itself to the natural figures of the summit, it runs round the crest of Herrock, and descends at the N. end. Just upon entering Radnorshire it passes under *Ditch Hill*, to which it obviously gives the name, and upon whose summit there is an oval entrenchment, also known as Burva Camp. Thence, winding round Evencoed hill and bank, it leaves the circular work of Castle Ring below it to the W., and the two rectangular camps of Cair-Din, one to S.W. and the other to N.E. Its course then lies nearly straightforward for 6 m., till it reaches *Knighton*, during the greater part of which distance it is but little altered or depressed."—*Sal. Antiq.*

1½ m. *Stapleton Castle*, a mound once surmounted with defences, and connected with outworks; dismantled in the Civil War.

4 m. N.E. *Kinsham Chapel*, a small modern building, the burial-place during several generations of the Harley family. *Kinsham Court* (The Lady Dunsany). Below this mansion is Kinsham Dingle, a most picturesque spot, and a favourite place of resort for parties of pleasure. The river Lug winds round it. Near this, about ¼ of a m. from the l. bank of the river Lug, are the remains of *Lymbrook Nunnery*, founded for Benedictine nuns by one of the Mortimers according to Leland, but other writers name Robert de Lingham as its founder. It was an alien priory, being a cell to Aveney in Normandy.

4 m. on the road to Leintwardine is *Lingen* village, where are some remains of a small feudal fortress.

[*G., W. & H.*]

7 m. *Knighton* Stat. (The Chandos Arms; Company's Hotel), on the Mid-Wales rly., which joins the Shrewsbury and Hereford at the Craven Arms Station.

6 m. E. *Stanage Park* is within the limits of Radnorshire (C. C. Rogers, Esq.).

5 m. *Brampton Bryan* (Pop. 430), a village in which a fair of great repute for horses bred on the mountains and commons of an extensive district is held on June 22. It was anciently the lordship of Brian de Brampton, whose heiress Margaret conveyed it in marriage to Robert de Harley, temp. Hen. III. The Harleys, previous to this marriage, had been seated at Harley Castle, in Salop, from a period antecedent to the Norm. Conquest. The castle, placed near the Teme, and close to the village and church, was twice besieged in the Civil Wars by the Royalists, and ultimately burnt in 1644, up to which time it was the chief residence of the family. Some of the walls remain, but the interior parts are wholly destroyed. The towers which flank the entrance-gate are covered with ivy; and a handsome bay window of 2 stories, in Ashlar work, like one at Sudeley, having a doorway on its eastern side, remains.

Brampton Hall (Robt. Harley, Esq.), a handsome brick mansion, with stone facings. The *Church*, a curious old building attached to the keep of the ruined castle, was destroyed during the sieges, and the present edifice rebuilt by Sir Robert Harley. A tomb from the old church has a recumbent figure on it, which, from the costume, is supposed to represent Margaret, the heiress of the Bramptons. It contains a large marble tablet in memory of Robert, first Earl of Oxford, who, after his release from the Tower, in 1717, until his death, 1724, lived at Wimpole, but was buried here. The park, nearly 6 m. in circumference,

is separated from the house and ch. by the roadway, and contains some of the largest trees in England. Immediately above the ch. is *Coxwall Knoll*, on which the decisive battle between Caractacus and Ostorius Scapula was fought A.D. 52. It is situated in a beautiful valley, luxuriantly covered with wood, with a very strong entrenchment of British construction on the top, the access to which is difficult on all sides. On the S. an artificial terrace is cut along the brow of the hill in front of the entrenchment, and the Teme flows below, in the same direction. "Coxwall Knoll is not in itself so commanding and important a position as the Britons usually chose, neither is it marked by the acclivities and precipitous descents with which they are generally characterised. It is an oblong eminence, containing about 20 acres, of no very great altitude above the surrounding plain, girt by double mounds and ditches, which, according to constant custom, follow the natural outline and fall of the hill. However, there is one peculiarity which makes the work remarkable and totally unlike any other example of castrametation in the whole chain of these border forts,—a sort of double camp, as though one part had grown out of the other. This point serves as the boundary lines of Salop and Hereford."—*Hartshorne.* In this park are some of the finest beeches in the kingdom, especially a group near the cottage, and those in one of the recesses of the hill.

2 m. S. Lyonshall, *Castle Weir* (Col. R. Price), a fine fragment of Offa's Dyke; adjoining the ch. are remains of a circular keep and the inner moat of the castle, tolerably perfect. It, and the surrounding country, formed part of the estate of Bohun Earl of Hereford, given by Richard III. to reward his weak and greedy minion Stafford Duke of Buckingham, who, in spite of this and other concessions, here raised the standard of revolt among his Welsh tenantry in favour of Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond. He, however, displayed little skill as a commander, allowing the bridges over the Severn to be broken before him, and while seeking a passage along its rt. bank, he was deserted by most of his Welsh auxiliaries, whom he was unable to feed. The church, Ear. Eng. with later insertions, has an ancient font and Norm. tower.

Elsdon Court (Capt. Bennet); *The Moor* (Stephen Robinson, Esq.); *The Whittern* (Richard Green, Esq.).

13¾ m. *Kington* Stat. (Oxford Arms; 3200 Inhab.), a market town in a fertile valley watered by the Arrow, on the confines of Radnorshire, consists of 4 principal streets, and has a commodious market-hall. The *Church*, of Ear. Eng. and Dec. styles, standing on an eminence above the town, was restored in 1866. It consists of a nave 50 ft. in height, aisles, chancel, tower bearing an octagonal spire, N. porch, and mortuary chapel. Its chancel is an excellent specimen of Ear. Eng. style, whilst its tower, though low, is remarkable for its massive proportions. In the Vaughan Chapel, a Perp. addition adjoining the chancel, is a fine alabaster altar-tomb, having the full-sized recumbent effigies of Thomas Vaughan, of Hergest (d. 1461), and Ellen, his wife, in the attitude of prayer. The male figure wears the armour of the period, of the best workmanship. The female, in a long robe, girted round the middle and in folds below, with a splendid head-dress and necklace. This tomb deserves notice. On the wall above the tomb the pedigree and armorial bearings of this family are affixed. The grammar-school, a picturesque Elizabethan building, was founded in 1632 by Margaret, Lady Hawkins, widow of Sir John

H., Treasurer of the Navy, and one of the Vaughan family. The pedestal, and a portion of the shaft of the old stone cross, are in the ch.-yard, which is mainly occupied by large sepulchral memorials, enclosed in iron railings, too numerous for mention in this work.

Castle Hill is a rocky eminence 500 yards N. of the church.

"Much of the coarse detritus is lodged upon the western limits of the old red sandstone, and is found always in situations where the boulders may be traced, within the space of a few miles, to their parent rocks. Thus, in the neighbourhood of Kington, the large blocks of syenite, hypersthene rock, or other varieties of trap and of Cambrian or Silurian rocks, which are strewn over the surface, have been rolled off from the adjoining hills of old Radnor, a tract formerly much subject to volcanic action."—*Sil. Sys.*

1½ m. *Hergest Court*, on an elevation above the river Arrow. The erection of this ancient residence is attributed to Thomas Ap Rosser, in the early part of the 15th century. He was son of Sir Roger Vaughan of Bredwardine; and this mansion continued with his descendants until it passed with other estates on the marriage of Miss Vaughan with the Hon. Dr. Harley, Bishop of Hereford. A great portion of the original house has been pulled down, and the existing portion used as a farm-house.

Ridgebourne House (R. W. Banks, Esq.), erected in 1807 on an eminence at the foot of Hergest Ridge. There are several fine timber trees near the house, conspicuous among which is an elm. 2 m. W. a stone marks the boundary of Hereford and Radnor shires, and consequently of England and Wales, near which, on a rocky height, is *Old Radnor* Ch., containing an ancient font and monuments for Rt. Hon. Sir T. Frankland Lewis, Bart., M.P. (d. 1855), and his distinguished son Rt. Hon. Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, Bart., M.P. (d. 1863).

3 m. W. *Harpton Court* (late Rev. Sir Gilbert Lewis, Bart.).

4 m. from Kington is *Huntington*, where a border castle was erected at an early period to guard the frontier of the Welsh Marches. Its position was commanding, having an extensive prospect on the E., and overlooking the Gladestrey valley on the N.; but the traces of its foundations justify the inference that it was not erected as a residence.

The Park (Henry Romilly, Esq.).

In the adjoining parish to Gladestrey is *Evancoed House*, the modern mansion of R. Baskerville Mynors, Esq., whose maternal ancestor, auditor of Wales temp. Charles I., was seated here.

At the distance of 8 m. from Ludlow, and 7 m. from *Kingsland* Stat. is *Wigmore*, a decayed town, once the abode of the warlike Mortimers. *The Castle* of this family, who occupy such a distinguished place in the annals of English history, and who ultimately obtained the crown in the person of Edward IV., is now a complete ruin at the end of the village, but the remains are sufficient to show the strength and importance of this once princely residence. The outward wall is the most perfect, though of this a very considerable part is destroyed. Within the area, on a high artificial hill, are the ruins of the keep, chiefly consisting of massive fragments overlooking the country to the N. and E. When the original fortress was founded is unknown; but there was certainly a castle here before the time of Edward the Elder, who is recorded to have repaired Wigmore.

"It is impossible to contemplate the massive ruins of Wigmore Castle, situate on a hill in an amphitheatre of mountains, whence its owner could

survey his vast estates, from his square palace, with 4 corner towers, on a keep at the S.W. corner of his double trenched outworks, without reflecting on the instability of the grandeur of a family whose ambition and intrigues made more than one English monarch uneasy on his throne; yet not a memorial remains of their sepulture."—*Camden.*

Their immense estates continued part of the royal domain under the 17th centy., when Wigmore and a large tract of the surrounding country was granted to the Harleys—of whom the Lord Treasurer, on his elevation to the peerage, was created Earl of Oxford, Earl Mortimer, and Baron Harley of Wigmore.

The *Church*, formerly attached to the wealthy abbey, founded 1179 for monks of the order of St. Austin, is an ancient edifice, containing many portions of early architecture, with good stall wood-work, standing on the pinnacle of a hill, close to a precipice whose chasms are filled by large trees.

A secluded hilly tract in this locality, once the extensive forest of *Deerfold*, has lost its wild character, and is under cultivation. On its highest summit, from whence views are obtained of the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Salop, Brecon, Radnor, and Montgomery, are the remains of a circular camp, and traces of a ditch which enclose a large portion of the top of the hill. On the *Haven* Farm, within its ancient limits, there is one of the eight instances only at present known of the misletoe growing on the oak. The *Asarabacca*, a rare medicinal plant, was found growing in this district in 1869. It has only been discovered growing in five other places in England. Its use as an emetic has been superseded in modern times. A house known as the Chapel Farm is considered to have been erected in the 14th century.

At 9 m. on rt. are the remains of *Wigmore Abbey* and *Grange;* near them is the strong work of Brandon Camp, the *Bravinium* of the Romans. It forms a counter-work to the stronghold of Coxwall Knoll, 3 m. E., and is quadrangular with a single ditch and rampart. It was occupied by Ostorius previous to his decisive victory over Caractacus. Numerous tumuli are to be seen along the old route between this place and Clungunford.

10 m. *Leintwardine*, a well-built village pleasantly situated on the Teme. It was known to the Romans as *Bravinium;* and although its walls are totally destroyed, remains of that period are frequently found. The Red Lion is a comfortable *Inn*, much praised by anglers who frequent this spot to enjoy trout and grayling fishing. Permission to sport in the preserved water can be obtained from the landlord of the inn, on payment of a small contribution to the club fund. The Perp. *Church*, restored 1865, an interesting building, consists of a lofty nave, with clerestory, and richly carved oak roof, aisles, and chancel, with good *sedilia.* The steeple is over the S. porch. The font is an interesting specimen of an earlier date. In the chancel is a monument to General Sir B. Tarleton, M.P. for Liverpool 1790–1812, who died here in 1833.

About 1½ m. E. of the town is *Downton Castle* (A. R. Boughton Knight, Esq.), erected 1774–8, by the celebrated scholar Richd. Payne Knight, Esq., M.P. for Ludlow; and after his decease in 1821 the seat of his brother, T. Andrew Knight, Esq., to whom the horticulture of England is so largely indebted. The castle stands on an elevated bank, surrounded by an extensive amphitheatre of wood, admitting occasional peeps over a varied and beautiful country. The building is composed of a micaceous sandstone raised on the estate, ornamented with Gothic

towers and battlements without, and with Grecian ceilings, columns, and entablatures within; a singularity of formation which entailed much of severe criticism on the taste of the classic owner, who, in a subsequent publication, 'An Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste,' observed, "that though his example had not been much followed, he had every reason to congratulate himself upon the success of the experiment, he having, at once, the advantage of a picturesque object, and of an elegant and convenient dwelling, though less perfect in both respects than if he had executed it at a maturer age. It has, however, the advantage of receiving alterations and additions in almost every direction, without any injury to its genuine and original character."

The interior is fitted up with great taste, and there are a few select pictures by eminent masters. There is an excellent portrait of Mr. Payne Knight by *Lawrence*, and of Mr. Thomas A. Knight by *Owen*. The Teme flows through the grounds, a length of 3 m., passing through a narrow yet richly wooded gorge of nearly a mile long, with a wild and impetuous current, amid scenery which can be surpassed in beauty and wildness by very few valleys in England. The water-mill and the rustic bridge have almost a Swiss character. On the banks of the Teme, below the castle, are the remains of an iron-work, whence large fortunes were derived by the grandfather of Mr. Payne Knight and his partner Mr. Walker. The ore was, in those days, conveyed by horses and mules from Staffordshire, to be smelted in the timber-abounding district of Downton. Visitors are allowed to ramble through these pleasing and picturesque walks unaccompanied by a guide, the generous proprietor leaving the protection of his place with those who seek recreation amid its solitudes.

The adjoining church of *Burrington* contains many cast-iron tablets to the memory of the Knight family, whilst that of Aston is a good specimen of the Anglo-Norm. style. The round arch separating the nave and the chancel, and the tympanum, are ornamented.

N.B.—The Central Wales Rly. passes near many of these parishes, and can be reached N. and W. at the *Bucknell* and *Hopton Heath* Stations.

ROUTE 42.

HEREFORD TO HAY AND BRECON.

This rly., 38¼ m., commences at the *Barton Stat.* and passes near *Huntington. The Court* (Capt. Lloyd); *The Moor* (F. Chave, Esq.).

4 m. N.W. *Burghill.* The Norm. *Church* stands on an eminence close to the old castle, and is included in its outer defences. It contains one of the best specimens of an ancient roodloft in England, with a *piscina* above it; a mutilated alabaster altar-tomb of 15th-centy. work has two recumbent figures of Sir John Milborne and his lady; a brass for Robert Masters (d. 1619), who "travelled about the globe of the whole world." An early and curious metal font has sculptured devices round the bowl. In the vestry is a small oblong slab, discovered under the pavement when encaustic tiles were placed

within the communion rails; it is of sandstone, divided into compartments, each containing some carving of a very incomprehensible character. In the churchyard there is an avenue of fine old yew-trees.

4½ m. *Credenhill* Stat. On the summit of the hill (715 ft.) are the remains of an encampment enclosed by a double and precipitous ditch, containing about 50 acres, with 3 entrances, supposed to have been formed as a protection to the Roman station at Kenchester: one of the most extensive views in the county is obtained from this spot.

In the ch., which has a Norm. nave, is a series of windows showing the development of Dec. tracery, from the simple uncusped lancet to the reticulated window of the 14th centy.

Credenhill Park (J. Eckroyd, Esq.). In the garden is a fine tree known as "the Prophet Elm," which rises 40 ft. without throwing out any large branch. Its girth is 14 ft. 11 in. Its name is obtained from a family superstition, that it foretells a death by the breaking off of a large bough.

In one of the chancel windows are two figures in old stained glass of 14th-centy. date, in which are the figures of Thomas à Becket and his fellow saint Thomas de Cantilupe.

1 m. S. the small *Church* of *Stretton Sugwas*, within which was a Norm. doorway with a sculptured tympanum of Samson pulling a lion's jaws asunder, has been replaced by a new building near the road from Hereford to Hay; the tympanum and all interesting work, window-tracery, &c., as well as the wooden tower, have been transferred to the new Church There are old encaustic tiles and a good oak roodscreen.

In the Rectory grounds is a fine specimen of the elm, which at 5 ft. from the ground measures 21 feet 2 inches in girth.

1½ m. *Kenchester*, the *Magna Castra* of the Romans, and ancient capital of the district. This early and interesting station seems to have been in the form of an irregular hexagon, its area being raised above the level of the adjacent country, and was once surrounded by a wall, the foundations of which may be traced, on four of the five sides which enclose the camp; coins, personal ornaments, pottery, leaden pipes of Roman manufacture, scoriæ, mosaic-work, of various objects of jet, bone, and metal, have been frequently found within the enclosure. Kenchester ch. contains a font of Norm. date, by some supposed to be cut out of a Roman column.

The *Weir* (Mrs. Griffiths), situated on a steep ascent above the river, which, indulging in one of its beautiful curves, affords from its serpentine course most picturesque views. At Bridge Sollers, 3 m., *Offa's Dyke* commences on l. bank of the Wye, and is easily followed many miles northward.

2 m. N. the interesting though unpretending *Church* of *Brinsop*. In the aisles are windows of good Ear. Dec., and on N. wall is a Norman tympanum of St. George's triumph over the dragon. In the chancel are monuments to the Danseys, who resided during several generations at *the Court*, a house surrounded by a deep moat, and a valuable example of early 14th-centy. work. A massive open roof of carved oak is in good preservation. Wm. Dansey, Esq., of this place, the friend of the poet Phillips, married the heiress of Sir Frances Russell, of Strensham, in Worcestershire.

Westmoor, a flag stat. for the use of *Foxley* (Rev. G. Davenport). This estate was acquired, temp. Chas. II., by Mr. Baron Price on his marriage with a co-heiress of the Rodd family.

He erected the present mansion in 1717, and died 1734. By his grandson, Sir Uvedale P., author of a well-known 'Essay on the Picturesque,' the grounds and plantations were greatly improved, and a charming ride of 1½ m. was formed through a luxuriant wood to the point of *Lady Lift*, from whence a view is obtained which is deservedly admired by visitors. The public are allowed the privilege of access on week-days during the summer months.

8¾ m. *Moorhampton* Stat. (New Inn). Offa's Dyke may be seen in an unaltered state 20 yards S. of station. The *Church* of *Yazor*, on rt., rebuilt by Sir Robert Price, and enlarged by late Mr. Davenport, contains monuments to Mr. Baron Price (d. 1733), Sir Uvedale and Sir Robert P., Barts., and other members of that family. There are some richly carved wooden stalls, and painted windows by *Warrington*.

3. m. *Monnington*, once the residence of a family of that name, one of whom married a daughter of Owen Glendower, who tradition relates died and was buried here, 1415; a flat broken stone marks the alleged place of interment.

Monnington Court, now a farmhouse. It retains many proofs of its former importance—a massive timber roof, divided into square compartments; a roomy fire-place; the curious oak carving of arms of Tomkyns, and a date of 1656, on either side of the arms is this inscription:—

"VIVE DEO GRATUS. CRIMINI MUNDATUS
TOTO MUNDI TUMULATUS SEMPER
TRASIRE PE RATUS."

It was thoroughly restored in 1867. It is approached by a long avenue of Scotch firs, of great height and imposing aspect, known as the "*Monnington Walk*." The "*Monnington Oak*" is a noble tree, 31 ft. in circumference.

Brobury Scar is a prominent object on l. Its principal beauty consists in the bold and abrupt manner in which it rises to a considerable elevation above the river.

2 m. S. *Garnons* (Sir H. G. Cotterell, Bt.), a castellated mansion erected in 1816 from designs by *Atkinson*, well placed in a thickly-wooded park overlooking the Wye. In the church of *Mansel Gamage* is an elaborately sculptured sepulchral slab of 13th-centy. date, and tablets to the Cotterell family. At *Byford* ferry, 3 m. S., horses and carriages used to be conveyed across the river to the Madley district; but the ferry is disused since *Moccas Court Bridge*, which now connects the parishes of Moccas and Monnington, was opened for traffic.

3 m. N. *Weobley* (850 Pop.), an ancient borough, with no trade, once electing 2 M.P.s, but deprived of that privilege in 1832. The fine *Church*, restored 1866, is interesting, with Norm., Ear. Eng., and Perp. portions, a square tower and lofty stone spire. In the chancel is a full-length marble statue of Col. Birch, the indefatigable Parliamentary soldier, truncheon in hand, who died 1691, a representative of this borough.

On the rt.-hand side of the entrance on the S. from Hereford is a grassy moated mound, on which a castle was standing as early as K. Stephen, and which was visited by Leland circa 1540. It belonged to many families, and eventually for 10 generations to the house of Devereux, and eventually to Thomas Viscount Thynne, ancestor to the Marquess of Bath, its present owner.

There are several fine old timbered-houses still to be seen in the town. Half-a-mile from it, leaving the chief street by the turn in that direction, is another fine specimen of timber

Chan 1679/80

architecture, *The Ley*. The date on the porch is 1589, and it was probably built then by James Brydges, whose initials are carved thereon. It was purchased in 1428 by Symon de Brugge from the daughters of Richard de Ley.

Garnstone (D. Peploe, Esq.), is a modern castellated edifice, in an extensive deer-park, built from designs of *Nash*, with gardens arranged by *Nesfield*. This estate belonged to the family of Tomkins, of whom Sir Thomas T., M.P. for Weobley, 1660-73, was a very busy member in the House of Commons. On his decease it was purchased temp. Chas. II. by Col. Birch, a distinguished soldier in the Civil Wars, and has descended to the present owner through the female line. 2 m. N.E is the spacious *Church of Dilwyn*, displaying excellent stonework in the Ear. Eng., Ear. Dec., and Perp. styles; with a tower at west end of north aisle encroaching on the nave bearing a shingle spire; an altar-tomb with cross-legged effigies is for Sir Gilbert Talbot (d. 1274). *The Homme* is now a farmhouse.

11¼ m. *Kinnersley* Stat. ½ m. N. *The Castle* (T. Reaveley, Esq.), a structure of the reign of James I., The early possessors of this manor were the Delaberes, whose heiress married Richard Lyster, Esq., by whom Kinnersley was sold to Francis Smallman, Esq. Sir Thomas Morgan, Bart., next purchased the estate, and by Sir John Morgan it was devised to the Cluttons of Pensax, of whom it was bought by L. Parkinson, Esq. The *Church*, E. Eng., has portions of Norm. and Dec. work. The oak reredos is quite a curiosity. The centre is occupied by 3 small figures of our Lord, the Virgin, and St. John. The pulpit is also deserving of notice. The tower is semi-detached on N. end of W. side, and is a well-proportioned structure, surmounted with a plain saddle-back roof. The view from the top of it amply repays the trouble of the ascent.

4 m. *Sarnsfield Court* (Major Worswick), a seat of the Mounington family from an early period. In the ch.-yard is the tomb of Charles I.'s master carpenter, John Abel, who built the timber market-houses of Kington, Leominster, and Brecon, of which only that of Leominster survives on a new site. He executed too the timber roof of Abbey Dore Church.

2 m. S. *Letton Court* (Rev. H. Blissett.)

The Wye is crossed by a bridge at Bredwardine; the Norm. ch. of which parish has been enlarged and much altered. A curious Norm. font and 2 monumental figures remain in tolerable preservation. On S. side a good Dec. window has been inserted. The remains of the castle, which stood near the ch., are reduced to the slopes of the outer defence.

2 m. E. is *Moccas* (Rev. Sir George H. Cornewall, Bart.). The spacious brick mansion, erected at the end of the last centy. by Sir Geo. Amyand, who married the daughter and heiress of Velters Cornewall, stands on an easy ascent near the river. At the distance of a mile from the Court is the finely wooded park, which contains "a weeping oak, the largest tree of this variety known in England. The height of trunk to first branch is 18 ft.; total height of trunk 75 ft.; with branches reaching from the middle of its height to within 7 ft. of the ground."—*Loudon.* This tree in the stiffness of age has lost much of its weeping peculiarity. The oak-trees in the park are very fine, some nearly 100 ft. high and from 16 to 20 ft. in girth at 5 ft. from the ground.

The pride of the park is an aged hollow tree—*The Moccas Oak*—36 ft.

in circumference, and conjectured to be old enough to have existed during the period of Roman occupation. It is figured by Strutt, and still retains healthy foliage.

"The same succession of argillaceous marl, sandstone, cornstone, and flagstone is displayed in the hills of Moccas as those in the Weobly hills. There can indeed be no doubt that the strata of these two hilly ranges on the opposite banks of the river were once continuous, because wherever the gravel has been removed the cliffs exhibit the red argillaceous beds."—*Sil. Sys.*

From the fertility of its soil this park exhibits an unusual number of grand trees besides the oaks, such as ash, wych-elms, and beeches.

The Norm. *Church*, a curious structure, has an eastern apse and ground plan like that at Kilpeck. It has been restored by *G. G. Scott.* The fine Norm. arches and sculptured tympanum are interesting. In the chancel is an altar-tomb, probably of one of the De Fresne family, whose arms appear in the stained glass of 3 of the windows. The figure is clothed in armour, over which is the "cyclus," a garment rarely found, and of which the example seen here is unique in England. The early Norm. font is intact. In the presbytery is a fine monument of 15th centy.; and there are many tablets for members of the Cornewall family.

On an eminence beyond the park is a large and peculiar kind of British cromlech, called "*Arthur's Stone.*" A large slab of sandstone, traditionally said to mark the burial-place of that famous British chieftain, now broken in the middle, is elliptical in form. 18 ft. in length, 9 ft. broad, and in thickness 2 ft. It was originally supported by 11 upright stones, some of which are fallen; other stones are scattered round, and there is a small mound near it. At the foot of this hill is an oak in vigorous condition, and of nearly 200 years' growth, on which the *misletoe* is growing in 15 different places.

13¾ m. *Eardisley* Junct. Stat. A branch line runs hence to Titley, passing by Almeley and Lyonshall. The family of Baskerville was seated here from the reign of Will. I. until 1640. A small portion of their fortified castle remains, the residue of it was demolished in the Civil Wars. The ch., E. Eng., was restored at the cost of its patron, W. Perry-Herrick, Esq. There is an Anglo-Norm. font of curious and elaborate sculpture. Figures of the Apostles are carved round the large bowl. Coke, Bp. of Hereford, ejected by the Parliamentarians, died at his paternal seat of Lower Moor in this parish, 1646, and was buried in the chancel. 1½ m. from the stat. is the *Eardisley Oak*, "a fine old tree with an immense head, wider than that of the Cowthorpe; the trunk is 18 ft. high, and 30 ft. in girth at 3 ft. from the ground, which in warm weather serves as a retreat for pigs and sheep. It covers a surface of 324 ft. in circular extent; some of its branches are 2 ft. in diameter." *Lemore* (Gen. Coke, C.B.).

2 m. N. *Almeley* Church, of 14th-centy. work. The clerestory windows are large, and contain good Dec. tracery. *Newport House* was purchased, c. 1850, by R. Foley Onslow, Esq., of Stardens near Newark, the representative of a junior branch of the Foley family who supplied sheriffs and M.P.s to the county up to the reign of Charles II. It had previously had the Pembers and the Monningtons for its owners.

16¾ m. Whitney Stat. *The Court* (T. Dew, Esq.). The rly. is carried over the Wye, and considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining firm foundation for the bridge.

On l. *Meerbach Hill* (1000 ft.), admired for the bold roughness of its scenery, is a conspicuous object.

It is a favourite resort for picnic parties.

Middlewood (J. Giles, Esq.).

Clifford Church, an ancient edifice with Norm. portions, contains a variety of tablets. A castle was erected here, in A.D. 1090, by Wm. Fitz-Osborn, on a rock rising abruptly from the river, of which considerable fragments remain, a favourite resort for pic-nic parties. This castle, and the parish of Fretherne, claim the merit of being the birthplace of Fair Rosamond. The construction of the rly. through this parish was of a laborious and expensive nature. It passes between the river and the ruins of the castle, which may be seen from the carriages. On the opposite bank is *Lower Cabalva*, and near it *Cabalva* (Walter S. Broadwood, Esq.).

Cusop Church, a small edifice, has a Romanesque chancel arch, and a round sculptured font of early date. Two yew-trees in the ch.-yard are of great size and antiquity. The largest is 24 ft. in circumference.

On l. *Mouse Castle*, an eminence of considerable height; the summit of which is embraced by an entrenchment 50 yds. in diam. This small area is defended by an embankment thrown up 4 yds. perpendicularly, and by a deep fosse which on l. presents a solid wall of natural rock. The declivity on all sides is very abrupt: although the smallest, it is the strongest camp in the county.

The Moor (R. Done, Esq.); *Clifford Priory* (B. Haigh Allen, Esq.).

20¾ m. *Hay Stat.* (*Inns:* Rose and Crown, and Swan).

3 m. *Llowes Church*, built on the site of the old one, and, with the exception of part of the old tower, in the gray stone of the country, with Bath stone dressings. It is a pure specimen of the Early Pointed period, and consists of a nave, chancel, and porch entrance, with a vestry on the north side. An open arch into the tower displays a large three-light tracery window. The chancel windows are filled with stained glass by *Ward*, of London. The E. window representing the four Evangelists, and a medallion above contains the "Institution of the Eucharist." The S. windows represent "Christ blessing little children" and "His stilling the Tempest," the latter a very appropriate design, it being placed by members of his family as a thank-offering for the safe return of Admiral Collinson from the Arctic seas. The N. window represents "The Nativity;" and the subject of a small gable window is "The Holy Ghost descending like a dove." The roof of the nave is of a high pitch, stained dark oak; that of the chancel is plastered between the timber, coloured ultramarine blue, and powdered with gilt stars. The pavement is of red and black tiles.

4 m. *Maesllwch Castle* (Walter de Winton, Esq.), pronounced *Mas-sloo*, erected on the site of a former mansion, the seat of Sir H. Hovarth, 1828–39. "The situation of Maesllwch, formerly a Roman station, the ancient seat of the Howarths, is one of the finest in Wales. The view from the front is wonderfully gratifying. The park extends to the river, which encircles it with a curve at the distance of half a mile. The banks are enriched with various objects, amongst which the bridges and the tower of Glasbury ch. are conspicuous; a distant country, equally enriched, fills the remote parts of the landscape, which is terminated by mountains."—*Gilpin.*

2 m. *Clyro Court* (Walter Baskerville, Esq.).

24¾ m. Glasbury Stat.

26 m. Three Cocks Junction Stat.

¼ m. hence is the fine modern mansion of Thomas Wood, Esq., with Deer Park, now called *Gwernyfed.*

28½ m. Talgarth Stat.

34 m. Talyllyn Junction Stat.

38¼ m. **Brecon Stat.** (*Hotel:* The Castle.) See *Handbook of S. Wales.*

ROUTE 43.

HEREFORD TO ABERGAVENNY AND NEWPORT, BY PONTRILAS [ABBEY DORE].

Railway 39 m.

Hereford Barrs Stat., see Rte. 29. This rly. falls into the main line about 1½ m. from the Barton Stat., no longer used for passenger traffic. On rt. is the wooded demesne of *Belmont* (F. R. Wegg Prosser, Esq.), bounded by an imposing length of deep water, unusually placid for the Wye, a favourite resting-place of the salmon. The mansion was built of Bath stone, 1788–90, from a design of *Wyatt*, and the extensive lawns and plantations were laid out under the superintendence of their owner, Col. Matthews, M.P. for the county 1804–6, father of the talented author of 'The Diary of an Invalid,' and of C. Skinner Matthews, the friend of Lord Byron, accidentally drowned in the Cam, 1811. Near the kitchen garden is a well-balanced tree known as *Col. Matthew's Oak*. A cast-iron tablet near it is thus inscribed: "The acorn was sown at Foxley in 1773, and the sapling planted by John Matthews, Esq., in 1788." This tree now contains 140 ft. of timber. The main trunk is 22 ft. in circumference.

Between the mansion and the road is a Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral of St. Michael and The Angels, erected by Mr. Wegg Prosser, from designs by *Pugin*, in the Dec. style. The length of ch. E. to W. is 113 ft., that of the nave 37 ft. The tracery of windows and mouldings are very elaborate. The East window is filled with stained glass by *Hardman*, the West consists of five lights below an elaborate catherine wheel. The exterior and interior of the building are adorned with well-executed carvings of various devices.

A monastery, with accommodation for 40 monks of the Benedictine order, is connected with the ch. by a cloister 40 ft. long.

Clehonger Church, retaining much Norm. work: the chancel has been rebuilt. In the Aubrey chapel is the effigy in complete armour of Sir Wm. Pembridge, K.G., and a later one of a lady of the Aubrey family; also tablets for Herbert Aubrey, Esq., M.P. for Hereford (d. 1691); Harcourt A., Esq. (d. 1779); Richard A., Esq. (d. 1803); with monuments for Archdeacon Prosser (d. 1839); Col. Matthews (d. 1826), and other members of his family.

5½ m. *Eaton Bishop Church* has Norm. and Decorated portions, and a well-proportioned interior. The painted glass in E. window is supposed to have been originally in the chapel at Sugwas, built by Bp. Spofforth 1442–48. The estate of *Sugwas* was a favourite residence of the bishops of this see, and, though separated by the Wye, is within this parish. In 1706 it was leased out by Bp. Humphreys, and ceased to be part of the episcopal estates in 1814. A British camp, single-ditched except on the side of the river, contains an area of 40 acres. It seems to have been a temporary stat., and is about ½ m. W. of the Ch. *Lower Eaton* (J. Pulley, Esq.); *Cagebrook* (Col. Hopton).

[6½ m. from Hereford, *Madley Church*, carefully restored 1881 by F. Kempson, arch., one of the largest in the diocese—170 ft. by 68 ft. wide. It is also architecturally one of the finest in Herefordshire, and consists of a nave and aisles, with a large chapel annexed to the S. aisle, a handsome tower at W. end, and a

chancel with crypt underneath; principally of Dec. work, having a polygonal apse with windows of a peculiar character over a fine octagonal crypt, with a central shaft and good groining, reached by two staircases on each side of the chancel, but altered in the 14th century, when the vaulted roof and central shaft replaced the original work. The windows, mostly of two lights, have the E. Eng. and Dec. styles much intermixed. The W. portion of the nave is of Late Norm. with cushion capitals scalloped out in an unusual way. The fine E. E. embattled tower is surmounted by a high turret called "Jacob's Chair." In the chancel are remains of stalls with desks and *miserere* seats. On rt. of altar are sedilia of Dec. character, ornamented with wall-flower. The font is unusually large, hollowed out of a large block of pudding stone. The bells were brought in 1538 from the dissolved Abbey of Dore.

A Roman road, called "the Stoney Street," is in an unaltered state for a considerable distance.

Great Brampton (Rev. J. C. Murray Aynsley).

Chilston Court (Rev. F. S. Stooke).

9 m. W. *Tibberton Court* (Robert H. Lee Warner, Esq.), a handsome brick mansion of 18th-centy. erection, the seat during many generations of a branch of the *Brydges* family, for whom there are marble tablets in the small ch., which is also a brick building.]

5 m. *Tram Inn* Stat. 1½ m. N.W. the Ear. Eng. ch. of Allensmore, in which building may be seen Norm. work, a little good painted glass of 15th cent., and some good monuments much injured. *Allensmore House* (Mrs. Pateshall). *Allensmore* Ch. has a Norm. doorway and a curious example of 15th-century tracery.

2 m. E. *Dewsall Church*, restored in 1868, contains monuments of the Pearl family, whose heiress conveyed large estates to the Chandos family. *Dewsall* is now the property of Guy's Hospital. Above the fireplace in the chief room of the old Court, now a farmhouse, are the arms of Pearle and Boyle carved in wood.

2½ m. S.E. *Much Dewchurch—Mynde Park* (Hudson Lutwytche, Esq.), an estate purchased early in the 17th centy. by Sir Walter Pye, Attorney-General of the Court of Wards, who died 1635. His sons were staunch Royalists during the Civil Wars, and in 1662 his grandson was obliged to sell a large portion of his property to pay debts thus incurred. This gentleman was also a staunch adherent of James II., and following that monarch into exile had the barren honour and invalid title of Lord Kilpeck given him. His brother Robert Pye continued in possession of the Mynde, and from his descendant it was purchased in 1738 by Richard Symons, a merchant of London. His grandson, Sir Richard Symons, was created a baronet in 1774, and was one of the representatives of Hereford in several parliaments. Dying in 1797 unmarried, his title became extinct, and these estates passed by entail to his collateral relative F. Raymond Symons, Esq., whose grandson is the present proprietor. *Bryngwyn* (James Rankin, Esq.), in this parish, was the chief seat of the ancient family of the Bodenhams until they removed to Rotherwas, near Hereford. It was purchased in the reign of George II. by Thomas Phillipps, Esq., of Eaton Bishop, and by him devised to his youngest son, who died in 1809. The *Church* is a building exhibiting portions of Norm., Ear. E., and Perp. styles, erected and enlarged by the Abbey of Gloucester, to whom all tithes of the lands had been given by Hugh Lord of Kilpeck. It has been thoroughly restored. There are

kneeling marble effigies of Sir Walter Pye, senr., and Joanna his wife, temp. Chas. I., above the pulpit, and recumbent figures of two Bodenhams, a knight and ecclesiastic hard by it; and mural tablets to the Symons family. The modern lych gate is a memorial to a late rector. The ancient preaching-*Cross* in the ch.-yard was restored in 1871.

2 m. W. *Thruxton.* Near the ch., which contains a window filled with stained glass by *Bailey*, in memory of Archdeacon Wetherell, is a tumulus, conjectured to be of British formation. Traces of fire and iron implements were found within it.

4 m. N. *Kingstone.* Its ancient and small ch. contains shafts and a font of the Norm. period. The E. window has been filled with stained glass in memory of Archdeacon Wetherell, vicar of the parish upwards of half a century.

7½ m. *St. Devereux* Stat. On an eminence near the Stat. are the scanty remains of *Kilpeck Castle*, fragments of the keep encircled partially by a moat, once a place of great strength well adapted to resist the hostile attacks of the Welsh. The site of the priory founded by Hugh Fitz-Norman, in 1134, as a cell to Gloucester Abbey, is now occupied by a farm-homestead. *Kilpeck Church* is one of the most remarkable structures of its class in the kingdom. It is a curious, interesting, and unaltered specimen of a late Norm. ch. in which the triple division of nave, choir, and sanctuary are distinctly marked. It was rebuilt in 1848 by the late Mr. Cottingham with the greatest care, each stone being numbered before removal and replaced in its former position, even the mutilated stones being neither refaced nor rejected. It is therefore from this excellent arrangement a genuine restoration, nearly the same structure left by the original builders. The nave is divided from the choir by a richly embellished arch. Beyond, the chancel or second arch, also richly decorated, terminates in an apse, one of the best preserved Norm. specimens at present known, and of great rarity in this kingdom. "On the gables over the chancel are two crosses; and under the eaves, and all round the building, at the same level, is ranged a corbel table, including 74 designs of heads, human figures, beasts, birds, and monsters, many of them very quaint. In addition to these, at the W. end, are three projecting brackets, one lately restored, carved with heads resembling crocodiles, the tongues serving for supports. The doorway on the S. side is remarkably fine, having on a tympanum the representation of the Tree of Life, without the figures of animals usually introduced. This is decorated with the zigzag, nail-head, and stud mouldings. The wall around it, to a considerable width, is covered with elaborate Norm. ornaments, including dragons and birds, interwoven twigs, and other patterns. The W. window is surrounded by columns with the cable pattern. The columns supporting the central arch of the interior are decorated with apostolic figures, and above and on each side are rich mouldings of pointed ornaments. A font of early date, newly mounted, occupies the centre; and near it is a vessel for holding holy water, which formerly stood in the doorway. The latter, when perfect, was probably carved to resemble the human body, being clasped with hands in the front. The three small windows in the apse, restored by the Rev. Archer Clive, contain two representations of King David, and another of a lamb bearing a cross." In the ch.-yard are some original epitaphs.

On l. 2 m. *Whitfield* (Executors of the late C. Meysey B. Clive, Esq.),

in the ancient forest of Treville, once the residence of Mr. Booth, the eminent conveyancer, has three approaches. The entrance from the station is through a picturesque valley about 1½ mile in extent. The mansion and park have been much improved by its late possessor, and among the paintings is an excellent portrait of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt by *Gainsborough* and a *chef-d'œuvre* of *Hogarth.*

In the walled garden is a noble specimen of the Maidenhair or Gink go, a Japanese tree of fern-like foliage, supposed to have been planted in 1777 by Lady Catherine Stanhope, then owner of this property.

Between Whitfield and Monmouth Cap are numerous courses of small round concretions, which, not being firmly bound together by the matrix, readily separate from the imbedding sand and clay, and are used as gravel for the roads. In the same tract, however, are strong courses of very pure concretionary limestone of purple and green colours, one variety of which appears to have been formerly used as marble. "The embayed flats S. of Whitfield and N. of Monmouth Cap are good examples of the fertile soil produced by the breaking up and disintegration of the cornstone and other members of surrounding old red sandstone."—*Sil. Sys.*

1 m. S.W. in *Wormbridge Church* are monuments for Sir Edward Clive, Justice of Common Pleas (d. 1771); Hon. Mrs. Clive (d. 1818); E. B. Clive, M.P. (d. 1845). This estate was acquired temp. Chas. I. by marriage with the heiress of Martin Husbands, Esq., who acted with the opponents of Charles I., by whom he was appointed governor of the Isle of Ely in 1645, and in which office he died in 1647.

11 m. *Pontrilas* Junc. Stat. The *Court*, a fine old Elizabethan mansion (long known as the Scudamore Arms Inn, much patronised by anglers), is now the residence of Atwood Mathew, Esq., a seat of a junior branch of the Baskerville family. The old hall has its panelled wall, oak floor and mullioned windows with the armorial devices of its early possessors uninjured. The Dore and the Monnow are amongst the best trout-streams in the county. The scenery in this neighbourhood is of an undulating and picturesque character.

Kenderchurch, on the summit of a small elevation, has a ch. rebuilt in 1871.

From Pontrilas there is a branch railway following the Golden Valley and carried as far as Dorstone, by Abbeydore, Vowchurch, and Peterchurch.

1 m. *Ewyas Harold*, a very picturesque village of historical interest. The E. Eng. *Church*, restored 1868, consists of nave, chancel, S. porch, and tower. The latter are excellent specimens of its style of architecture. The framed roof of oak has its timbers oiled. The bowl of the old font is preserved on a modern shaft. In the N. wall of the chancel there is a 14th-century canopy, on the recess of which is a recumbent figure of a lady, also a casket containing the heart of Clarice de la Warr, buried in 1300. It was usual during the Middle Ages to place the hearts of founders or benefactors in this kind of reliquary. The ancient cross has been restored as a memorial of two residents who were active assistants in the restoration of the edifice. Near the ch. is the site of the ancient castle of which Leland writes,—"The fame is that it was builded of Harold before he was kynge, and, when he overcam the Walsche men, Harold gave this castell to his bastard. Great part yet standynge, and a chapel in it. Ther was sumetyme a park by the castell which stondythe on a mene

hill and on the right banke of Dulas-broke. There is a village by the castell called Ewis Haralde."

2 m. N. *Dulas Court* (Col. Robert Fielden). A window of the ch. has been filled with handsome stained glass, and a reredos, representing the institution of the Holy Eucharist have been inserted as memorials of Mrs. Fielden.

2½ m. *Abbey Dore* Stat. The *Church*, an interesting edifice amidst fields and woods, at the S. extremity of a fertile valley watered by the river Dore. The monastery, of which the church is the only relic, was founded by Robert Ewias, son of Harold Lord of Ewias, for monks of the Cistercian order. It is the only Cistercian Ch. now used as a parish ch. All the conventional buildings were destroyed, with the exception of one small gable and some ruined walls. The remains of this ch. are most interesting. The nave has a central and a N. and S. aisle. The transepts have an E. aisle, and the choir a single aisle on its N. and S. sides.

The style throughout is Ear. Eng., and of that beautiful type in which the capitals are usually formed, with a square abacus; and the foliage still retains a Norm. character. The existing portions of the church consist of the transept, choir with aisles, and 5 chapels to the E. of it. At what was once the intersections of the nave and transepts are four lofty arches of great span. E. of each transept are 2 arches, one leading into the choir aisle. The choir consists of 3 bays, each containing a large lancet window. The most beautiful and characteristic part of the church is on the E. side of the choir, which, as in most Cistercian Conventional churches, is square and not apsidal, and there is what appears to be a double aisle carried transversely across the whole E. end of the building. The chapels and aisles are vaulted, as were also the choir and transept, although these latter have now a flat wooden roof. The ambulatory, a very rare feature in a Cistercian ch., goes all round the transepts. There are several piscinæ and aumbreys worth notice, and some hinges of beautiful workmanship on the door in the N. aisle of choir. The heart of Bishop John de Breton was deposited beneath a diminutive effigy. In two of the E. chapels are some altar-tombs of later date than the ch., with figures of knights in chain armour. One of these is for Robert Ewias, the founder. There is an altar-tomb for John Hoskyns, S. L. (d. 1636). The tower is placed in the S.E. angle of the choir, which is 84 ft. long, 32 ft. broad, and 46 in height. The communion table, a remarkable slab, 12 ft. long and 4 ft. broad, is supported by three portions of Ear. Eng. shafts. Above the altar are windows filled with painted glass of very superior kind, and under the altar are some coloured paving-tiles with raised paterns. All the windows are of single openings, some of considerable width, finished externally, and their variety of tracery is remarkable. Some frescoes of the 15th century remain. The screen dividing the chancel and nave exhibits the arms of England, the See of Hereford, and of John Viscount Scudamore, the friend of Abp. Laud, by whose liberality the transept was new roofed, the building restored, and the tower added in 1634.

2 m. from Abbey Dore, *Bacton*. The ch., a primitive building with Norman work, contains a monument of Blanch Parry, maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth.

In this parish is *Morehampton Park*, now a farm, an estate granted at the Reformation to the Hoskyns family. Their mansion, a timber structure, was pulled down in this centy. Early in the reign of James I. Sergeant Hoskyns is traditionally

said to have entertained that monarch at this place with a morris dance of old men. This fact is preserved in a tract printed in 1609, called 'Old Meg of Herefordshire for a Mayd Marian and Hereford Towne for a Morrice Daunce; or Twelve Morris Dauncers in Herefordshire of 1200 years old.' "The courts of kings for stately measures; the city for light heels and nimble footing; the country for shuffling dances; western men for gambols; Middlesex men for tricks above ground; Essex men for the hay; Lancashire for hornpipes; Worcestershire for bagpipes; but Herefordshire for a Morris Dance! At this celebrated dance, in which twelve men of 100 years really danced, the following were, among the visitors:—Lord Herbert of Ragland, Sir Thomas Somerset, Charles Somerset, Sir John Philpot, Sir Thomas Mildemay, &c. The Marshals of the Field were four, viz.—Thos. Prince, of Clodocke, age 105 years; Thomas Andrews, of Beggers Weston, 108 years; William Edwards, of Bodenham (came with his young wife, and by that wife a child of 6 years), 108 years; and John Sanders, of Walford, an iron worker, 102 years. The following is a list of the dancers, and a greater curiosity never was exhibited:—James Tompkins, Langarren, 107 years; John Willis, Dormington, 97 years; Dick Phillips, of Middleton, 102 years (his eldest son, 84 years, attended); William Waiton, of Mardon, 102 years; William Mosse, who, contrary to his name, had no moss at his heels, 107 years; Thomas Winney, Holmer, 100 years; John Lace, of Madley, 97 years; William Maio, Egleeon, 97 years; John Hunt (the hobby-horse), 97 years; John Mando, Cradley (a good two-handed swordsman), 100 years; and lastly, Meg Goodwin (the Marian), 120 years! She was at Prince Arthur's death, at Ludlow."

In the reign of Charles II. the Hoskyns family made Harewood their chief seat, and this mansion was allowed to fall into decay.

1 m. from Bacton, at *St. Margaret's*, is a rood-loft in good preservation.

6 m. *Vowchurch* Stat. The Church is remarkable for an oak Jacobean screen, and massive oak roof of the same date.

1 m. W. of Vowchurch is *The White House* (H. Howard Wood, Esq.).

8 m. *Peterchurch* Stat. This is a populous village in the valley of the Dore. The ch., a fine building with Norm. portions and peculiar construction, having two chancels and an apse. In addition to its monuments it contains a rude piece of sculpture with the picture of a large fish with a chain round its neck, traditionally said to have been caught in the adjacent stream. In the spacious ch.-yard is a monolith of considerable height and size, without an inscription.

St. Peter's Wells, at the foot of Stockley Hill, are supposed to possess nealing qualities.

Urishay Castle (Charles G. Holland, Esq.), on the summit of a steep hill, a modernized farmhouse, having a moat and fosse—visible proofs of its once defensible condition.

[1 m. N.W. of the village are the ruins of *Snodhill Castle*. It was a baronry of the Chandos family under the Plantagenet kings, and their manors were held subordinate to the superior court held within these walls. From Peterchurch the line goes on to Dorstone, and there ends.]

11 m. from Pontrilas, *Dorstone* Stat. (*Inn:* Pandy). The cromlech Arthur's Stone is 1½ m. from Dorstone Stat. The ch. is not architecturally interesting.

[A charming walk may be taken from Dorstone to Hay, over Cusop Hill, about 6 miles, passing the farm of Mynyddbrith, commanding fine views of the Black Mountains and of the Wye Valley.]

Returning to Pontrilas, 2 m. W. is the interesting Ear. Norm. *Church* of *Rowlstone*, which was judiciously restored in 1865. It consists of a nave, chancel, W. tower, and S. porch. There is a curious tympanum over the doorway (temp. Henry II.), representing the Saviour in Glory, with the right hand upraised in the act of blessing, in the left is a book, the Gospels rest on the left leg, and the whole is surrounded by an elliptical aureole, supported by four angels. The chancel arch has several figures, two of which have their heads downward, supposed to represent St. Peter crucified. The chancel arch is of beautiful Norm. work, with moulded jambs and bases and other carved emblems. On the rt. and l. of the sacrarium, and intended to give light to the altar, are candelabra of curious and unique design. They are earlier than the Reformation, and being embellished with numerous quaint figures in brass, representing the cock, seem to have reference to St. Peter, to whom the ch. is dedicated. The geologist will find the cornstones of the old red sandstone on Rowlstone Hill to yield fossil fishes, such as *Pteraspis*, and the singular and unique species of *Eurypterus Symondsii* has been found in a quarry near the ch.

1½ m. S.E. of Pontrilas, *Kentchurch Court* (Miss Donohue), a castellated mansion of Grecian and Gothic with a substantial tower, situated in an extensive deer-park on the western slope of Garway Hill, erected on the site of a former house, circ. 1824, from a design by *Nash*. Among the paintings in the mansion is a portrait of John of Kent, who was much feared and respected in this district as a necromancer. It is presumed to be that of Owen Glendower, who lived here many years in disguise under that assumed name. There are portraits of Sir H. Jones Brydges, Bart., and of Mrs. Hereford, by *Sir T. Lawrence;* and of John Scudamore, M.P., and R. P. Scudamoré, M.P., by *Oliver*. The Scudamores were seated here prior to the 14th centy. Sir John Scudamore espoused a daughter of Owen Glendower. Leland remarks, "The eldest house of the Escudamores of Herefordshire is at a place called Penchurch in the edge of the county or dominion called Ewis Harold." Camden says that this family increased their importance by matching with the heiress of Ewias in 1355, when Thomas, younger son of Sir Peter S. of Upton Scudamore in Wilts, married Clarice de Ewyas. The walls of the ch., rebuilt in 1859, bear memorials of the family of Scudamore.

The village of *Garway* has some interesting remains. The tower of the *Church* is detached and stands at a considerable angle to the nave, to the N.W. corner of which it is joined by a short passage. The chancel arch is Norm., the shafts having plain capitals. The outline of its soffit is cut so as to form a series of small projecting trefoils, affording a somewhat Saracenic look, which accords with the associations of the Knights Templars with Garway. The old altar forms part of the chancel pavement, and there are some good early crosses in slab. The dovecot is a curious stone building of the 14th centy., and is almost unique: it is entered on the S.W. by an arched doorway. Accommodation was provided for 600 doves. In the 14th compartment from the floors are certain crosslets and marks pertaining to the order of the Hospitallers, who succeeded the Templars in the occupation of Garway. In the compilation of John Stillingfleet in 1433 it is enumerated as "totam tenam de lange careway," or Llan Garway. It is not mentioned by Leland or Camden, but Silas Taylor, who wrote an account of Herefordshire during the Protectorate, mentions that there

[*G., W. & H.*]

were "stately ruins and religious houses." There was formerly a tradition that the ch. was used as a prison in Border fights, and the belfry for condemned malefactors.

Garway hill, 1197 ft. above the sea-level, was a station of the engineers engaged on the Ordnance Survey, it is ten miles distant in a straight line from the bridge at Hereford.

1 m. further are *Grosmont Church* and *Castle*, situated on an eminence on the rt. bank of the Monnow. That it was originally a place of importance is evident from the traces of causeways issuing from the village, and also that a market is still kept up. The ch., of Transition Norm., is of unusual size, consisting of a nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with an octagonal tower and spire. The celebrated necromancer, John of Kent, was buried here. Of the castle, once the favourite residence of the Dukes of Lancaster, the remains consist principally of a gateway and baronial hall, lighted by 5 windows, 80 ft. long by 27 ft. in width; a Dec. chimney, similar to the one at St. Briavel's Castle. The fortress was invested by Llewelyn, but was relieved by Henry III., at whose arrival the Welshmen "saved their lives by their legges." 1 m. S. is the Graig Hill, which, although of no very great height, is a prominent object in the landscape on account of its isolation; and on the other side of it, in the narrow vale of the Monnow, 4 m. from Grosmont, is *Skenfrith* Castle, a fortress of a trapezium form without a trace of ornament, surrounded by a curtain wall with towers and a circular keep. There are no conveniences for habitation, and it was evidently erected only to protect a small garrison defending a defile of great importance in the war with the Welsh.

Soon after leaving Pontrilas the traveller passes the once celebrated *Inn* of Monmouth Cap, which, after several mutations, is now a farmhouse; and a little further on l. the modest ch. of Llangua, occupying the site of an alien priory of black monks.

17 m. *Pandy Stat.* The Hatterill or Black Mountains here sweep off to the l. towards *Old Castle*, possessing the fragment of a castle, and remarkable for having once been the residence of Sir John Oldcastle, the martyr of the Lollards. To rt. of Pandy Stat. are *Trewyn* (J. Rosher, Esq.), and the farmhouse of Altyrynis, formerly the seat of the Cecil family, ancestors of the Marquises of Exeter and Salisbury.

3½ m. W. *Longtown Castle*, once an important link in the armed chain of fortresses erected along the frontier of England to keep the rebellious Welsh within their limits—of its ruin enough remains to disclose its original form. An outer wall, composed of mould and stones raised at least to the height of 20 ft., enclosed about a hundred yards square, in the N.W. angle of which, on a keep somewhat higher than the wall, stood a circular tower, of which the greater portion remains, having three round buttresses or turrets at equal distances, half of each projecting from the tower; between these turrets were as many circular apertures for windows. The walls are very thick, being composed of a hard stone dug up in laminæ not much exceeding a common file in thickness. The area enclosed within the outer wall was equally divided by a ditch brought to the level of the ground on the outside from N. to S.: the part towards the W. was also divided in the contrary direction by a strong wall, through which a communication was opened between the inner and outer courts by an arched gateway, having circular pillars of great strength projecting on each side.

18 m. *Llanvihangel* Stat. Pedestrians can visit the extensive and secluded ruins of **Llanthony Abbey** by a walk of 7 m. from hence, but no conveyance can be hired in this village. The route is through the Honddu valley, and the scenery is charming, especially at *Cwmyoy*, 3 m., where the mountains present sudden curves and precipitous escarpments. It was a monastery for black canons of the order of St. Austin, whose number for some years amounted to forty. *Llanvihangel Court* (Hon. William Rodney), approached by a magnificent avenue of firs. It was the seat of the Arnold family. (See *Handbook for S. Wales.*)

22½ m. *Abergavenny* Stat. (*Hotel:* the Angel.)

31 m. *Pontypool Road* Stat.

39 m. *Newport* Stat. (*Hotels:* King's Head, near the Stat.; The Westgate.) (*S. Wales Handbook.*)

ROUTE 44.

HEREFORD TO BROMYARD AND THE HUNDRED HOUSE.

By Road. 28 miles.

The traffic of this ancient thoroughfare has not been diverted to any considerable extent by the railways that have been constructed in the county. It commences at Aylestone hill, and passes the river Lug by a stone bridge, leaving *Lugwardine* on the right, and *Holmer* on the left. *Burcot House* (C. Croose, Esq.).

3½ m. *Nunnington* (John Jauncey, Esq.).

4 m. on l. Sutton St. Nicholas—*Woodville Lodge* (Hugh Jenner, Esq.).

7 m. *Felton.* In the rectory is a portrait of Mrs. Joyce Andrews, who is stated to have died in 1660 at the age of 114 years. The dress is a close-fitting bodice and a very high hat.

On the farm of Rosemaund is the trunk of an oak which at 3 feet from the ground is 35 feet in circumference. It is quite hollow, and the interior is fitted with seats for 16 persons.

8 m. *Ocle Pychard.* The ch. was thoroughly restored in 1869—*Ocle Court* (Lt.-Col. Heywood).

9 m. N. *Much Cowarne.*

10 m. *Stoke Lacy.*—This church contains well-executed marble monuments for Archdeacon Lilly (d. 1825), Mrs. Lilly (d. 1834), Philip Barneby, Esq. (d. 1136).

13 m. *Birchy Fields* (Capt. Piper).

14 m. *Bromyard* (*Inns:* Hop-pole; Falcon). 3000 Inhab. A market-town, with no trade, on the slope of a hill above the small river Frome, consisting of three principal streets, and approached on the Hereford side by a descent, which is called *Piccadilly*, while another part of the town is known as *Tower Hill.* The cruciform *Church* is of Norman construction, having an arch with good zigzag mouldings over the S. door of the nave and another of same date over a smaller doorway on the N. side. The chancel is modern, but there is a good central embattled tower of Norman construction, having a circular stair turret with a conical cap. In N. transept was a mutilated figure of James Baskerville, Esq., of Netherwood (d. 1579), and tablets to

the Tomkyns family, of Buckenhill. The windows of this transept are filled with painted glass—as memorials of Rev. William Cooke (d. 1854), Vicar and Portionist of the parish, 1834–54, by *Rogers;* and of his wife (d. 1857), and Capt. Cooke, R.N. (d. 1861). The chancel floor is covered with Godwin's encaustic tiles, and contains marble tablets to the memory of Archdeacon Fox (d. 1728), and for members of the Barneby, Rowden, Dansey, Baynham and Pauncefoot families. The Public Rooms, a brick building in the Middle Pointed style, contains a portrait of John Freeman, Esq. (d. 1870), during many years chairman of the county Quarter Sessions. John of Bromyard, a Dominican friar "first bred at Oxford, came to Cambridge and there became Professor of Divinity," where he wrote against Wicliffe in 1390. His principal work, 'Summæ Prædicantium,' was printed at Nuremberg, 1415. A curfew bell rings each evening, from November 6th to Christmas Day, for 15 minutes at 8 p.m., and then the sixth bell tolls the date of the month.

The town can now be reached from Hereford or Worcester by Rail *viâ* Henwick Junction, with stats. at Leigh Court, Knightwick, and Suckley. It is 11 m. distant from the station at Tenbury, and 12 m. from those of Ledbury, Leominster, and Great Malvern.

1 m. S.E. *Avenbury Church.* In the chancel on a slab of sandstone is incised the figure of a knight cross-legged and in mail armour, without inscription. "The skirt of the haqueton appears beneath the hauberk. The shield, suspended by a very narrow guige, covers the left arm; the surcoat reaches no further than a little below the knees, and the gesture is that of a warrior who at the close of the conflict returns his sword to the scabbard. Its date is about 1260, or a few years earlier." —*Boutell.*

3 m. S.W. *Pencomb Church*, rebuilt in 1865, on the site, and after the design of a very ancient ch. Its plan is curious, comprising a nave, chancel, sanctuary, apse, vestry, apparatus crypt, and tower at S.E. of the nave. The apse is groined and vaulted. The interior facings are of ashlar stone.

2 m. N.W. *Buckenhill* (Lady Shakerley). This estate was acquired in 1660 by John Tomkyns, Esq., by purchase from John Flackett, an active partisan of Cromwell's, and one of the M.P.s for Herefordshire in the Protector's parliaments. In 1670, Sir John Pakington when visiting his niece, Mrs. Tomkyns, gave a feast to the old men through the parish, above 70 years of age, when 42 persons were found qualified and their names and ages entered in the parish register. A new front was added to the mansion in 1730. It was sold by Dr Pakington Tomkyns in 1810 to Robert Higginson, Esq., and was purchased in 1872 by John H. Barneby-Lutley, Esq.

4. m. N.W. *Netherwood*, said to have been the birthplace of Robert Earl of Essex (the favourite), a fact rendered somewhat questionable, as this estate at the time of the Earl's birth belonged to and was the residence of Mr. Baskerville. The road to Netherwood branches off to the l. from that from Leominster to Thornbury, 1½ mile beyond Hampton Ch., passing Kyre Bach Farm, and following a bridle-road with the Kyre brook to its left. At the top of an eminence near Thornbury Camp, a descent is made to Netherwood, affording very fine views of the Kyre and Teme valleys.

Reascending the hill we reach Wall Hill's Farm, and leaving it to the l. reach *Thornbury Camp*, a few

hundred yards above the ch. Its area is about 20 acres single, ditched, and in parts entrenched 48 feet high. *Thornbury* Ch. is restored E.E., with a Norman arch and window on the N. side.

2 m. N. of Bromyard, *Saltmarshe Castle* (William Barneby, Esq.). This castellated mansion on the high road to the Hundred House, was erected early in the present century by William Higginson, Esq., a London merchant, who left his estates to his great-nephew, Edmund Barneby, Esq., who assumed the name of Higginson, and died from the effects of an accident in 1871. His famous gallery of Pictures were dispersed by sale in 1846.

4 m. N. *Tedstone Delamere* Norm. and Ear. Eng. *Church*, rebuilt 1856-7, by *Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.*, is adorned by columns of serpentine marble from the Lizard Point, and good painted windows. The old work has been replaced piece by piece. The chancel screen of carved oak, probably of Tudor date, and the Norm. font, have been carefully preserved. Among other relics of past times is a large arched slab, with carving in relief of the Saviour on the cross on one side, and on the other the Virgin Mother and Child. The E. window, with three slender lights, is filled with one of *Hardman's* most successful imitations of mediæval glass. Panoramic views over Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Gloucester, and Hereford, with a radius of 40 m., are obtained from the Rectory, the Court, and the ch.-yard. On the confines of this parish is a beautiful valley called "the Devil's Punchbowl," in which a tree known as "the Holy Thorn" is said always to bud on old Christmas Day. The Tedstone "*Dingles*" abound with rare plants and wild scenery. In a wood on Primrose hill is one of the few oaks on which the misletoe is known to grow. The Sapey brook, which flows through the ravine, is not only celebrated for its trout, but also for an amusing tradition respecting the most curious of its various productions.

Blocks of sandstone are raised in this brook with indentations resembling horseshoe forms. Monkish legends alleged that a pious woman named *St. Catherine*, a resident at Sapey, being robbed of her mare and colt, traced the route of the thief by the footmarks until they reached this brook, down the channel of which the animals had been taken to evade detection. Having prayed that she might be enabled to recover her property, "she soon after found the marks of their hoofs in the solid rock." By aid of these supernatural impressions the thief and his booty were discovered in the "*Witchery Hole.*" This rural tradition has been cruelly interfered with by the researches of geologists, who have ascertained that "the sandstones associated with the marls and cornstones, sometimes expose upon their surfaces certain small depressions, frequently of a circular and horseshoe form, occasionally having a raised central disc. These forms, which are remarkably exhibited in Sapey brook, appear to be due to the action of water upon blotches or imperfect concretions of particoloured marls, or soft argillaceous sandstones, which, being of less consistence than the mass of rock, have been eroded through these cavities. . . . It is quite manifest that, by exposing rocks of the varied composition of these in question to the action of running water, the inevitable result will be the wearing away of these blotches or concretions, which are softer than the enclosing masses of rock."—*Sil. Sys.* The same indentations occur in the sandstone slabs of the adjacent parish of Stanford Bishop.

There is a remarkable deposit of *Travertine* or *Puffstone* in these dingles, produced by the water hold

ing in solution carbonate of lime, which, upon the escape of the carbonic acid gas into the atmosphere, deposits its earthy residuum, encrusting the sticks, shells, &c., over which the water flows. This travertine may be justly regarded as one of the most picturesque features of the district. On the l. of Tedstone ch. and rectory is a field called Deadman's Furlong, where a battle in the Civil Wars is said by popular tradition to have been fought, and where cannon-balls have been ploughed up.

Tedstone Court (James Wight, Esq.).

6½ m. *Upper Sapey.* The Norm. ch. was judiciously restored in 1863, when the E. window was filled with painted glass in memory of Mr. Towers.

8 m. Clifton-on-Teme, see Rte. 34.

9½ m. *Stanford Bridge*, on rt. *Stanford Court* (Sir F. S. Winnington, Bart.), almost destroyed by fire in 1883, occupies a picturesque position at the base of a finely wooded. though steep declivity,—see Worcestershire.

11 m. *The Hundred House.*

16 m. N.E., on the Downs, *Brockhampton* (J. H. Barneby-Lutley, Esq.), erected 1760. The gardens were laid out 1869 by *De Roos.* A chapel in Dec. style near the mansion contains tablets to the memory of J. Barneby, Esq., M.P., for Worcestershire (d. 1846), and other members of the family. Old Brockhampton mansion, a timber-framed structure, surrounded by a moat, and also a chapel now in ruins, are in the vale below the present mansion. The chapel has a crumbling E. window of good proportions, and some nice lancet windows. Though roofless, it is very susceptible of restoration. It is an interesting and almost unique specimen of a residence erected in the 14th centy. The original dining hall, minstrels' gallery, sleeping apartments, and a fine detached gateway, with its ponderous and heavily studded nailed doors are in excellent preservation. Thomas Barneby, Esq., Treasurer to Edward IV., was slain at the battle of Towton, in A.D. 1461. His wife was the heiress of the Whitgreaves, with whom he obtained a large estate at Bockleton. —Their lineal descendant, Richard Barneby married the eldest co-heiress of Richard Habington of Brockhampton—Richard Barneby, dying in 1729 without issue, left this estate to his nephew, B. R. Lutley, Esq., of Lawton, Salop, who, in 1735, assumed the name of Barneby.

This was the mansion of the Domultons—then of the Habingtons, whose heiress married Richard Barneby in 1552. John Barneby, Esq., was one of those named for the intended order of the Royal Oak, in consideration of his losses during the Civil Wars. His younger brother, Sir Thomas Barneby, was M.P. for Weobly in 1661–79. The present proprietor has resumed the family patronymic of Lutley.

Clater Park (Mrs. W. Barneby).

On Bringsty Common, an exposed position of the Bromyard Downs, from which an extensive view is obtained, is a solitary tree, known as the "Gospel oak," planted to denote parochial boundaries.

3 m. *Slanford Bishop.* Its ancient ch. stands on a ridge immediately above a sequestered dingle known as *Jumpers Hole*, in which there are indentations in the slabs of sandstone, resembling those noted in Tedstone Delamere. In the churchyard are several yew-trees of remarkable growth, and very great age. One at 4 ft. from its base measures 28 ft., and another is 31 ft. in girth.

18 m. *Whitborne.* A British camp raised by Caractacus on a steep acclivity, nearly obliterated. This is a little to the left of *Whitborne Hall*, the modern mansion of E. Bickerton Evans, Esq., who has

greatly improved the district by the consolidation of his estate, and the appliance to it of high and modern cultivation.

The *Court* (Sir Richard Harington, Bart.) was, previous to the reign of George II., a favourite residence of the Bishops of Hereford. During the Commonwealth it was occupied by Col. Birch, a very active officer in Cromwell's army, who narrowly escaped capture by the Royalist Forces in 1644. The place of his concealment is yet known as *Birch's Hole:* it is a kind of dark passage leading out of the kitchen offices.

The *Church*, restored 1866, has a memorial window for Capt. Freeman, died in the Crimea, 1854; and in the ch.-yard are the tombs of J. Freeman, Esq., and Rev. R. Biscoe, who both died in 1870.

Francis Godwin, D.D., Compiler of the Catalogue of Bishops of England and Wales, who presided over the see of Hereford, 1617–33, was buried in this ch. with a punning inscription on a slab over the grave.

F. G. 1633.
WIN GOD; WIN all.

Gaines (Mrs. Childe Freeman), a brick mansion erected in the early part of the 18th centy.

28 m. **Worcester.** See Rte. 26.

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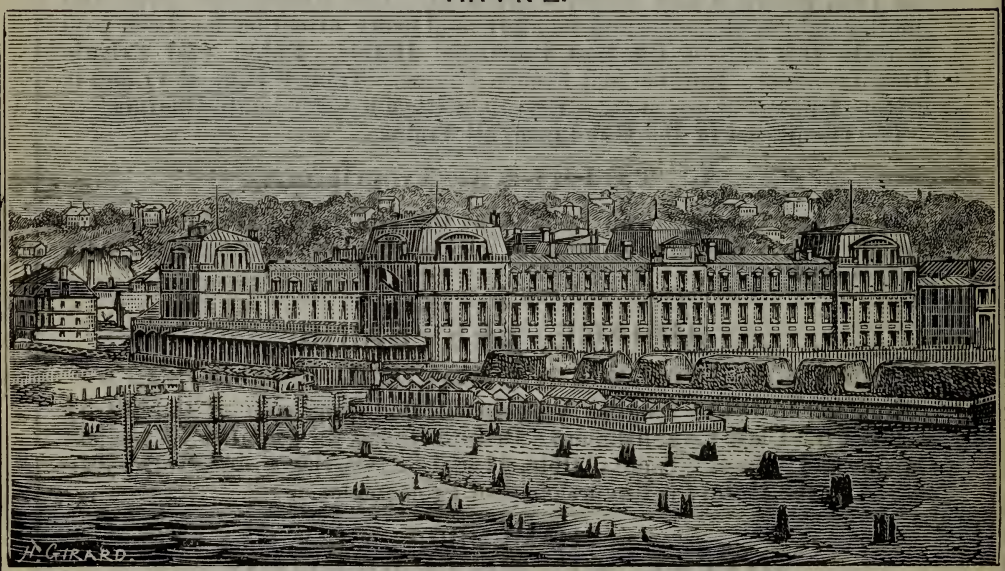
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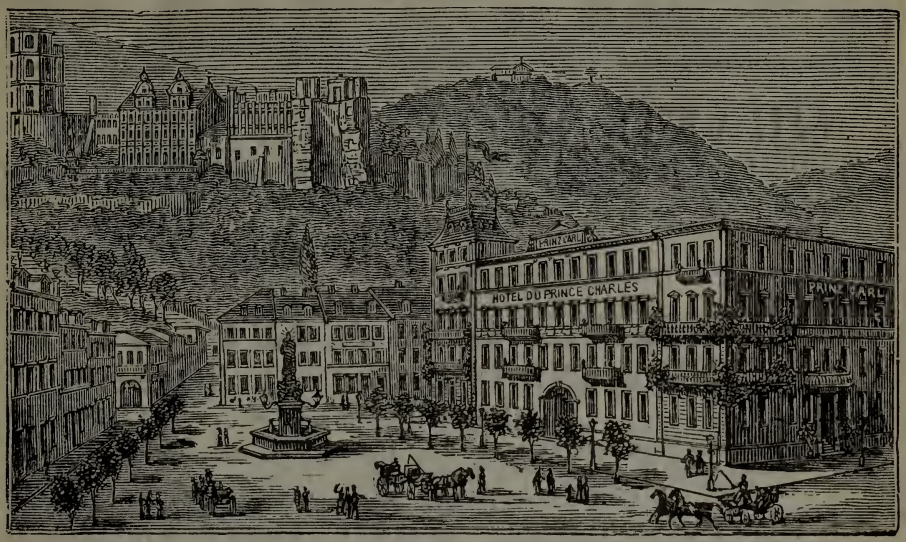
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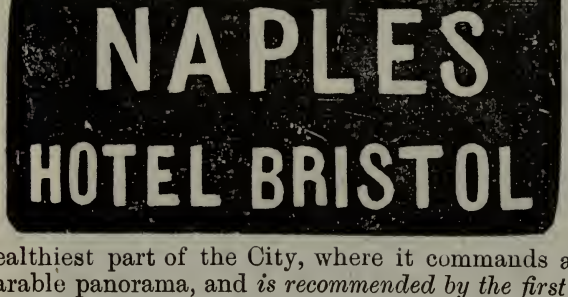
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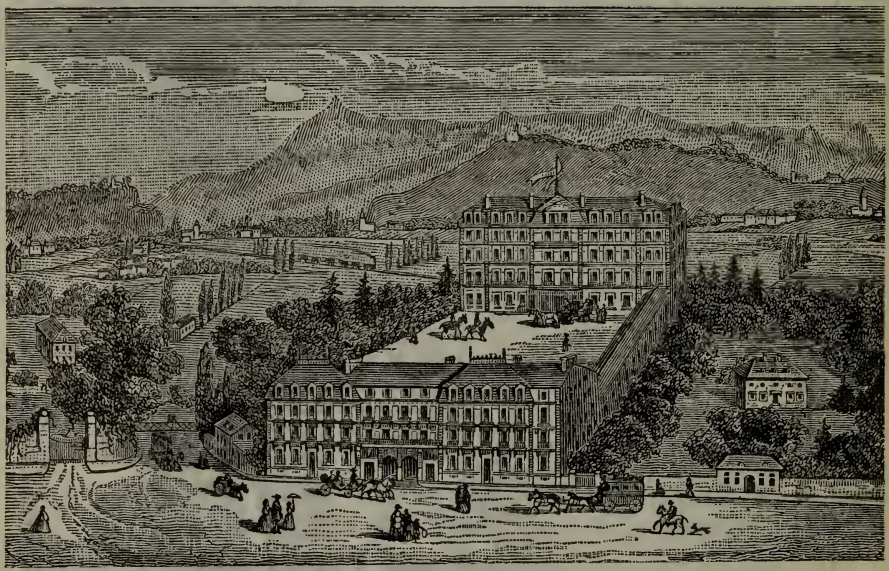
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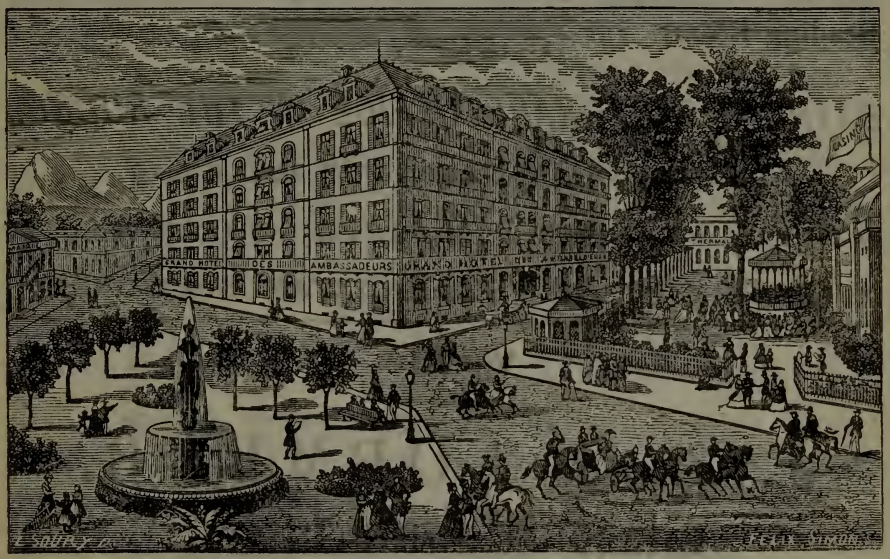
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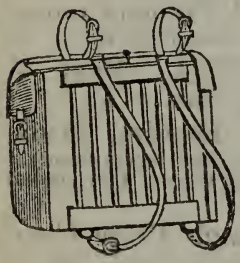
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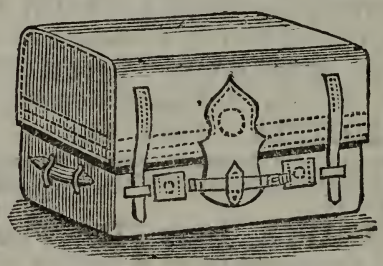
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